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Part One
Pages 1-8

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HARRISON AND A STRADDLE

Candidate and Programme of Some Western Republicans.

ORGANIZING FOR THE EX-PRESIDENT

A Friend Declares that He Will Make No Statement on the Currency Question Until After the National Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 22.—An Indiana Republican, who was in Washington during President Harrison's Administration, and who takes a hand in national politics, said to-day that Benjamin Harrison will be the compromise candidate of the currency factions next year.

"He is the coming man," said this Republican. "He will be nominated on a conservative bimetallism platform. Of all the Republicans spoken of for President he is the only man that comes anywhere near satisfying the gold men in the East and the silver men in the West."

It is said that political friends of Mr. Harrison are already organizing the West for him. Recently a good many efforts have been made to induce the ex-President to say something on the currency question, but he maintains silence. One of his friends said to-day: "I doubt if the ex-President will talk on the currency question between now and the Republican National Convention. He is willing to stand by his views expressed in the Colorado speech. He believes that his position is well understood. He will not seek the nomination for the Presidency, but if his friends should push him as a candidate on whom the opposing factions can unite, he will not object."

Mr. Harrison is making arrangements to go East next month. He has entirely recovered from his recent illness, and apparently was never in better health.

Gov. Matthews is out in an interview declaring for free silver and criticising President Cleveland's recent letter.

THE SILVER PROPAGANDISTS.

Secretary Morton Gets an Indication of Their Methods.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The recent remarks of Secretary Morton on the financial question have aroused in the silver men throughout the country a desire to effect his conversion. His mail for the last week has been burdened with circulars and letters from silver men, calling his attention to some of his statements, and in some cases accusing him of inaccuracies.

Secretary Morton believes his mail is an indication of the establishment of a regular bureau on the part of the silver men for the purpose of propagating the doctrine of free coinage.

One of the unique things in this line was a statement from a business man in Omaha relative to some matters in which the Secretary is interested. To this statement was attached a yellow "paster" calling attention to a recent popular publication in behalf of free coinage.

The Secretary's correspondent assured him that these pasters had been distributed by the million, and that silver men in business were sending them out in their mail and giving them the widest possible dissemination.

LEE TO STAND FOR SOUND MONEY

He Will Contest Virgina for the Senatorship Against Senator Daniel.

RICHMOND, Va., April 22.—It is understood in political circles here that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will be a candidate for United States Senator to succeed John W. Daniel.

Mr. Daniel's term does not expire until 1899, but his successor will be chosen at the session of the Legislature which will assemble in December, 1897. But one-half the State Senators chosen at the next election will vote for United States Senator two years hence, and this fact makes the Senatorship an issue at the present time.

Lee is a sound-money man, and is expected to lead the honest-money element in this State. It is understood that ex-Gov. Lee will very soon write an open letter, in which he will clearly define his position on the financial issues now before the country. Senator Daniel, whose successor in the Senate is soon to be chosen, is an out-and-out free-silver man.

President Cleveland is thought to be friendly to Lee's candidacy, and his recent selection of Lee as Collector of Internal Revenue is taken as an evidence of appreciation of the ex-Governor's views on the financial question as opposed to those held by Senator Daniel.

No Convention in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 22.—Free-silver Democrats are urging that a convention of their party be called to give voice to the party's sentiments on the currency question. They profess to believe that a majority of Wisconsin Democrats favor the free coinage of silver at a 16-to-1 ratio. But the sound-money Democrats are not inactive. At their head is E. C. Wall, Chairman of the State Committee. He strongly condemns Chairman Hinrichs of Illinois for his course in calling a convention in that State, and declares that the party in Wisconsin will make no such mistake.

Connecticut Democrats Will Act.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 22.—Frederick J. Brown, Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, says that a meeting of the committee will be held early in May to take action on the President's recent financial letter.

Injured in a Carriage Collision.

GREENPORT, L. I., April 22.—Miss Belle Brooks, twenty years old, daughter of Capt. Sidney Brooks of East Marion, was seriously injured through the collision of two carriages in front of the Episcopal Church, in this village, last evening.

A carriage driven by Leander C. Beebe ran into Egbert Griffing's carriage, that was at the time standing in front of the church. The wheels of Beebe's carriage ran up and over the axle of the other vehicle, breaking it. There were several ladies in the Griffing carriage, and they were thrown out. Miss Brooks was struck by a portion of the wrecked carriage, and rendered unconscious. She was removed to the residence of Irving Wells, near the church, and her condition is such that she cannot be taken to her home.

The accident was due to the lights from in front of the church momentarily blinding Mr. Beebe, who did not see the Griffing carriage.

Joseffy's House Said to be Burned.

Heinrich Conreid, manager of the Irving Place Theatre, received a dispatch late last evening from Tarrytown, N. Y., stating that the house of Joseffy, the famous pianist and composer, had been entirely destroyed by fire.

Joseffy had many rare musical works in his home, and it is thought all of them were consumed by the flames.

A Discharge for Col. Austen.

ALBANY, April 22.—Adjt. Gen. McAlpin to-day issued a full discharge to Col. David E. Austen of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn.

DISCLAIMER BY THE PRESIDENT

Not Responsible for Secretary Morton's Recent Interview Concerning the Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The President does not indorse all that Secretary Morton said on the money question in his interview published yesterday, and he has deemed it proper to make public the following statement:

"I am in no manner responsible for Mr. Morton's interview, and knew nothing of it until I read it in the newspapers. When I have seen fit to say anything to the people on the money question, or any other subject, I have thus far found it quite easy to do so directly, and on my own account."

Mr. Morton also is out in a statement to-night in which he disclaims any intention of conveying the impression that his utterances were inspired by the President. No one who is acquainted with Mr. Morton doubts that the interview in question, which has attracted wide notice, was entirely original with him. It was unfortunate that in some of the newspaper accounts of the interview it was asumed that, inasmuch as Mr. Morton had but a short time before its publication been with the President at the regular Cabinet meeting, the Secretary's expressions were the result of an understanding with Mr. Cleveland. This inference was the source of much annoyance to the President, who makes it a point to speak for himself on questions of great national import. He concluded to-night that nothing short of a declaration like the one quoted in this dispatch would satisfy him.

His disclaimer naturally has caused a sensation, and the gossips already are busy with reports of a break between the President and his Secretary of Agriculture. It is not believed in Administration circles that there will be any further trouble over the interview in question.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Morton was unwilling to have the impression go forth that he was acting as the President's mouthpiece. Some of the Secretary's expressions—notably that concerning the proposed monetary conference and the future of silver as money—are regarded as the main cause of Mr. Cleveland's statement. While his desire for sound money is as strong as that of Mr. Morton, it is known that the President differs with Mr. Morton on some important points.

Inasmuch as the advocates of free silver are now doing their utmost to spread their pernicious doctrine, it is regarded by some as unfortunate that the Morton interview should have brought about the appearance of discord in the Cabinet. It is not unlikely that, in the near future—possibly on the occasion of the Memphis sound-money convention—the President will have something to say to the country on the money question which will leave no room for doubt as to his position and reaffirm his present contention that he does not speak through members of his Administration.

THE SPECULATION IN OIL SUBSIDES

No Activity on the Exchanges—The Standard Reduces the Field Price and Is Said to be Buying All Certificates Offered.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—The Standard Oil Company's price for Pennsylvania field oil this morning was $2.10 a barrel, a reduction of 15 cents since Saturday.

At Oil City and Pittsburg the opening bid on the exchanges was $1.95—2½ cents below Saturday's close. At Oil City the market advanced to $1.98 bid.

Reports from Oil City stated that a broker was trying to buy any outstanding certificates he could get for the Standard. This, it is said, caused the advance in the speculative market. If the Standard obtains all the outstanding certificates that will end speculation in oil on the exchange.

There was not a sale of oil on the local board this morning. The interest in the market has completely died out. At Oil City about 8,000 barrels changed hands. The last quotation for May oil was $1.99 bid.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—It is a peliar fact that the recent rise in oil, which is now generally attributed to mere speculation, began in the Orient. Japanese papers just received throw a curious light on the matter. They seem to show that the whole movement was simply a speculative deal engineered by the Standard managers after they had made a compact with the Russian Oil Company. The Japan Gazette of March 23 records an advance in the price of oil from 1.90 yen to 2.25 yen per case, and it says that the rise took place after a cablegram was received at the Standard Company's office in Yokohama. It also states that many traders in Yokohama believe that the rival Russian and American companies have arrived at an agreement.

A MILLIONAIRE'S QUIET WEDDING

J. W. Ellsworth of Chicago Married to Mrs. Julia Fincke.

Mrs. Julia Fincke of 826 Madison Avenue was married at noon yesterday, at the Cambridge Hotel, in Fifth Avenue, to J. W. Ellsworth, the Chicago millionaire. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton of All Souls' Church.

The wedding was private, the only other persons present besides the bride and bridegroom and Dr. Newton being the two children of Mrs. Fincke and the two children of Mr. Ellsworth by his first wife.

Mrs. Fincke is the daughter of the late Benjamin Clarke, President of the Thomas Iron Works, and a well-known New-Yorker. She was at one time prominent in society circles, but since the death of her husband she has led a quiet life.

She had been engaged to Mr. Ellsworth for some time, but the fact had been kept so secret that even his most intimate friends had no knowledge of it.

While in this city, to which his business frequently calls him, Mr. Ellsworth has lived at the Manhattan Club. His residence on Michigan Avenue in Chicago is noted for containing one of the finest art collections in the country. He owns a great number of coal mines throughout the East and South.

His business will detain him in this city for a few days, after which he and Mrs. Ellsworth will go to Chicago.

Knocked Down by a Runaway Horse.

A horse attached to a light wagon took fright at a cable car at Fifty-fifth Street and Broadway yesterday afternoon, and dashed through Central Park to the Eighth Avenue gate at Fifty-ninth Street, where it knocked down an elderly woman.

The woman, who was treated at Roosevelt Hospital, refused to give her name.

The animal then tore up the Boulevard, striking Edward Gerbereux, manager of the Metropolitan Bicycling Company, at Sixtieth Street, demolishing the wheel he was riding and bruising him seriously.

At Sixty-fifth Street the horse turned across Sherman Square, and ran to Eleventh Avenue, when it was caught by a Park policeman.

Michael Marrion, the driver, was thrown out just after the horse started on its mad career.

No Law Against the Lobby in Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 22.—A St. Louis paper wrote to John L. Crawford, Secretary of State, inquiring if the Legislature of Florida had ever passed any law against lobbying. Dr. Crawford replied: "No law has ever been passed against lobbying in this State, because the lobby has always controlled the Senate and the House."

Dr. Crawford will make a statement to the House. He will admit using the language credited to him, but will say that he sent the matter to the St. Louis paper before the convening of the Legislature, and will disclaim any intention of reflecting upon the present Assembly.

Another of the Italians Dead.

Carmine Sairno, who was shot in the back Sunday in the fight between the Sairno and Ancella factions, died at the Eastern District Hospital last night.

WARREN COUNTY EXCITED

Rumored Deficiency in the Accounts of the Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE EXPERTS SUPPRESSED

Citizens of the County Insist that if Mr. Thomas Is Falsely Accused He Should Be Exonerated.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., April 22.—Since last December stories have been in circulation to the effect that the accounts of former County Treasurer Asher Thomas of Warren County had gone wrong, and that $8,000 was unaccounted for. The matter became so notorious that it was finally brought to the attention of the Board of Supervisors, and at the weekly meeting, held Dec. 11 last, a resolution was offered by D. F. Keeffe of Glens Falls that a committee of two be appointed to investigate the books of the County Treasurer, covering the nine years in which he held office, as his successor, Thomas Packard, was to be inaugurated Jan. 1.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Keeffe and Joseph B. Mills, went to work early in January, and engaged John Hourigan of Albany, an expert accountant. About three weeks ago Mr. Hourigan notified the committee of Supervisors that he had concluded his labors, and was ready to report. He also made known the result of his discoveries. Thereupon Mr. Keeffe notified him to send word to Mr. Thomas to appear before him within a reasonable time, to explain the discrepancies.

Mr. Thomas, in reply, declared that it was impossible for him to appear at that particular time, as he was engaged on important private transactions. But L. C. Aldrich, a friend and neighbor of his, at Warrensburg, communicated with Mr. Keeffe, and on behalf of Mr. Thomas, promised to make good any deficiency and to stand all the expenses incurred in making the investigation, provided the whole matter be held in abeyance until June 1. Whereupon Mr. Keeffe offered a resolution in the Board of Supervisors rescinding the former resolution, and deferring the presentation of the report until June 1.

Then the committee concluded to bottle itself up, to bury all its information, including the amount of the deficiency, and to refuse to be interviewed until June 1.

A reporter for The New-York Times saw Chairman Keeffe at his office in Glens Falls to-day.

"The investigation was ordered," said Mr. Keeffe, "because reports had drifted from time to time to members of the Boards of Supervisors that the accounts were not right. My attention was first called to the matter by a discrepancy of over $700. It has been the custom in the past for a committee of the board annually to look over the accounts of the County Treasurer; but from the very nature of their training, united with their experience, this was regarded purely as a perfunctory bit of routine. We believed it was no more than just to the retiring as well as to the incoming officer that this should be done. Mr. Thomas had been in office for nine years. From the very nature of things, it was hardly possible that a thorough examination of the books and accounts could be made in the time allowed."

Beyond this Mr. Keeffe declined to talk. "The committee has concluded, out of justice to all concerned, to hold the report and the whole subject in abeyance until June 1," he said. "In the meantime, Mr. Thomas's bondsmen are perfectly good, even if he were not, and he is considered a wealthy man for these parts."

One of Mr. Thomas's bondsmen is ex-State Senator Louis W. Emerson of Warrensburg. Emerson and Thomas have been cronies for years, and have been together in pulp and lumber mills, in the clothing business, and in the prison contract for making shirts at Clinton Prison. Emerson ridiculed the stories of Thomas's alleged irregularities.

"Mr. Thomas is under bonds for $40,000, and if he were not good his bondsmen would be, but there will be no need for his bondsmen to come to the front. The whole business is due to the expert accountant's failure to examine Thomas's bank book and his cash accounts. All he looked after were the vouchers. He made up his report on these. Thomas had paid many hundreds of dollars by order of the Board of Supervisors for which no voucher appears, but merely the resolution of the board. He may have been careless in his bookkeeping, but he certainly was not dishonest. He is now at work on the books himself, and when he finishes his work he will account to the satisfaction of the board for every dollar he received and expended."

For many years Thomas has been an active Republican politician of Warren County. He lives in a comfortable house at the county seat, Warrensburg, and is an enthusiastic fisherman and sportsman. He is one of the best-known men in the county, but has recently been in disfavor because of his predilections to dicker and deal with the Democrats. He and his friend Emerson have been able to run what is known as the country districts of the county in contradistinction to Glens Falls, which carries three-quarters of the wealth and nearly 50 per cent. of the population of the county. Owing to favors extended to them in the shirt-contract business by Democratic State officers, they have tried to balance the account by assisting the Democrats now, to the disgust and indignation of their friends.

The resolution of investigation was snapped through the Board of Supervisors while the friends of Thomas and Emerson were off their guard. "Had we known its scope and purport," said one of them this afternoon, "the resolution never would have passed."

In the meantime, the people of Warren County are asking: "Has there been a defalcation? If so, what is the amount? Why have not the facts been given out, and who is responsible for their suppression? If a defalcation of a county officer has occurred, by what authority does a Board of Supervisors carry it along for seven weeks, thus making itself an accessory? On the other hand, if the books are straight and the accounts are clear, why does not the board promptly exonerate Mr. Thomas of the suspicion he is laboring under, and set him right before his friends and his constituents?"

Mrs. Grant to Visit Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Mrs. U. S. Grant, her daughter Mrs. Sartoris, and Miss Rose M. Sartoris, her granddaughter, have accepted the invitation of the Press Club of Chicago to attend the celebration of Gen. Grant's birthday anniversary to be held under the club's auspices next Saturday evening. The party will leave Washington Thursday.

GOV. EVANS WILL NOT OBEY

Judge Goff Says No Steps Shall Be Taken in South Carolina Toward Holding a Constitutional Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 22.—A sensation was caused to-day by the publication of the fact that Judge Goff of the United States Circuit Court, had issued another injunction against the State authorities, on the grounds that the Registration Act of 1882 was unconstitutional; that there was sufficient fraud at the polls in the election last Fall to vitiate the calling of the Constitutional Convention; that there was then a conspiracy between Tillman, Evans, and others, to commit frauds; that the agreement between Tillman, Evans, Barnwell, Hemphill, and others was a conspiracy to defraud the negro of his right of suffrage; that Evans, as Governor, had sought to carry out these conspiracies by removing notaries for taking affidavits from negroes; that the illegal acts of the Supervisors of Registration were part of the same conspiracy, &c.

The important portion of the order reads as follows:

"It is ordered that the defendants, John Gary Evans, Governor of the State of South Carolina, and P. Butler McCoy, a Commissioner of Elections in said State, and all other persons charged under the laws of the said State with the duty of holding or managing elections for delegates to a convention to be held on the second Tuesday in the month of September, 1895, for the purpose of revising, amending, or changing the Constitution of that State, be, and they are hereby enjoined and restrained from any and all action looking to the holding of such election or elections until the further order of this court.

"It is further ordered that said defendants do show cause why they, and each of them, should not be perpetually enjoined from ordering, holding, or procuring to be held in the said State, any election or elections for delegates to a convention for the purpose of revising or changing the Constitution of said State of South Carolina.

"And it is further ordered that the said defendant, John Gary Evans, make full, true, and perfect answer, under oath, to the interrogatories filed at the said bill on or before said second day of May, 1895."

Gov. Evans defies this order in similar language to that employed by him in referring to the injunction against the dispensary, and declares that he will pay no attention to it. He made this statement to-day:

"I have not been served with any order or any other paper from Judge Goff, but from the published accounts it seems that I have been enjoined as Governor of the State of South Carolina, and Mr. McCoy, as a Commissioner of Elections of the State of South Carolina, and not as individuals. The State of South Carolina is still sovereign and independent, and it is my duty, under the constitution of the State, to execute the laws of the State. I shall continue to do this without fear of presumptive interference of a United States Circuit Judge. I shall treat the proceeding with the contempt it deserves.

"We will, of course, act at the proper time, in accordance with the respect due to the Constitution of the United States, and at the same time all arrangements necessary for the carrying out of the will of the people in reference to the Constitutional Convention will be made, and all duties required of me by the Constitution and by the statute laws of the State of South Carolina will be faithfully performed. If I am in contempt of Judge Goff he must make the most of it."

A WIDOW MARRIES A COACHMAN

The Bride is Fifty-four, the Groom is Twenty-four, and Yet They Loved and Loved and Married.

SUMMIT, N. J., April 22.—Mrs. Sarah J. Parmenter and Charles Kelloway were married by the Rev. D. B. F. Randolph, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Parmenter is the widow of Isaac J. Parmenter. She is fifty-nine years old, and wealthy. The bridegroom is twenty-four years old. For over four years he has been Mrs. Parmenter's coachman.

Kelloway entered the service of the Parmenter family before the death of Mr. Parmenter, about four years ago. For some time a growing friendship between the coachman and his employer had been noted. When she went out for a drive Mrs. Parmenter always sat beside the coachman.

Before the death of Mr. Parmenter, and for two years afterward, at least, the coachman ate his meals with the other servants in the kitchen. For some time, according to the stories carried from the house by the other servants, Mrs. Parmenter and he have dined together.

Mrs. Parmenter was an active worker in the Episcopal Church here. The coachman attended the Methodist Church. Of late the employer accompanied the coachman to the Methodist Church. It is said Mrs. Parmenter's sister and other relatives tried to break off the attachment between the couple, but failed.

Mrs. Parmenter has the income of $50,000, and owns the handsome residence she occupied. Her friends, who are shocked by her marriage of yesterday, say the affair will work a considerable change in her circumstances, as her husband's will contained a proviso, under which the widow will lose a material amount because of her second marriage.

Rose Blatz, a servant employed by C. S. Day, says that up to six weeks ago Kelloway was very attentive to her. He called on her two and three times a week. He accompanied her to church several times.

Mrs. Parmenter was in Florida for some time during the Winter, and it was while she was absent, Miss Blatz says, that the bridegroom was attentive to her. Miss Blatz does not appear to care that her former admirer is married, as she said to-day, she dropped him some time ago, when she heard he was to marry his employer.

None of the friends of the widow was present yesterday when the marriage was performed, but several of the bridegroom's relatives were. The couple left Summit to-day on their wedding trip. It was said they were going to Old Point Comfort.

Dynamite Bomb in East St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—A dynamite bomb was thrown against the residence of Herman Knapke, at East St. Louis, Ill., last night. It is believed by some that it was intended for J. E. Jones, Superintendent of the Tudor Iron Works, who came from Pittsburg last January, and that the bomb was thrown by strikers. The leaders of the strikers deny any knowledge of the affair, however. The missile was thrown at the second story front window, but struck the casement, fell to the portico, and, exploding, demolished the porch.

Jumped from a Third-Story Window.

TRENTON, N. J., April 22.—Jane Beans, eighteen years old, an inmate of the Reform School for Girls last night made her escape from the institution by leaping from a third story window. She landed without injury and escaped. Search for her began at once and to-day she was captured in this city and returned to the institution. Her home is in High Bridge.

The Delaware Senatorial Dead-Lock.

DOVER, Del., April 22.—The one hundred and eighteenth ballot for United States Senator, taken to-day, resulted as follows: Higgins, (Rep.,) 6; Addicks, (Rep.,) 6; Pennewill, (Rep.,) 3; Massey, (Rep.,) 8; Ridgely, (Dem.,) 9; Tunnell, (Dem.,) 1; Absent, 1.

CRESCENT BICYCLES—BEST ON EARTH
Try them and buy them at Bowman's, B'way and 53d St., and Spalding's, Madison Sq. Garden.—Adv.

THEY ALL WANTED WHEAT

Tremendous Business at the Chicago Board of Trade.

MILLIONS OF BUSHELS BOUGHT

Chicago Elevators, It Is Said, Contain the Greatest Supply of Wheat in the World—Talk of Big Prices.

CHICAGO, April 22.—The advance in wheat which began last week, the price going higher at the rate of 7 cents in seven days, continued in a sensational manner to-day in the Board of Trade.

When trading began there was a wild scramble for wheat, July being the favorite option. The price reached 63 cents in ten minutes, which was 2 cents over the closing price of Saturday.

The action of the bears in selling a lot at 63 cents had the effect of checking the advance, and there was a reaction to 62 cents. The market fluctuated between those prices for some time.

The wheat pit was jammed with brokers who held buying orders. Everybody wanted wheat in a hurry.

The cause of the advance is said to be the fact that Chicago is now the greatest source of supply. The world must look to this city for its wheat. In the elevators are stored 26,000,000 bushels of wheat. There is comparatively little grain at other points, and except the 5,000,000 bushels in store at New-York there is no wheat on the American seaboard.

There is little afloat to foreign markets, and the millers of the Northwest are buying the wheat that is stored in that part of the country at higher prices than it can be sold for here.

The foreign traders know of the immense quantity of wheat in store here, but have had the mistaken idea that they could buy it at their own price at any time they wanted it. The Chicago owners of the 26,000,000 bushels, however, have ample capital to hold their property until they can get a suitable price for it.

The flurry to-day was not the result of the rushing of the shorts to cover, because little of the business was done by the leading bears or their brokers. There was a sudden and general demand for wheat, and no one seemed ready to supply it.

The trading was so fast and furious that the pit presented a panic scene, and it was estimated that twenty minutes from the opening more than 10,000,000 bushels of wheat changed hands.

"Ed" Pardridge, who is said to be short 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 bushels of wheat, did not seem worried over the sharp advance, although the first hour's trading meant a loss of $100,000 to him. His brokers did no buying for his account, it was said, although Rosenkranz, who usually does business for the plunger, took in 150,000 bushels.

Armour & Co. make an enormous profit by the advance, as the firm is credited with owning 12,000,000 of the 26,000,000 bushels in local elevators. Wheat has jumped 7 cents since a week ago, and at that rate their winnings amount to $840,000.

W. T. Baker, President of the board, is also said to be a heavy winner.

HEAVY TRADING IN NEW-YORK.

Sales of the Produce Exchange Greater Than Before in Four Years.

Sales of wheat at the Produce Exchange yesterday reached 32,985,000 bushels. It was the heaviest day's trading in four years. The daily average does not exceed one-tenth of that volume. July options furnished 15,780,000 bushels and those for May furnished 9,420,000 bushels. Prices advanced 2⅛ to 2¼ cents per bushel for the day, July closing at 66⅝ cents and May at 65⅝ cents.

Traders were too busy with sales and profits to look for the causes of the exceptional advances and transactions. They assumed that important deals must be in progress in the West. Reports had been heard for several days that Partridge had been forced to cover his short contracts on terms dictated by the bulls, at enormous losses to himself. The supposition yesterday was that the squeezing process had not been completed last week, and that those in control of the market set out to finish their work yesterday.

There had been premonitions of advancing prices. Curb dealings Saturday ran as high as 1 cent a bushel above the closing market figure. Chicago followed this lead yesterday, the market opening there excitedly, with prices 2½ to 2¼ cents above the last previous quotations. The official crop report showed a decrease in the visible supply of 1,860,000 bushels, to 68,626,000 bushels. This was so much smaller a decrease than had been expected that it depressed prices 1 to 1¼ cents per bushel below the opening. Then the upward movement took fresh hold and closing prices reached the level of those at the opening. Switching of contracts from one month to another added materially to the day's volume of business. Spot wheat advanced 2¼ cents a bushel and checked the demand.

The cotton market was also active, sales reaching 259,800 bales. Prices yielded to large sales in Liverpool but the market closed firm at only a slight net decline.

DEMOCRATS ELECT A MAYOR IN BANGOR

A Reversal Since the Election of Last March.

BANGOR, Me., April 22.—The special election in this city to-day for Mayor resulted in the election of Charles L. Snow over Mayor Beal, who was a candidate for re-election, by a majority of 42. A large vote was polled and stood as follows: Beal, (Rep.,) 1,900; Snow, (Dem.,) 1,982; Ellis, (Proh.,) 40. This is a gain of 94 in the vote for Mayor over the March election, at which time the Republicans carried five of the seven wards, thus giving them complete control of the City Government. Mr. Snow was sworn into office this evening.

A Woman Drowns Herself and Child.

CHICAGO, April 22.—A woman, apparently a nurse, carrying in her arms a child about four years old, presumably her charge, walked into the lake at the foot of Forty-seventh Street this afternoon. Both were drowned. Two men who saw the woman enter the water rushed in waist-deep in an attempt to save her, but before they could reach her she had plunged under the water and disappeared. Both bodies were recovered. The names of the woman and child are unknown.

To Protect New-York Creditors.

OCALA, Fla., April 22.—E. W. Agnew & Co. have sold their stock of goods and one-third interest in their store and warehouse to H. B. Masters of New-York for $105,000. This has been done to protect New-York creditors and prevent the mercantile business becoming complicated with the failure of the First National Bank of Ocala, of which E. W. Agnew was President.

Collision on a Virginia Railroad.

ROANOKE, Va., April 22.—A freight train and material train collided this afternoon between Montvale and Blue Ridge. Nine persons were injured slightly, but none was hurt dangerously. Supervisor Stanley of the Lynchburg Division was the worst hurt, and his wounds are not serious.

NO ACTION IN THE INCOME TAX CASE

The Announcement of a Close of the Call of the Docket Taken to Mean No Reargument at the Present Term.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—It was expected that the Supreme Court would to-day hand down a decision on the motion for a rehearing in the income tax cases, and the chamber was filled with persons interested in the question, but nothing was said on the subject.

The Chief Justice announced that on Friday, May 3, the court would end the call of cases on the docket for the term.

These two facts together are taken to mean definitely that whatever the decision of the court on the motion for a rehearing may be, the court has no expectation of a reargument during the present term.

ARREST OF C. P. HUNTINGTON

Charged with Violation of the Inter-State Commerce Law in Having Issued a Pass to Frank M. Stone.

Collis P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, appeared before United States Commissioner Shields in this city yesterday to plead to the charge of having violated the inter-State commerce law by issuing a pass to Frank M. Stone of San Francisco. An indictment against Mr. Huntington was found by the United States Grand Jury in San Francisco a few weeks ago, and a warrant for the arrest of the noted railroad man was issued.

Frederic R. Coudert and Maxwell Evarts appeared as counsel for Mr. Huntington. The latter complied with the customary form of admitting his identity, and was paroled on his own recognizance until Thursday, when an application for a warrant of removal to California will be argued before Judge Brown of the United States District Court.

Mr. Huntington's usual placidity of disposition was not in the least bit ruffled by his arrest. He remarked: "Of course, this does not amount to anything. Frank M. Stone probably represents in this matter a California element that has been bitterly antagonistic to me for many years. Stone is a little, harmless lawyer, and I do not think that he really means to do anything wicked. He probably got a pass from me. Of course, I cannot remember the details every time I issue a pass. It is customary in issuing passes to write on the face of each pass, 'Good only in California,' 'Good only in Arizona,' or good only in any one State. If the pass said to have been held by Stone did not contain such an entry the omission was due to an oversight. We always endeavor to obey the law.

"There are a great many persons in San Francisco who do not like me. I am rather proud of the enemies that I have made there. When I became President of the Southern Pacific Company I found it necessary to drop from the pay rolls the names of twenty-three persons, most of whom were drawing high salaries, but were performing no valuable service for the company. They were in politics, and I was advised that I would have to take care of the politicians. I declined to take that view of my duty as President of the company. Well, some of these people have been stabbing me in the back whenever they could get a chance. Two of them have kept up the warfare pretty steadily, and Adolph Sutro has paid their board bills. I don't care anything about it, of course, and have no personal quarrels to air in public. J. M. Bassett and Frank Pixley, formerly of The Argonaut, are the two that appear to have got the most comfort out of these attacks on me. Now Stone turns up representing, I suppose, that antagonistic element.

"As for the inter-State commerce law, we recognize it as law, and have observed it. If all of its provisions had been rigidly observed by all the railroads in the country the law would have been repealed long ago."

GREENHUT'S CROWD WORSTED

The Court Refuses to Refer a Whisky Trust Case Against Morris to a Master in Chancery.

CHICAGO, April 22.—The Greenhut-Morris faction received another setback in the United States court this morning when Judge Showalter refused to grant an order referring the case of Receiver McNulta and others against Nelson Morris, Joseph B. Greenhut, Samuel Wolner, and P. J. Hennessey as far as Nelson Morris is concerned, to a Master in Chancery for immediate hearing.

Edwin Walker made the motion, which was opposed by counsel for the receiver and the New-York stockholders, on the ground that if granted it would invalidate their case, inasmuch as there was nothing at issue, and only one of the defendants was in court.

The court agreed with them and Mr. Walker withdrew his motion, stating that he had not expected any opposition. His client, he said, was accused of diverting money from the Whisky Trust stockholders, and he thought he should be allowed a chance for vindication as early as possible.

Counsel for the plaintiffs were willing to have the case referred if Mr. Walker would enter the appearance of the other defendants, but this he refused to do, saying that he did not represent all of them. He said Mr. Greenhut would ask for trial at the proper time. In the case at issue the defendants were charged with the fraudulent sale of several distilleries, and with pocketing certain sums of money.

To-day was the day set by Judge Grosscup for hearing the continuation of the case against Greenhut for contempt in the alleged imposition on the court which was practiced when he had himself appointed receiver, but as Judge Grosscup was ill in California it had to be postponed.

Murry Nelson Reinstated.

CHICAGO, April 22.—The Appellate Court this morning reversed the Superior Court's decision in the mandamus suit of Murry Nelson against the Board of Trade and directed that court to issue a peremptory writ restoring the complainant to membership in the board. He was debarred from membership on the allegation that he had violated the rules of the organization and brought suit for reinstatement. The Superior Court refused to issue the mandamus and an appeal was taken that resulted this morning favorably to the petitioner. The suit will be carried to the Supreme Court.

Lots of Shad in the Delaware.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., April 22.—While the Hudson shad-catchers are bemoaning a poor run those on the Delaware are rejoicing in the fact that the run through their river is the largest recorded in over thirty years. Between three and four thousand shad were caught off here to-day. The river is full of fish and fishermen are catching daily from one hundred to a hundred and seventy-five each. Some of the fish landed to-day weighed ten pounds and are fat and fine.

Fire Engineers' Next Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 22.—The Executive Committee of the International Association of Fire Engineers met to-day and fixed the next annual convention of the firemen for Oct. 7 to 10, at Augusta, Ga. One of the topics to be discussed by the national convention is "The Terrible Loss of Men Attributed to Faulty Buildings."

New Director of Philadelphia Mint.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—It is announced with positiveness that a change will occur in the head of the Philadelphia Mint within the next forty-eight hours, and that other important changes in the mint force will follow.

HIS GOOD NAME AT STAKE

Mrs. Frederick Baker's Efforts to Clear Her Husband's Character.

DEFAULTER SEELY HIS ACCUSER.

The Shoe and Leather Bank's Clerk Maintained that Mr. Baker Shared His Stealings.

MRS. BAKER VISITS THE BANK OFFICIALS

She Also Calls upon Mayor Strong and Talks Over Her Case—Miss Florence Baker's Story.

The family of Frederick Baker, after suffering for several months in silence the obloquy thrown on the dead man's name and reputation through the robbery of the National Shoe and Leather Bank by Samuel C. Seely, have come forward to claim a hearing for their side of the story.

On the advice of friends, they have chosen this time as the one favorable to their purpose of clearing the reputation of the loved husband and father, the public mind having been again directed to the affairs of the National Shoe and Leather Bank by reason of the discovery that Seely's brother-in-law, Samuel E. Aymar, a clerk in the bank, is also a defaulter.

Mrs. Baker yesterday called on Vice President Hiltner at the bank, and asked him to refrain from dragging Mr. Baker's name into the present affair. He promised he would refrain. Mrs. Baker then called on Mayor Strong and asked what she should do to bring her late husband's case before the New-York police authorities.

The Mayor referred her to Police Commissioner Andrews. She declared to Mayor Strong she was anxious for a full investigation, satisfied that it would take the blame from the shoulders of the late Mr. Baker and put it where it belonged.

Miss Baker yesterday talked to reporters for the first time, giving a full history of Mr. Baker's movements for the period immediately prior to his death. She talked frankly of her father's financial affairs.

Important disclosures in relation to some of those who have put the large part of the blame for Seely's crime on Mr. Baker's shoulders are held in reserve, it is said, by the Baker family. When given to the public, it is said, they will materially influence opinion in favor of Mr. Baker and against those who have made charges against him.

MRS. BAKER VISITS THE BANK.

She also Calls upon the Mayor and Talks Over Her Case.

The publication of the defalcation of Aymar, the bookkeeper of the Shoe and Leather Bank, interested no person in New-York more profoundly than Mrs. Baker, widow of Frederick Baker, who was charged by Seely with being his confederate in his self-confessed crime.

Upon reading the facts in the morning newspapers yesterday Mrs Baker, accompanied by her daughter, called upon Vice President Hiltner at the bank. She was ushered into that official's room by Cashier Cole, for whom she had also asked. She said she had come to make the request of the Vice President that he would not, in his interviews with reporters, associate her husband's name with that of Aymar. This, she said, she asked as a matter of justice, her case not yet having been reached in the courts.

Mr. Hiltner said that he had not, and would not, state anything which would associate Mr. Baker's name with that of Aymar. Mr. Cole also denied having made the statement published in the morning papers associating Mr. Baker's name with that of the defaulting bookkeeper. Mrs. Baker added that she had called to see Mr. Hiltner, thinking she would be able, under the new regime, to receive some consideration. She requested to be afforded an opportunity to meet all the officers and Directors of the bank.

Mr. Hiltner readily consented, and then suggested that perhaps it might be better to state to him what she desired to say. The interview was ended after Mrs. Baker had made some remarks to Mr. Hiltner in regard to the bank's previous action. She did not ask to see President Crane.

Mrs. Baker who, with her children, has been indefatigable in working to vindicate the name of her husband, and who has been earnestly supported by many friends of herself and her husband, called yesterday also upon Mayor Strong to seek his advice as to the best thing for her to do in regard to bringing the matter of her husband's case before the police authorities of New-York City.

She said she had found the private assistance she had had was not sufficient to secure the results she desired. At the outset of her trouble she relied, she declared, upon the fairness of the bank officials to make an open and thorough examination of the actual state of affairs, and thus vindicate her husband's reputation. To facilitate this work in the hands of the bank officials she gave them access to all her husband's papers, all his books, and safe deposit boxes. In addition she and her children voluntarily signed stipulations which were drawn up by the bank authorities placing all the income in trust so that none of her property could be drawn without the consent of the bank, and thus far not one cent of it had been paid over to the Baker family.

The Mayor, after talking with Mrs. Baker for some time, and hearing her statement, advised her to confer with Police Commissioner Andrews and give him all the particulars of the case.

Mrs. Baker's lawyers, Tracy, Boardman & Platt, were notified one week ago to-day that the bank would ask to have a referee appointed in the Baker case, and learned that argument would be made last Friday. At the time appointed her counsel were in

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL

Good to have in the house when the seasons are changing, and possibilities of an obstinate cold are rampant. Has been aptly called

A SHEET ANCHOR FOR THOSE WHO NEED NEW STRENGTH.

If you would spend the Spring in health and activity with abundant energy for every requirement, do not forget that this pure stimulant will do for you just what it has done for your neighbors whom it has freed from chills and coughing. Illustrated pamphlet will be mailed by

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

court ready to make rejoinder, but the bank officials asked for a postponement of the case. It would now appear that they were all busily engaged consulting over the Aymar defalcation.

From the time of the return and confession of Seely up to last week, the Baker family had been unable, with one or two exceptions, to get their side before the public. Mrs. Baker was ill at the time of her husband's death and subsequently, so that for several days afterward she had no knowledge of the charge made by Seely against Mr. Baker's honesty. When she learned it on Wednesday, the day preceding the funeral and burial of her husband, she was completely prostrated, and at once consented to have any and every investigation made into her husband's and her own affairs on the part of the bank, and she and her children gave them all possible information concerning his affairs.

The bank officials brought suit against the estate, and the case was put on the calendar for trial. It has not been reached up to the present time, and will not be reached until the coming Autumn, unless circumstances which have occurred within the last few days bring about a settlement.

Mr. Baker died on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 24, one week after the disappearance of Seely, and on Sunday morning following some of the New-York newspapers announced that he had committed suicide. No proof that he committed suicide has ever been offered. At the instigation of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, an autopsy was performed upon the body, which resulted in showing that Mr. Baker's organs were all in a perfectly normal condition, and no poison was discovered in his body, or other substance save what might have resulted from the embalming process.

The Coroner's inquest followed, and the finding of the jury was that Frederick Baker came to his death from causes unknown to the jurors. From that day to this there has been no evidence offered in proof of suicide, and the family has refused to believe that Mr. Baker's death was due to any act of his own.

The body was found some distance from the shore, floating in the water near his home, while the boat was on the shore, and his hat beside it. No water was found in the lungs, nor was there the slightest indication that Mr. Baker had been drowned.

Among the statements published at that time was one charging that Mr. Baker had remained late at his office the week preceding his death, and that the woman working in the building had seen him there at 6 o'clock in the morning, tearing up papers. The woman who was said to have seen him in his office late at night and early in the morning has not been found by the Baker family, although they have made diligent inquiry concerning her, and have used every effort to discover her identity.

MISS FLORENCE BAKER'S STORY.

She Tells of Her Father's Whereabouts Just Previous to His Death.

Miss Florence Baker has made the following statement regarding her father's whereabouts just previous to his death:

"It was always father's custom to spend every evening with his family. The nights preceding his death he was with them, as usual, and not in his office destroying papers, as some of the newspapers reported. He never attended horse races nor gambled in any way. He was a model husband and father and greatly beloved by those who knew him intimately.

"It was stated that on the evening of Nov. 23 he was followed by a mysterious stranger to his country house, Kinclow, Sands Point, and that an excited five minutes' interview took place between the two men. This is false. Mother and I received father as usual at the doorstep and lighted him in, as we assisted him with his packages, and there was no stranger present, nor was there such a person seen at any time that night or any previous night by any one on the farm. As regards the interview, it never took place. Father spent the entire evening with his family reading and talking cheerfully, as was his wont. He saw no one, for he did not leave the house, and nobody called.

"Saturday, Nov. 24, was a very fine day, and the water in Hempstead Harbor was perfectly calm, and not, as was stated, so rough that no one could go out rowing in a light boat. Papa thought it would be pleasant to go to the shore in the morning, and asked mamma and me to accompany him. We intended to go with him, but were detained by various duties. Mamma found it necessary to direct some sodding and grading near the gate entrance. When I finished my household duties and had given the maid directions about dinner, &c., she informed me that she could not get the fire to burn in the range. The fire was then out, so I thought that would be a good opportunity to have the ovens cleaned. I found that the maid would not be able to do this alone, and that I would have to remain and show her how.

"I was busily engaged in this way when papa came to the kitchen door and called me in his usual pleasant way. He told me he had asked about the time for the departure of the mail, and ascertained that it did not leave until 3 o'clock, so this would give me time enough to post my letters when we should drive to the village in the afternoon. He asked me if I was ready to go to the shore with him, and I told him I would not be able to go, as I had to look after the cleaning of the range. He was sorry I could not go, but I said, 'You go, papa, and have as nice a time as you can'; so he kissed me good-bye at the kitchen door.

"Julia, the maid, was not far away, and heard the whole conversation. After we got the linings out of the oven, I told Julia how to go on with the cleaning, saying that I would return after a little walk around the grounds, to see if she had cleaned them well and help her put the linings back. So I went out on the piazza, and found that papa had not yet gone to the shore.

"Then mamma, papa, and I (papa in the centre) walked down to the gate together to inspect the sodding work that Terry, a man who had been long in our employ, was doing. Papa made some pleasant little remark about the wonderful improvements that mamma was always making about the grounds, and seemed to be perfectly natural in every way. He asked us again if we could not go to the shore with him, but mamma could not, as Terry had not finished his work, and I could not, as I would soon have to return to the kitchen to see that the linings of the ovens were properly replaced. So papa started to go, saying that he would see Fred, who was duck-shooting at the beach.

"I asked papa if he had his gloves with him, as it was a little cold. He took them out of his pocket and held them up as he walked, and he took off his hat and waved his usual pleasant good-bye. Papa spent part of the morning before he started for the shore walking about the grounds, as he always did when he staid at the place, inspecting his favorite trees and plants and going about the barns looking at the animals, &c. He had planted five ampelopsis vines by the new stone wall for our barn several months before, and took much interest in watching them climb up the rough stones. He invariably walked down to see these vines and to protect them with sticks, lest the calves might otherwise destroy them."

TO CLEAR HER HUSBAND'S NAME

Mrs. Baker's Efforts in This Behalf—The Suit of the Bank.

According to Miss Baker, it was about 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon when she bade her father good-bye. Her brother, returning from duck hunting, found their father's body two hours later. The body was removed to the house, where the family rolled it upon a barrel and did everything in their power to resuscitate Mr. Baker. When the physician reached the house he told them that Mr. Baker had been dead some time.

Mrs. Baker and her daughter were subsequently much criticised for leaving their dead and coming into the city that night. Their action was due, they explain, to the fact that they had nothing in the house the way of clothing or any of the conveniences requisite for a funeral. All their belongings had been removed to their city home, as they expected to return to it on Sunday afternoon for the Winter.

Mrs. Baker and her daughter came into the city, leaving the sons and friends with the body, they to send the undertaker with apparel back to the house in order that the body might be removed to New-York the next morning early. Mrs. Baker was told that the delay in bringing the body into the city on Monday was due to an autopsy which had been ordered by the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. She was on the verge of nervous prostration, extremely ill, and almost beside herself with grief, and had no suspicion that anything was said to be wrong in connection with Mr. Baker's affairs.

It was not until Tuesday that she learned of the charges published against Mr. Baker, and was then told the real reason for the delay in bringing the body to New-York. She and her daughter returned to Sands Point, and after the funeral on Thursday accompanied the body with her children and relatives to Greenwood.

From that time until the present, Mrs. Baker and her daughter, assisted in every way by her sons, have worked to vindicate the husband and father's character. They have been hampered in all their efforts by the fact that their means were tied up by the bank, and that they could take no steps in relation to the property affairs without the permission of the bank.

Mrs. Baker's lawyers, Tracy, Boardman and Platt, have guided her course in relation to the suit pending against her, and she has spent much time in collecting proofs of her husband's business enterprises from his boyhood up. She has recently concluded her accounting in the Kagel case. This estate, of which Mr. Baker was sole executor for fourteen years, had increased largely in value while in his hands, and his family have the satisfaction of knowing that he performed his duty conscientiously and satisfactorily to those most concerned.

The bank officials have from time to time sent word to Mrs. Baker that they wished to have the case settled, and have insisted that she make a settlement with the bank, which Mrs. Baker has always refused to do. Her husband had been accused by Seely, a self-convicted thief, and she asked for an early trial of the case, and would not consider any proposition to make a compromise.

The bill of particulars which the bank filed but a few days ago claims that the loss, instead of $354,000, which had been widely circulated previously, was really but $108,000, which, with offsets deducted, brought the amount of their claim down to $65,000. The bank officials stated at the time of Mr. Baker's death that his alleged wrongful relations with the bank continued up to the time of Seely's disappearance. Their bill of particulars states that the latest time covered is November, 1890. This being so, the bank, the family say, could have no claim before this date, as it is covered by the statute of limitations.

MRS. BAKER STILL HOPEFUL.

Would Discuss Aymar's Arrest—The Status of Her Property.

Since the time of the transfer of the control of the Baker property by Mrs. Baker to the bank, interest on the mortgages falling due has not been met, and four large pieces of property are now under foreclosure, which the bank declines to protect. The income from these houses, which are tenements and good-paying property, has been accumulated, and is included in the amount held under the stipulation. The bank will not allow Mrs. Baker to have the money accruing from the rents to pay on them, consequently the property must be lost to the estate.

Much injury, the family complains, has been done by the statements made that the property was to be sold under foreclosure, and tenants, having been served with notices of foreclosure, have moved out. The family has no income from any of the property.

Of the insurance money due, only the Equitable and Mutual Life of New-York has paid. The latter, on a policy taken out in 1865, paid up in ten years. The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association refused to make a settlement with Mrs. Baker; also, the National Life of Hartford and the Security Mutual of New-York.

A reporter for The New-York Times called last evening upon Mrs. Baker, at her residence in this city, and asked her if she had anything to say regarding the confession and arrest of Aymar. She begged to be excused from making any statement for publication concerning this matter, and said:

"The Baker case, I hope, will come to trial speedily. I believe I shall be able to fully vindicate my husband's reputation, and to show that he has been most cruelly wronged, maligned, and victimized."

POMMERY "SEC" and CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"High Grade Champagne of uniform quality."

VISIT TO PRISONER SEELY.

What He Has to Tell He Will Impart to the Bank, He Says.

Some of Mr. Baker's friends, desirous of getting information on the subject not furnished by the bank, have taken much interest in the history, past and present, of Samuel C. Seely, who admitted to the bank that he had robbed it through a period of many years.

Seely is now in the Kings County Penitentiary, serving a sentence of eight years, which will be reduced by good behavior to five years and six months.

These friends of Mr. Baker have gathered that Mrs. Seely's relative, Mr. Hollenbeck, who is a depositor in the bank, and who appeared in court with Seely at the time of his return from Chicago, was one of the persons who recommended him for a position in the bank, and is now caring for Mrs. Seely and her daughter.

Seely, who was recently visited by a friend of Mrs. Baker's, in answer to a request that he should tell what he knows about this case and relieve Mrs. Baker's mind of the great sorrow weighing her down, said that if he had anything to tell he would tell it to the Shoe and Leather Bank. This he repeated a second time when urged to state if there was not something that he could say that could be taken to Mrs. Baker. In the course of the conversation he admitted his acquaintance with Mr. Merritt, Mr. Baker's former clerk, who is at present in the employ of the Shoe and Leather Bank's counsel, Mr. Bishop, and said that he had seen him on the race track and had a nodding acquaintance with him there.

Robert B. Merritt, who was a clerk for Mr. Baker for thirteen years, and who was intrusted with all the books and papers in Mr. Baker's business, was more explicit in his admissions regarding his acquaintance with Seely, and said that he had often seen him in the poolroom and on the race track, and knew him very well.

In the Kings County Penitentiary, where Seely is serving his sentence, there are more than a half dozen bank Presidents, more than a dozen cashiers, and nearly fifty bank clerks. Seely stands pre-eminent among these as the man who states that he permitted a depositor in the bank to steal $342,000, while he contented himself with the trifling sum of $12,000.

Seely impressed his visitor as being a much more robust and larger person than he was described to be at the time of his arrest. He seemed to be in no wise broken down or in any way depressed by the circumstances under which he at present finds himself. He is a man nearly six feet high, weighing between 140 and 150 pounds, with reddish hair and eyes, which latter seem to go in different directions, one looking to the right and the other to the left. It is impossible in talking to Seely to look at both of his eyes at one time. A phrenologist who might pass on his head as being tolerably well formed would stop short at his eyes, because of the fact that if they have not a double cast they have individual defects which make it impossible for him to look one steadily in the face.

FUNERAL OF CHARLES KNOX

St. James's Lutheran Church Filled with Friends of the Old Merchant.

The funeral of Charles Knox, the hatter, took place yesterday forenoon at the St. James's Lutheran Church, in Madison Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Wright.

The floral tributes included one from Mr. Knox's employes, with the word "Founder" thereon. The pall bearers were the oldest employes of the house, Robert J. MacFarland, John T. Shayne, John S. Rice, Louis Condit, Owen Roberts, William S. Brabham, Robert T. Bixby, A. J. Sims, John T. McKenna, S. D. Alexander, James S. Tierney, and Edwin N. Warfield.

Miss M. Hall sang "Rest in the Lord," Mr. Power sang a hymn by Stegell, and Shelley's "Abide With Me." Mr. Power and Miss Hall sang also the duet "Thy Will be Done."

Dr. Remensnyder made a brief address, referring to the honorable career of Mr. Knox and his faithful service for forty years as an officer of the church.

The church was filled with friends of the family. The chief mourners were Col. and Mrs. Knox, and Mrs. Mary Robinson and her four children. Among those present were representatives of the Irish Brigade Association, C. C. Shayne, Edward L. Carey, Robert Dunlap, C. A. Benedict, William L. Burke, Senator Cantor, ex-Senator James O'Brien, E. Interman, Col. Canton, Supervisor Fitchie of Brooklyn, and Richard S. Roberts.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC PAPER FOR CHICAGO

Its Views on the Currency to be Controlled by Party Conventions.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 22.—Application was made to-day to Secretary of State Hinrichsen for the incorporation of The Chicago Daily Enquirer.

The paper will be Democratic in politics, and will be guided by the party conventions in its attitude on the currency question. The capital stock will be $1,000,000. It is said the United Press reports will be secured.

The following Chicago men signed the application for incorporation: Frank Wenter, S. P. McConnell, John P. Hopkins, Alex J. Jones, Charles S. Thornton, Delos P. Phelps, Willis J. Abbot, William Prentiss, Frank Gaulter, W. B. Brinton, Clayton E. Crafts, Jesse D. Sherwood, Robert E. Burke, William H. Synder, Edward T. Noonan, and R. E. Spangler.

Both silver and anti-silver men are among those back of the paper.

JOLIET, Ill., April 22.—The announcement that The Chicago Times-Herald policy hereafter would be independent struck Joliet Democrats amidships. Without an organ in Chicago, they say, the Democracy of the State has lost its anchors. Joliet Democrats desire to subscribe to a fund to establish an organ in Chicago, and are confident the movement will be taken up all over the State.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

9:15 A. M.—Southern Boulevard and Webster Avenue; F. Cushman's bakery; damage slight.

7 P. M.—210 East Twenty-ninth Street; Charles Christian; damage. $20.

9 P. M.—335 East Thirteenth Street; James O'Keefe; damage, $28.

COL. WARING UNDER FIRE

His Utterance About "Pension Bummers" Arouses Indignation.

THE MAYOR ASKED TO REMOVE HIM

Some Republicans Think His Remark Will Cost Votes—The Colonel Answers Gen. Collis—Grand Army Men Incensed.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring's utterance that the Grand Army was an aggregation of "pension bummers" has caused many Republicans and Grand Army men to ask Mayor Strong to remove the Commissioner.

Members of the Grand Army have acted in some instances through the posts with which they are connected, and they promise to make their sentiments a matter of record by the passage of resolutions at the earliest opportunity.

The Commissioner's remark has also stirred up certain Republican politicians. Col. Waring is a Republican in national politics. Whatever may be their own sentiments as to the merit or demerit of the Commissioner's remark, they say that it is calculated to cost votes. They estimate it as practical politicians, and their indignation is aroused accordingly.

The discussion among Republicans took a peculiar turn because of the factional warfare in the Republican ranks. Of course the Platt Republicans were disposed to make the most of it because Col. Waring is a part of Mayor Strong's administration, and they do not like Mayor Strong.

Some of the Brookfield Republicans who are in sympathy with Mayor Strong criticised Col. Waring, and some of them declared that it was the Mayor's duty to remove the Commissioner. Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, who is Deputy Street-Cleaning Commissioner, was one of these, although he said yesterday that what he had to say by way of criticism he said as a private citizen and a veteran, and not as a politician or an office holder.

Mayor Strong could not help giving some attention to this subject yesterday, for it was brought to his attention many times.

His mail gave evidence that many people were deeply aroused on the subject. About twenty communications were received from Grand Army men and Republicans, protesting against the utterances of Commissioner Waring, and in some cases asking the Mayor to remove the Commissioner.

Mayor Strong said he did not care to discuss the subject, in so far as it involved any action on his part.

"You may say," said Mayor Strong, "that I think his remarks were injudicious."

There was more open correspondence on the subject yesterday. Commissioner Waring made answer to the open letter of Gen. Collis, which was published in The New-York Times yesterday morning. The Commissioner of Street Cleaning said he was not alarmed by the protests that his statement had called out.

"I do not regard this sort of thing as a tribulation at all," he said.

"It is only fun, so long as I have a chance to thwack back."

Several persons who saw Col. Waring's letter yesterday said that it would not tend to strengthen friendly relations between the departments represented by Gen. Collis and Col. Waring. Col. Waring's letter is as follows:

New-York, April 22, 1895.

My Dear General: Don't you think that between men of our age, both of us veterans of the whole war, "insult" is rather cheap talk? There are two sides to this question. I take the side of Cincinnatus and you that of Belesarius. I speak not only as one of those who "once wore the shoulder straps," and who did their best to help "make us what we are," but as one of those who "till thrill with the emotions that stirred the whole people when the flag was fired on at Sumter, who stood among the tearful, resolute men in the throng that listened to Senator Baker in Union Square, who gave up everything to enter the service in the very early days of the war; men who knew no impulse but patriotism in their memorable march down Broadway, with all so uncertain save the determination to die, if need be, to save the Union.

I also speak as one who was, like you, early thought to be worthy of membership of the Grand Army of the Republic, but who escaped it, seeing the danger to the country of an organization that must place the bounty jumper of 1864 on the same footing with the enthusiastic volunteer of 1861, in which it seemed certain that it would suffice to vote en masse for the straight ticket of the party to secure the pecuniary bonus that elected legislators would not dare refuse. I even had a premonition that it would be an organization in which a minority of patriotic men like yourself would be misled, as you have been, to take part in the loud acclaim: "We did it all! The Union we saved must pay us for helping to save it."

The unending crime of the organization—that which makes its benefactions seem insignificant—has been the destruction of the sense of duty and of the spirit of patriotism, and the substitution of these manly motives of a mere cash consideration. Henceforth, windy clamor must take the place of noble incentive, and the Nation's gratitude can be expressed only in dollars and cents, as it is now expressed in the millions paid to unworthy "veterans," who have been hunted up and seduced by the cold Grand Army of the Republic. Yours very truly, GEO. E. WARING, Jr.

Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, Department of Public Works, New-York City.

After making public his letter, Col. Waring said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"The Grand Army of the Republic has accomplished many good things. I sympathize with the effort it is now making to introduce military instruction in the public schools. The trouble with the Grand Army of the Republic is that most of its best men have been politicians who have allowed themselves to be shaken in their boots from fear of losing the soldier vote. There one great trouble has been with the organization.

"It seems to me as though persons who have studied the pension question must stand with me on the subject. Garfield told us years ago that the sum paid in pensions had reached its limit, and that it would begin soon to decline. Then the Grand Army of the Republic took up the question, and went to work. The pension fund, therefore, instead of declining, as President Garfield expected, has grown before our eyes to proportions vastly greater than it was before. I have taken my position on the pension question, and I propose to adhere to it. I am glad to occupy it."

"Colonel Waring," exclaimed one who was standing near said, "is that a G. A. R. button you are wearing on your coat?"

Col. Waring looked sharply over his eyeglasses.

"No," he said, "that is a button of the Loyal Legion."

Gen. Collis, after reading Col. Waring's letter yesterday afternoon, said:

"This is worse and worse. I shall not write any more letters to Col. Waring on the subject. I thank my lucky star that I do not possess a weakness for writing letters. I simply reiterate the statement I made Sunday in my answer to Col. Waring's criticism. What he said about the Grand Army of the Republic was false. It was a pretty thing, indeed, for him to say he regarded the Grand Army of the Republic 'as a lot of pension bummers.'

"The Grand Army Post to which I belong is made up of gentlemen who have worked faithfully to do what they could to weed out from the Grand Army of the Republic those who unjustly obtained pensions.

"For two years there has been an administration that has been hostile to the Grand Army of the Republic. The cry of pension fraud has been raised on every hand upon the slightest pretext. Detectives have scoured the United States again and again for the purpose of unearthing pension frauds. What has it all amounted to? It has resulted, I believe, in disclosing about twenty well-authenticated cases of fraud. Is it not futile for Col. Waring to make statements reflecting on the Grand Army of the Republic, when there are no facts to bear them out?

"It is a horror to me that any of the boys who went to the war with Col. Waring and me, filled with patriotic enthusiasm, should now have to ask to be allowed to earn their bread by sweeping the streets. If, however, such is the case, I do not think anything would stand in my way of giving places to just as many war veterans as I could, if I were able to do as I liked."

A special meeting of the Memorial Day Committee of the Grand Army posts has been called for to-morrow night at the armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. The remark of Commissioner Waring relative to the veterans will be the special subject under consideration. This committee represents all the Grand Army posts in the city.

At the regular meeting of the various Grand Army Posts last night in this city Col. Waring's remarks formed the principal topic of discussion. The veterans were bitter in their denunciation of the Street Cleaning Commissioner. Some of the posts adopted resolutions attacking the Commissioner, and others advocated his removal from office.

E. D. Morgan Post No. 307, met at the Grand Opera House. After passing a preamble condemning Col. Waring for his unwarranted attacks on the Grand Army, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly request his Honor the Mayor to remove said Waring from his position, which he has disgraced, and the duties of which can never be properly performed by one who entertained sentiments at variance not only with the patriotic feelings and ardor of our citizens, but in direct opposition to those accepted by the Federal, State, and municipal authority.

At the meeting of Sumner Post at 341 West Forty-seventh Street, the same sentiments prevailed. J. Gray Boyd spoke at some length, and in the course of his remarks said that the Colonel had no war record at all, that he gained his title as an ornament on Gen. John C. Frémont's staff; that the reason he was prejudiced against the G. A. R. was because the Lafayette Post rejected him when he applied for membership.

The post adopted a resolution instructing their delegates to the Memorial Committee to bring the matter up at the meeting of that body next week, expressed the sentiments of the post, which were against Col. Waring, and advocated his removal from office.

Among the other posts that met last night and discussed Col. Waring's remarks was the Judson Kilpatrick Post, No. 143, at 174 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Resolutions were adopted taking the Commissioner to task for his utterance, and calling upon the Mayor to demand his resignation.

Naval Veteran Post 516 met at the Essex Market. There were 100 veterans present. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted denouncing the remarks of Col. Waring.

At the Twelfth Regiment Veterans' Association dinner last night, Col. Waring's reference to Grand Army of the Republic men was touched upon by one or two of the speakers, and by Gen. Collis. John W. Vrooman said he had written to the Mayor asking for Col. Waring's removal.

REPROVED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

The Lower House of the Legislature Stands by the Grand Army.

ALBANY, April 22.—As soon as the Assembly met to-night, Assemblyman Finn (Dem., New-York) tried to get before the House the following resolution:

Whereas, On or about the 15th day of January, 1895, William L. Strong, Mayor of the City of New-York, appointed to the office of Commissioner for the cleaning of the streets of said city one George E. Waring of the City of Providence, R. I.; and,

Whereas, said George E. Waring, as incumbent of said office, has at various times and places been waited upon by representatives of labor interests in said City of New-York to urge upon him the necessity of paying to the labor employed in the Street-Cleaning Department the wages which the State of New-York provided for said labor by an act of the Legislature, and said representatives were informed that he (Waring) believed that labor was receiving too much pay, and that, in his opinion, one dollar and a half was too much for them; and,

Whereas, it is reported in the New-York morning and evening journals that the said George E. Waring has expressed himself in a manner unbecoming a gentleman, and a commissioned officer of the City of New-York, in reference to the Union soldiers and sailors of the late war for the Union, to wit: They (meaning said Union soldiers and sailors) are a lot of drunken bums, or pension bums, and that he had no use for such people, and that he would not employ such drunken bums only when compelled to under the law, or language to that effect; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Assembly of the State of New-York, that W. L. Strong, Mayor of the City of New-York, by the power invested in him by an act of the Legislature known as the Power of Removal bill, is hereby requested to remove from the said office of Street-Cleaning Commissioner, George E. Waring, the present incumbent, thereby abating a nuisance: and

Assemblyman Ainsworth, the Republican leader, objected to the resolution being introduced, or even read for information.

Later Mr. Brush, (Rep., Brooklyn,) offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, It is alleged in the morning newspapers that George E. Waring, Jr., Street-Cleaning Commissioner of the city of New-York, did on Saturday last make certain written statements in relation to the Grand Army, in which he is alleged to have called the members thereof "pension bummers," and in which he is alleged to have deliberately charged that, in his judgment, the Grand Army had sold itself for cash to the claim agents of Washington; and,

Whereas, The people of the United States hold in loving remembrance the soldiers of the late war, whose declining years and decreasing numbers appeal strongly to the sympathies of the American people, who cannot patiently listen to statements si in conflict with their judgment without administering a fitting rebuke to him whose lack of appreciation of their services could alone tempt him to make such declarations in reference to that honorable body; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Assembly of the State of New-York desires to express its dissent from the sentiment expressed by Commissioner Waring, and to place upon record its severe criticism of the language employed by him.

Resolved That a copy of the resolutions be spread at large upon the Journal of the House and a copy thereof mailed by the Clerk to Commissioner Waring.

The Catholic Summer School.

A number of men and women prominent in Catholic circles met in St. John's Hall, Greene and Vanderbilt Avenues, Brooklyn, last night, for the purpose of interesting the Brooklyn people in the Catholic Summer School, which is to meet in Plattsburg, N. Y., for five weeks. Joseph W. Carroll presided.

Addresses were made by the Rev. James H. Mitchell, the Rev. John L. Belford, Prof. John H. Haaren, and Mark M. Vallette, in which the objects of the Summer School were set forth. It was also decided to hold a public meeting in a short time, at which the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty, President of the Summer School, would be present and make an address.

KITCHEN FURNISHING

COOKING UTENSILS, MOULDS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, AND GLASS, REFRIGERATORS. HOUSECLEANING ARTICLES.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d St.

BALKED BY THE WELSH MURDER

The Police Anxious to Find Big Louis, About Whom "Dutch" Kelly Talks—Clerk Newley Released.

There was but scant progress made by the police yesterday in the search for the person who so brutally murdered Alice Welsh, the woman who was found bleeding to death in the hallway of the tenement house at 143 Thompson Street early on Sunday morning.

Michael Welsh, the man from whom the murdered woman took her surname, was seen yesterday in the liquor saloon 108 West Houston Street, which is a resort for the women who walk the streets in that neighborhood. The murdered woman spent several hours in this saloon drinking with an Italian on Sunday morning. Welsh, who described himself as a song-and-dance artist, said that he had not been living with the woman for two years past, and only met her by chance in the saloon late on Saturday night. He said that Louis Lavale, an Italian, known as "Big Louis," had been pressing his attentions upon the murdered woman for a long time, and they had often quarreled. He had seen "Big Louis" on Sunday afternoon.

Welsh was in the custody of the police for several hours on Sunday, but was released, as he satisfied the authorities that he knew nothing of the murder.

The Italian known as "Big Louis" was found yesterday at work as a carpenter in a building in West Fourth Street, near South Fifth Avenue. He admitted that he had lived for one week with the murdered woman after she had parted from Welsh. After they separated, she went to live with a man known as "Dutch" Kelly, who drives an express wagon for Louis Farina of 132 Prince Street. Kelly, it was learned, left Farina's employ about two weeks ago, and the detectives found him last night at 135 South Fifth Avenue, where he is employed as a bartender in A. Engle's saloon. His proper name is Richard Hermann, and he is a pugilist.

He said that he had seen the Welsh woman very seldom since they separated. The only man he knew who had lived with her since was a truckdriver who was known to him only as Louis. This Louis is supposed to be "Big Louis."

Patrolman Brooks reported yesterday that he had seen the murdered woman and her associate, known as "Gimpy" Amanda, as late as 3 o'clock on Sunday in front of the saloon at Houston and Thompson Streets. They were both drunk and acting in a disorderly manner, and Brooks drove them away. If Brooks is not mistaken as to the identity of these women, it is apparent that the Welsh woman received her death wound after the officer drove her away. This, he says, was at 3 o'clock, and as the woman was found bleeding and unconscious in the Thompson Street hallway at 4 o'clock, it narrows down the time of the stabbing to within one hour. It is thought that she received the wound in the street and crawled into the hallway for refuge.

Philip Mewley, the night clerk at the Yorktown Hotel, who was arrested on Sunday on suspicion of knowing something about the murder, was discharged from custody yesterday by Justice Simms at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The police are satisfied that he was not in any way concerned in the murder, and they hope to obtain more information from him while at liberty than they could if he was kept a prisoner.

MUNICIPAL RAILROAD OWNERSHIP

Address of Registrar Hiirichs of Brooklyn to the Young Men's Democratic Club.

Frederic W. Hinrichs, Registrar of Arrears in Brooklyn, addressed the members of the Young Men's Democratic Club, at 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, last night, on the "Municipal Ownership of Street Railroads." Among other things, he said:

"Taxation must be limited to the needs of government, when economically administered. But if the government gives away property which it possesses, it robs the people, and if, in consequence, to support its needs, it levies taxes in excess of what would otherwise be required, it is guilty of twofold robbery and injustice.

"I am in favor of abolishing all taxes upon the personal property of individuals and of corporations, excepting, however, franchises granted by the community to corporations. These should be well paid for, as they become extremely valuable.

"In advocating municipal ownership of street railways, we are not disturbing any existing property rights; on the contrary, we are striving to prevent the dissipation of such property rights, and the transferring of the property which the citizens already own in common, to private corporations. We are striving for more, for we wish to prevent the appropriation by such corporations of the valuable money results of the united labors of such citizens as have already parted with their property rights. In other words, we intend to deprive such corporations of the unearned increment, and to give it to the people to whom it belongs by reason of their having earned it. That is the plain English of the situation. It is not communism, but simply fair play, and the people are beginning to understand it."

He spoke in favor of the Conkling bill, which provides that the matter of municipal ownership be submitted to the people in such cities as possess street railroads.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

On the Lahn for Southampton and Bremen.

A.——Mr. and Mrs. Franz Achelis, Miss Elizabeth Achelis, Fritz Achelis, Miss Margaret Achelis, Mrs. Ludwig Amann, Newton Annis, Mrs. Julius Adorno, Wilhelm Ahlborn.——B.——Mr. and Mrs. O. Hoffmann Burrows, William Buchheit, Miss Mignon Brown, Mrs. Elizabeth Behrend, William Behrend, Walter Behrend, Otto Bonhard, Mrs. Henry Berning, Miss Alice Borden, Miss Luise Bartelides, Mrs. Anna Buhse, Miss Lizzie Buhse, Herman J. Bohn, Mrs. M. Blohme, Henry Blohme.——C.——Miss Meta Christoffers, Mrs. Hermann D. Caesar, Miss Effie Caesar, Miss Sylvia Caesar.——D.——Mr. and Mrs. Franz Deltmer, J. Decker, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Diekriede, Miss Lilly Diekriede, Miss Tilly Diekriede.——E.——August Ehlers, Miss Lydia Ehlers, Miss Anna Engler.——F.——Mr. and Mrs. William Faust, M. A. Fiedler, Miss Adrienne Fromfeldt, R. C. Ficke, G. H. Ficke, Max Fraenkel, Adolf Flieschman, Oscar O. Friedlander, Miss Elizabeth Fitzpatrick.——G.——Miss Isabel Gray, Mrs. Louise Grandemann, W. F. Grandemann, Ewald Gurk, August Gurk, L. C. Gerdes, J. Glucksman.——H.——Mr. and Mrs. Hancke Hencken, Miss Frieda Hencken, Miss Maria Hencken, Miss Ella Hencken, Harry Hencken, Dr. and Mrs. C. Heitzmann, Mr. and Mrs. John Hergel, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Hagerdorn, the Misses Hagerdorn, Hermann Hagerdorn, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Holstein, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Hess, Mr. and Mrs. Anton Helzmann, Mrs. J. F. Henes, Miss Henes, Edwin A. Hochstadter, Mrs. Johanna Hunicke, Adam Hums, Carl Harms, Mrs. Caroline Kelser, Mrs. J. B. Hoelker, Mrs. Marie Herschmann, Miss Martha Herschmann, Mrs. E. Holstein, A. Holz.——J.——Miss Isabel G. James.——K.——Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Kann, Mr. and Mrs. Max Kanterwits, Isidor Kanterwits, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kafka, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kraut, Mrs. S. Kleinordlinger, G. Kurr, Miss Helen Klokke, S. Kleinordlinger, Miss Emma E. Koelle, Miss Frieda Kopp, John Krueger.——L.——Mr. and Mrs. F. Lehman, Moritz Lassig, Dr. Sylvan H. Likes, Miss Margaret Lawrence, Mrs. Langtry, Miss Jeanne Langtry, Miss Carrie T. Little, Mrs. Lack, Ernst Lack, Carl Lange, Miss Marie Lange, Miss Minnie Langer.——M.——Mrs. M. R. Monsarrat, Miss Monsarrat, Charles Meinecke, Mrs. Nathaniel Morganstern, J. Herbert Morganstern, Miss Maria H. Metcalf, Miss Bertha Macy, M. R. MacKinnon, Miss MacKinnon, C. F. W. McClure, Thomas H. Macklin, Miss Moffat, Mrs. Ludwine Meyer, F. Meyer, Miss Marie Muller, Mr. Marchand.——N.——Mr. and Mrs. J. Nalle, Mr. and Mrs. F. Nuremberg, Mr. and Mrs. Jean C. Naegell.——O.——J. Oppenheimer, Miss Bertha Otten.——P.——Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Pulfrich, John Pickard, J. W. Pigott, Charles E. Pooketo, Herman Prins, Robert Pommer.——R.——Prof. and Mrs. Robert W. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. H. Reinhard, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rosenfeld, S. H. Reigelmann, Carl Ruhstrat, B. G. A. Rosentritt, Miss Katie Rademacher, Herman Reppe, William S. Rademacher, N. Reuling.——S.——Mr. and Mrs. N. Snellenburg, Miss Hortense Snellenburg, Abraham Snellenburg, Harry Snellenburg, Stanley Snellenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Max Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Theodor Schrempp, Mr. and Mrs. Nicolaus A. Stemmermann, Mrs. Charles Schmidlapp, Miss Schmidlapp, Mrs. R. Siegling, Rudolf Siegling, Miss Effie C. Siegling, Dr. F. Schuman-Leclercq, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Schilling, Miss Lina Sielken, Mrs. George Smith, Mrs. Meta Segelke, Mrs. Babette Senker, Mrs. Elnore Schmidt, William Schmidt, Fred Smithmeyer, Mrs. F. R. Schultze, H. Stahnten, Alexander Swoboda, Albert Steinhauser, Simon Sicher, Miss Sophie Suhren, Miss Helene Suhren, Miss Lina Stein, Mr. and Mrs. Schwarz, Paul Schutz.——T.——Mrs. R. A. Tighman, Miss Susan Thomas, Karl Triest, Miss Mollie Tonder, Fred A. Tiedemann.——U.——Miss Annie Underhill.——V.——Mr. and Mrs. A. Vieth, D. D. Velde, L. von Krosigh, G. Von Krosigh, H. von Lehe.——W.——Mr. and Mrs. F. Willmanns, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Westermann, Dr. Henry Wackenroeder, Otto G. Weber, Marcus Weil, Mrs. Alvena Wohlfahrt, John Warnken, Mrs. Meta Watjen, Herman Wertheimer.——Z.——Mrs. Ida Ziesing, Mrs. M. zur Windmuhlen.

Against the Raines Ballot Bill.

Good Government Club B held a special meeting at its clubhouse, 70 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, last night, to protest against the Raines Ballot bill. There was a full attendance. A. H. Ely, Chairman of the club's Legislative Committee, introduced resolutions opposing the bill, which were adopted.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

MORE ABOUT SWEAT SHOPS

The Wages Paid and the Hours for the Employes—Ignorance of the Factory Laws —A Girl Who Earned $2 a Week.

The Reinhard Assembly committee met yesterday morning in Part II. of the Superior Court to continue its investigation into the "sweating" system in this city.

John Freney, Deputy Factory Inspector, was recalled, and asked by Mr. Mayer, counsel for the committee, what he knew about Adam Rosenwabzer of 290 Stanton Street, who claimed on Saturday last that he was a large employer and should not be classed among the sweaters. The witness said that Rosenwabzer's premises had been inspected several times by the Factory Department, and that about two years ago he was fined $100 in the Court of General Sessions for defective sanitary arrangements in his place.

Henry B. Richter, who is in charge of Richter & Son's necktie manufactory, 176 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, was recalled, and examined in reference to the ages of the employes. Out of 700 employes he said they had only 4 girls under sixteen years old. The highest paid employe in the establishment made only $7.50 a week.

Morris Rosenthal of 470 Grand Street told about the sweat shops he owned at that number.

He admitted that the sanitary regulations were not complied with. He employed a large number of adults and children. There was only one toilet room in the entire building. He said he did not know what the penalty was for violating the factory laws.

"Do you know where the office of the Factory Inspector is?" asked Counsel Mayer.

"No, I do not."

"It is at 13 Astor Place. You had better go up there right away and see the Inspector and comply with the law."

Fannie Harris, a frail girl, said that she lived at 78 Forsyth Street.

"Can you read?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you ever go to school?"

"I went to night school for three months."

The little girl said she worked at 322 Henry Street. She pressed out ties and other work there. Her mother told her to go to work. Her mother also worked until she fell sick.

Counsel Mayer tried to learn the child's age, but found her densely ignorant on this point. Fannie produced a notary's certificate stating that she was fourteen years old on Aug. 5, 1880. It was signed by Abraham Pearlman, commissioner of deeds. As it was doubtful whether she was over thirteen years old the certificate claimed her to be twenty-nine years. Counsel Mayer scored the action of those who would issue false certificates in order to get 25 cents.

Benny Crager of 153 Ridge Street said that he worked for Joseph Metzger, 30 Ridge Street. He was asked how old he was, and said sixteen years.

"Who told you so?"

"Mr. Metzger."

He said that he made pockets for coats and trousers. He said the shop was clean, but the yard was not clean.

Fannie Harris was recalled and asked when she first went to work. She said a year ago.

"She was then under age," said Mr. Mayer.

"How much did you make, Fannie"

"Two dollars a week."

"What did you do with your money?"

"I gave it to mamma and she gave me 2 cents each week for myself."

"What did you do with that?"

"I put it in the bureau to save up for a present for my little brother."

The little girl looked sick. She said she came to court alone. The committee adjourned to 11 o'clock next Saturday.

THE TRUTH COLLECTION OF PICTURES

Auction Sale of Water Colors and Black and White Drawings.

The many admirers of the artists, contributors to, or who constitute the staff of Truth, will be gratified to learn of the coming sale by auction of a number of original wash and pen drawings and water colors.

Opportunity is thus offered to secure examples of work made more or less famous by publication, and possessing qualities of decoration, of beauty, and of quaint humor. The works are many times larger in the originals than in the reproductions, and, attractively framed and mounted, make extremely artistic and interesting souvenirs. Charles Howard Johnson is wonderfully prolific and is represented by many examples. De Thulstrup shows at least two delightful drawings, perhaps of a higher order than the rest.

By Archie Gunn and H. B. Wechsler, there is much from which to make a choice; the former will doubtless find many admirers, while the more sedate but equally attractive maidens by the latter will come in for their share of popularity.

Among others, there is work by Percy Moran, S. W. Van Schaick, Dan Beard, and Albert D. Blashfield.

E. Grivas, the well-known French artist, has not a few dainty bits of delicately-conceived, cleverly-drawn, girls and women, all highly decorative in color and none without much charm of invention. There are no less than 261 numbers in the catalogue, and the subjects are extremely varied in treatment and arrangement.

These are all to be sold to the highest bidder by Mr. Norman, the auctioneer, at the Truth Art Gallery, 347 Fifth Avenue, on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, April 23, 24, 25, and 26, at 8 o'clock, and the pictures will remain on free exhibition until that time.

CLOSED BY ORDER OF THE BANK EXAMINER

The First National Bank of Willimantic, Conn., Suspends.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., April 22.—The First National Bank was closed to-day by National Bank Examiner Dooley. No statement is made by the officers of the bank.

The cashier, O. H. K. Risley, died April 12, and three days later the Directors, after they had elected Teller I. A. Culverhouse cashier, decided to make an investigation. They found some suspicious facts, and sent for Examiner Dooley. He has since devoted his time to the books, and the result of his examination is the closing of the bank. There are intimations that some commercial paper held by the bank is of doubtful value, but so far there are no assertions of a defalcation.

The bank has a capital of $100,000 and a surplus of $25,000. It has paid 6 per cent. dividends for several years. The officers are: President—Ansel Arnold; Vice President—Amos D. Fowler; Cashier—I. A. Culverhouse. Congressman E. Stevens Henry of Rockville and the officers are the Directors.

Impeachment of a County Officer.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 22.—Impeachment proceedings were begun in the Criminal Court of Jefferson County to-day against County Commissioner James L. Nail. By law, the County Commissioners constitute the Jury Commission. It is charged against Nail that he counseled and advised with two men who are charged with keeping and exhibiting gaming tables, as to which venires to draw the jurors from to try their cases, and that he received for his advice $150.

Railroad Bridge Saved by Mrs. Lawyer

FLEMINGTON, N. J., April 22.—Mrs. Mary Lawyer, an aged woman living near Somer's Point, on the Belvidere Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, discovered the railroad bridge near her home to be on fire. Mrs. Lawyer was alone at the time. She started out with a pail and fought the fire until a train was heard approaching. Then she ran down the track and stopped it. The fire was put out by the train hands.

THE FIGHT NOT FINISHED

Dr. Parkhurst Dwells on the Necessity of Working for Pure Government.

GOOD WORD FOR SALOON KEEPERS

Some Noble Fellows, the Doctor Tells a City Vigilance League Audience—Stinging Words for Legislators.

"The Saloons and the Law" was the subject discussed at a largely attended meeting of the City Vigilance League of the Eighth Assembly District, held last night in the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, Spring Street, near Varick, at which the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and Joseph Murray, President of the Board of Excise, were the principal speakers.

Thomas McClintock, President of the Eighth Assembly District City Vigilance League, opened the meeting with a brief speech, in which he outlined the work of the league in the Eighth District, particularly in regard to the violation of the Sunday-closing law by the saloon keepers of the district. Of 332 saloons in the district 202, he said, persistenely violated the excise law.

The Rev. A. W. Halsey, pastor of the Spring Street Church, said he had evidence in his possession against saloon keepers in this district that would surely break their licenses.

"The reason," he continued, "I cannot make this evidence effective is that when we want to get the citizen to go and testify before the Board of Excise he says, 'I don't want to incur the enmity of any man.' This is not a temperance meeting, nor a political meeting, but a meeting in the interests of good government, and of making those who are engaged in the liquor business obey the laws."

Joseph Murray, who complained of an attack of lumbago, spoke for only a few minutes. Among other things he said:

"If many of the disreputable saloons in this city are not closed within a year it will not be the fault of the excise laws, but the fault of the Excise Commissioners. The present laws give them almost absolute power. Since I have been connected with the Board of Excise many saloons not run in a respectable manner have been closed. The board has received much help from the Society for the Prevention of Crime in suppressing the existence of disreputable character.

"There are no more saloons to-day than there were several years ago, but there are too many disreputable places to suit the people of this city. I shall be doing my duty in closing them by the aid of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. We have to-day been able to close, upon evidence furnished by that society, one of the most notorious hotels on the east side."

Dr. Parkhurst spoke for twenty minutes, and was frequently interrupted by applause. He said:

"The world is not quite so wicked as many of us think it is. I have had the pleasure of talking with many saloon keepers, and there are many noble fellows among them. There are men in the liquor business that have been born and brought up in it; they have known nothing else their life long. These things we have got to bear in mind, and deal leniently with them. So, let us recognize the difference of standpoint different men occupy, and be as lenient as we righteously can.

"There are some aspects of the question which, I suppose, I have been brought to regard a little differently from other people, from the fact that I have lived a great deal among Germans, and to them beer is one of the essentials. It must not be forgotten, also, that a German beer saloon is no more like a liquor saloon in this city than heaven is like the other place; there is no comparison.

"We are not going to get rid of all our saloons, but I do wish, and I expect, that the character of the trade is going to be very much improved under the auspices of our present Excise Board. It has become a very common thing for the saloon to be not only a saloon, but a dive, and you know what that is. Just below my house there were three saloons, within sight of my doorstep, and I know that these three were inexpressibly dirty, filthy, and nasty. That is a quality and that is an attachment that has come to be connected with a very large number of our saloons in our city, and our present Excise Board is going to break that up. There is no question about that.

"I am very happy, Mr. Murray, to be on a platform with an Excise Commissioner. The idea of being in sympathy with a man who belongs to the City Government is something remarkable, and to have an Excise Commissioner speaking on the same platform and in accord with our sentiments is paralyzing.

"It is true that we have not yet obtained all the changes we want in our City Government; some of the old boards have not yet been cleaned out, and we are getting impatient. The impression has come to this city that Theodore Roosevelt of Washington has been invited to take a position on the Board of Police Commissioners. That is almost too good to be true. If it becomes a fact that Mr. Roosevelt is put on that Board of Police Commissioners, there will run a thrill through that police force from "Tom" Byrnes down to the roundsman. It will be an indication that the Mayor means business with the Police Department.

"I want to say here—one thing suggests another—I want to say just what I would say if Commissioner Murray were not here to-night. I had an exceedingly thorough reinforcing letter—I had two of them—from Commissioner Roosevelt in regard to our friend Mr. Murray. They were prepared in a tone that caused me to give Mr. Murray my utmost confidence. I think the same spirit runs through the entire Excise Board that animates Mr. Murray.

"But the Excise Board cannot do the whole work. We have got to work with them, and they can count confidently on the City Vigilance League and the Society for the Prevention of Crime. We are not going to imagine that the Excise Board is going to convert New-York City into a paradise in six months, but the citizens have got to work with the officials, and working hand in hand, large results doubtless will be accomplished.

"It does not depend so much on the laws, I think, as it is the quality and fibre of the men who are set at work to administer them. It is proposed that certain modifications shall be made in the excise law that shall draw the lines still more closely. Let us enforce the laws we have got before we look to the passage of any new laws. The law that stands on the statute books that is not enforced is demoralizing to the community. The trouble with our community is not that we have not laws enough, but we have for so many years been having laws stamped upon the statute book which signified no more than if they were governing of the Choctaws or the Madagascans, and that is what has demoralized the tone of the community. What we want is not more binding statutes, but men who will stand up and say, 'Here is the law, and so help me Almighty God, that law shall be enforced.'

"We are exceedingly thankful for the changes which are gradually transpiring; we only regret that they are so gradual. But men who had no sympathy with the laws they were set to enforce are retiring into the background and becoming a malodorous memory. We are thankful they are being superseded by men who are taking upon their shoulders the burdens of this city, that such men are coming to the front, men we can respect, men who can speak English without a brogue, men we would be glad to receive in our homes, men who are men—that is ground for comfort.

"There are certain things in the present situation that are not altogether comfortable. Last November we foolishly thought we had gotten to the end of our task. We have found we have only commenced our task. A great fight has been going on the last month, but it has bright sides.

"If we had not politicians who were so largely and colossally depraved that even a near-sighted man would discover what that species of creature means, we would not be beginning to learn that lesson we really ought to learn.

"The more bribery there is at Albany, the more holding up of bills and thieving and bribery, the better I like it, and I thank God for it, and hope there will be more to-morrow, for they are only more widely advertising their utter depravity. I know you have no sympathy with people who are holding public office for what they can get out of it. You and I must work together to take this power from these men and invest it in those whom we can trust. You know something of the tremendous temptations to which Senators and Assemblymen in Albany are subjected. If the investigation just begun is carried through to the end, and the same kind of boring done as was last year by Recorder Goff, we shall probably find something intensely interesting, not only in regard to the Fire bill, but also in regard to other bills. We would probably find that much of the lubricating oil used in legislative machinery had been brought about by money. You and I ought to study up more faithfully than we do the character of the men we send to Albany.

"If we had men during the last three months—I am speaking of Senators in particular—if we had had half a dozen men of solid, moral character, who loved the right and would stand up for it to the death, where would not New-York City be to-day? Supposing we had men there who would stand with clean hands and stand aloof from anything like compromise—damnable word—where would Tammany Hall stand to-day? It would not be reorganized. The growing hopes that are being cherished by Tammany Hall is one of the severest criticisms that could have been passed upon our Senators and Assemblymen at Albany. Had they done their duty, the Tiger would be in the same crippled condition he was on the evening of November 6. Our Assemblymen and Senators have coupled hands with Tammany Hall, and Croker and Platt are brothers.

"Still we are going to win. I believe there are enough good people in this city to thrash a hundred Tammany Halls. We have got to reorganize; it is a part of our obligation to hold out Assemblymen and Senators to the very strictest account for the way in which they execute their stewardship. Westchester County has set a splendid example, where there is a man by the name of Robertson—Senator George W.—a man who is perfectly familiar with the condition of affairs in our city, and who we thought would exercise his power in behalf of public legislation. We note Westchester is calling Mr. Robertson to account.

"It seems likely that some of these people who for three months have been playing with this city up in Albany are going to be called down. When our representatives in Albany learn that we are going to call them to account, they will stand in such awe of the judgment seat to be erected that they will do their duty."

The meeting closed with the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we regard with utter disfavor the Bi-Partisan Police bill which has already passed the Senate and which is made a special order for next Tuesday in the Assembly. We urge it upon our Mayor, in case such bill should come down for his approval, to withhold from it his signature. We have already had a great deal more politics in our City Government than we like, and, having elected Mr. Strong to deliver us from the evil of politics, and he having promised to administer the city on principles of business and to the exclusion of politics, we shall be exceedingly disappointed and dissatisfied if he signs a bill that engrafts politics—Republican and Democratic politics both—on us as a constituent and compulsory element in our municipal service.

LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT CIRCUS

Great Crowds Still Flock to Barnum & Bailey's Show—New Features to be Added During the Closing Days.

Barnum and Bailey's greatest of circus shows entered upon the last week of this year's engagement at the Madson Square Garden last night.

The Garden was crowded with pleased visitors. It is probable that the circus could run on successfully for some weeks longer in the city if other plans did not interfere. After the performance next Saturday night the circus, with its host of attractions, will be taken to Brooklyn, where it will occupy tents covering ten acres.

This week new attractions will be added at the afternoon and evening performances in the Garden. It is usually the custom to introduce during the last week of the New-York engagement all the new acts that have been prepared, and this is especially true of the acts of the clowns.

Mr. Hamilton is authority for the statement that the clowns have really a very large number of new acts to present this week. As from time immemorial, the clown has never been supposed to have any new acts, Mr. Hamilton's announcement savors of something novel. The clown is a greater feature than ever in the circus this year, and he is second in interest with the children only to the great display of curious animals and strange people that attracts their attention in the basement of the Garden. George Caron is a new clown at the circus, and he is doing some of the new acts.

The riding was exceptionally good last night, while the aquatic exhibition thrilled the large audience, as it always does.

Trilby will be at the circus this week.

The Ethnological Congress, the giantess gorilla, Johanna, and all the wonders of the menagerie are receiving more than the usual amount of attention.

The circus season at the Garden has been very satisfactory to the management this year, and during the remaining days of the engagement there will undoubtedly be larger crowds than ever at the performances

"LETTER CARRIERS' NIGHT"

It Was the Red-Letter Night of the Odd Fellows' Home Fair.

"Letter Carriers' night" has been the red-letter night of the Odd Fellows' Home Fair thus far. Shortly after 8 o'clock last night the procession of the boys in gray, headed by their band, marched into the Lenox Lyceum 1,400 strong, under the command of Postmaster Dayton, and were accorded a most hearty welcome by the large audience and the various committees.

Uncle Sam's postmen on this occasion reigned supreme. The various departments were thrown open to the rank and file, while on the main floor the band rendered some popular selections in a most creditable manner under the leadership of M. De Donato.

The Temple of Vesta, which is the centre of attraction of the fair, presented the most beautiful appearance it has as yet possessed. The decorations were the handiwork of Mrs. Dr. F. A. Bigelow, and consisted of doves suspended between the peristyles, with rosebuds in their bills and clusters of Jack and American Beauty roses tastefully arranged.

The temple was presided over last night by Mrs. H. Stowe, who was kept busy attaching boutonnières to the lapels of the coats of the visitors.

Among the prominent visitors were Recorder Goff, Postmaster Dayton, Siegfried Koppel, and Aldermen Elias Goodman, Charles A. Parker, Frederick A. Ware, Thomas Dwyer, Joseph Schilling, Charles Wines, and Henry Robinson.

Recorder Goff made a brief address, at the close of which three hearty cheers were given for the Recorder.

To-night is the night of the Masons and the ladies of the Eastern Star order.

Golf

Promises to become the popular society pastime, just as Pond's Extract is the popular society remedy for neuralgia, rheumatism, etc.

Accept nothing as "just as good." Look for your buff wrapper and yellow label.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., New-York.

THE OLD GUARD IN ALBANY

A Pleasant Day Enjoyed as Guests of the Burgesses Corps.

GOV. MORTON INSTALLS OFFICERS

After Enjoying the Hospitality of the City and a Grand Banquet the Old Guard Starts for Home.

ALBANY, April 22.—The Old Guard of New-York are the honored and distinguished guests of the City of Albany and the Burgesses Corps to-day. Elaborate preparations for the entertainment of the visitors had been made and the arrival of the Old Guard was heralded by the firing of a salute.

The occasion of the Old Guard's visit to this city is the celebration of the sixty-ninth anniversary of that organization. The battalion of New-York's crack soldiers arrived in town at 10 o'clock this morning. The trip up the river was made on the regular Citizens' Line steamer City of Troy. The boat did not land the party at Albany, but, owing to difficulty in landing, kept on to her dock at Troy. The Old Guard members were brought back to Albany on a tender and were met and welcomed by the Burgesses, whose guests they will be during their stay in this city. The Old Guard was accompanied on its trip by Adjt. Gen. McAlpin and other guests of honor. Major Thomas E. Sloane was in command.

Carriages were waiting here and the visitors were taken through the city and on a visit to points of interest during the forenoon. On their return dinner was served at the Burgesses Corps Armory, and Mayor Wilson delivered an address of welcome.

The vistors, escorted by the Burgesses Corps, marched to the Capitol late this afternoon and proceeded to the Executive Chamber, where the officers for the ensuing year were installed by Gov. Morton in the Executive Chamber. The Guard was presented to the Governor by Adjt. Gen. McAlpin. Major Sloan was installed individually. To him Gov. Morton said:

Major Sloan, it gives me pleasure as Commander in Chief of the military forces of the State to congratulate you upon the signal honor which is conferred upon you by your election as Commander of the Battalion of the Old Guard. This organization, I am informed, has been in existence for seventy years, and has achieved a reputation which extends far beyond the boundaries of our own Commonwealth. I had inaugurated in its ranks during the whole period of its existence many men who were and are eminent in the military, the commercial, and the social life of the metropolis, and there is no man who could be insensible of the distinction of being called upon to serve as its Commander. By virtue of my office as Governor, I declare you duly installed as Major and Commandant of the Old Guard of the City of New-York.

"It is scarcely necessary for me to remind you that it is your duty to preserve the reputation of the Guard, and to maintain your command in good order and discipline, obedient to the laws of the State."

The other officers were installed collectively. In installing them Gov. Morton thus addressed them:

"Officers of the Staff and Line of the Old Guard: In installing you to the offices to which you have been duly elected, let me invoke on behalf of your Commander your loyal support and co-operation in maintaining the character and discipline of the organization in which you are all to hold commands. It is only by such support as is in your power to give him that he will be able to discharge the obligations which are imposed on him, and I doubt not that as soldiers you will recognize it to be your bounden duty to sustain him to the best of your ability."

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, addressing the members of the Guard, the Executive said:

"To you as a body and members of the battalion, I only need say that it is expected of you that you will give loyal support to the officers whom you have chosen, and whom it has been my honor as well as my duty to install in the places of authority to which you have elected them. In so doing you will uphold the reputation of the Guard in a manner that will reflect credit upon yourselves as soldiers and as citizens, and I doubt not that should you ever be called upon by the State for service you will be found quick in response and loyal to your duty and obligations. This faith I am sure the people repose in you, and I have confidence that you will not be found wanting."

After leaving the Executive Chamber, the Old Guard resumed the line of march to the Cathedral of All Saints, where its anniversary services were held, beginning at 3 o'clock. Admission to the church was by ticket. The service was sung by the choir and chorus of the Cathedral, under the direction of Prof. J. Benton Tipton, organist.

The services at the church over, the Old Guard and the Burgesses Corps again took up the march to the Burgesses' Armory, where ranks were broken and the column was dismissed.

At 7.30 o'clock this evening the members of the Old Guard and their guests sat down to the anniversary banquet in the large dining room of the Hotel Kenmore. The repast was an elaborate one, and was followed by some eloquent speeches. Not nearly all the speakers listed were present, but their places had been filled acceptably, and the spread was hugely enjoyed by the distinguished company.

Shortly before 10.30 o'clock the Old Guard left the table and started for the boat to begin the return journey, its day and celebration in Albany, barring a little unpleasant weather, having been a decided success.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Mrs. Langtry is at the Hoffman.

—Bishop John P. Newman of Omaha is at the Murray Hill.

—Albert Keep and Marvin Hughitt of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—Gen. Thomas L. Casey, United States Army, is at the Park Avenue.

—John B. Riley, United States Consul General at Ottawa, is at the Gilsey.

—Antonio Laza Arriaga, Minister for Guatemala at Washington, and T. B. Blackstone of Chicago, are at the Waldorf.

—Attorney General John K. Richards and ex-Attorney General D. K. Watson of Ohio and ex-Senator John I. Gilbert of Malone N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

A Tablet to American Soldiers.

QUEBEC, April 22.—A marble tablet with an inscription has been placed over the spot where the thirteen skeletons of soldiers, who fought under Gen. Montgomery, were found at Citadel Hill last Fall. The tablet was presented by American citizens residents in this city.

Pears'

It does nothing but cleanse.

It keeps the skin soft.

No alkali in it; nothing but soap.

CLEVELAND'S wholesome, leavens most, leavens best. BAKING POWDER

THE COAL TROUBLES UNSETTLED

New-York Coal Presidents Have a Conference in Philadelphia with the Receivers of the Reading,

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Another apparently fruitless attempt to settle the anthracite coal troubles was made to-day. President R. M. Oliphant of the Delaware and Hudson, President E. B. Thomas of the Erie Railway, Vice President George F. Baker of the Jersey Central, and Adrian Iselin and F. W. Whitridge of the New-York members of the Earle-Olcott Reorganization Committee came here to-day and held a conference with the receivers of the Reading and George H. Earle, Jr., and Richard Y. Cook of the Philadelphia members of the Earle-Olcott committee. These gentlemen were in conference at the Reading terminal station for nearly four hours. Beyond the following statement given out by the Reading receivers, nothing could be learned of what was discussed at the meeting:

"The receivers expressed a desire that some way should be found of harmonizing the difficulties of the trade and their willingness to work to that end. They stated at length their reasons for believing that the Reading Company is entitled to 21 per cent. of the total output of the anthracite tonnage and decline to recede from their position.

"In respect to the proposal for arbitration, the receivers explained that they understood that they had no right as receivers to refer to an outside tribunal the question as to how the business of the company should be conducted, and expressed their belief that if the basis of a reference could be agreed upon it would be found that no arbitration would be necessary, as the only remaining questions would be those of arithmetical calculations."

When the Street learned that a conference was in progress that might result in the settlement of the coal war, Reading stock was at once stimulated ⅝ of a point, most of the buying being done for the New-York account. Reading sold up to 7⅞ and closed at 7¾ bid, and at that time the conference was still in progress.

A report was current in New-York railroad and coal circles yesterday that all of the anthracite coal carrying roads except Reading had agreed to concede to the Reading 20.50 per cent. of the entire tonnage.

ATCHISON AFFAIRS.

Sale of Atlantic and Pacific Bonds—Independent Auditors Proposed.

Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court has been relieved of the necessity of passing upon the motion which was argued before him last week for the continuance of the injunction restraining the Mercantile Trust Company from selling any of the $18,794,000 Atlantic and Pacific first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, the sale of which was postponed until yesterday.

The sale, which was part of the reorganization scheme, was enjoined in proceedings brought by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company. Judge Patterson, however, returned the papers to the Clerk of his court yesterday, stating that he had been informed by the counsel for the plaintiff that the suit had been discontinued and the motion withdrawn. He said that an order could be entered dissolving the temporary injunction if it was considered necessary.

The Atlantic and Pacific bonds were sold, as per original programme, in the Broadway salesroom yesterday. They were offered in two parcels. The first parcel aggregated $16,000,000, and was bought by F. S. Bangs for $1,600,000. The second parcel, amounting to $2,794,000, also went to Mr. Bangs for $280,000.

The following resolution, recently adopted by the Atchison Joint Executive Reorganization Committee, has been cabled to the London committee: "It is the sense of this committee that upon the organization of the successor company under the plan of reorganization, provision be made for the appointment of independent auditors by the stockholders of such company, to make an annual examination of its account, and report to the stockholders."

Freight Agent Clark's Retirement.

The recent resignation of Mr. E. Clark, Jr., of the position of General Freight Agent of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, emphasizes the fact that a long term of service is not impossible, even in railroad business, which, in the United States, is fraught with so many changes. In a letter accepting Mr. Clark's resignation, President Depew of the New-York Central says:

"In accepting your resignation as General Freight Agent, which you feel called upon to tender, from a desire for continued rest, after long service and recent sickness, I wish to acknowledge the exceptional length of that service with this company, your faithful efforts in the different positions which you have held, to protect the interests of the company, and your constant and thorough loyalty to it, and to its officers.

"The records show that in 1852, having been for several years in the service of what was then the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad Company, you were appointed its General Freight Agent; that in 1853, upon the consolidation of the railroads between Albany and Buffalo, you continued with the New-York Central Railroad Company, and that from that time to the present year you have remained the servant of that company, covering, in all your various positions, a period of about forty-seven consecutive years.

"While we have to recognize the force of the arguments for your relief, we do not wish you to completely sever your relations with the company, but will continue to keep you name upon the rolls as retired from active service, and shall feel at liberty to take advantage of your experience in traffic matters, when your advice or aid may be needed.

"In your restirement you may feel sure of the best wishes of the Directors and officials, and of their full appreciation of your long and faithful work in the company's service."

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The State Railroad Commissioners will have a meeting at Glen Cove, L. I., to-morrow, to consider an application of citizens for the removal of the Long Island Railroad Company's station about 1,000 feet nearer the centre of the town. Some of the New-York residents of the village who desire the change are willing to bear part of the expense if it can be done.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Transportation Company was held in Philadelphia yesterday, and the following Directors were elected: R. P. Obdyke, William E. Lucas, George E. Read, Francis F. Milne, John S. Stevens, Thomas G. Hood, James A. Weir, Henry Wheeler, Jr., Milton C. Work, Secretary and Treasurer Frank Weckerly.

—On complaint of the Canadian Pacific, Chairman Caldwell of the Eastern Lines Passenger Association made an investigation of alleged cutting of rates to Chicago from San Francisco through Missouri River points, and found that second-class rates were being cut $3.

—The residents of Rutherford, N. J., are moving to secure lower rates of fares over the Erie Railroad between that place and New-York. The trolley system between Paterson and Weehawken is now complete, and Rutherford gets the benefit of its service.

—The Scranton and Bald Mount Railroad Company, with a capital of $100,000, was chartered in Pittsburg yesterday. The line will run from Scranton to Bald Mount. Henry H. Archer of Scranton is President of the company.

—Some important changes are being made in the line of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad between Washington and Baltimore. Grades are being removed and curves are being reduced.

—An application of the Troy City Railroad Company for permission to use electricity on its Cohoes branch will be considered by the State Railroad Commissioners to-day.

—Judge Ricks of the United States court in Toledo has filed an order confirming the sale of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad to R. C. Martin.

—George Coppell, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Denver and Rio Grande started yesterday on his annual tour of inspection over the road.

—Strong opposition is developing to the regular ticket prepared for the annual election of the Grand Trunk Railway on the 30th inst.

ALBANY LOBBY ALARMED

Fearful of a Threatened Dragnet Investigation.

EFFECT OF THE BRIBERY INQUIRY

Mr. Lexow Gives Notice that He Will Ask for a Call of the Senate on Police Reorganization.

ALBANY, April 22.—Senator Pound's resolution to extend the scope of the committee investigating the charges of bribery of Senators so as to embrace all bills which have raised the black flag of the lobby was not introduced to-night. It was all ready for presentation, but several Senators questioned the advisability of submitting it, on the ground that it might distract attention and weaken the force of the committee that is digging into The Press charges. Senator Raines was willing it should be introduced, but objected to any suggestions that would in any way interfere with the work now under way.

"One thing at a time," he said to the correspondent of The New-York Times. "We want The Press charges thoroughly probed; after that we can put out our dragnet."

Senator Reynolds, however, offered a resolution similar to that of Mr. Pound's, but withdrew it after Senator O'Connor had asserted that if any Senator on the floor were convicted of having been influenced in his vote by corrupt methods he should be expelled. At the same time he contended that if a newspaper were making these charges recklessly, and without proper evidence, it ought to be held up to ridicule. He belived the proper way to dispose of the whole subject was to refer the matter to the Judiciary Committee. Subsequently, to the correspondent of The New-York Times, Senator O'Connor declared that while he approved of a wholesale investigation, he did not approve the plan to divert the work of the committee that set out to look into the charges made by The Press. "If we are to investigate the bi-partisan and police reorganization schemes," he said, "another committee ought to be appointed."

All the Senators who were in New-York had a great deal to say about the baneful effect upon the discipline of the department the existence of this police benevolent society is. "Why," said one, "while this society association is ostensibly for the harmless purpose of protecting the men, its real object is to terrorize and bulldoze public officers by a coalition with the police force, the school teachers, and the letter carriers. But it is even more reprehensible than this. The effect it exercises upon the discipline of the force is demoralizing in the extreme. So long as they band together, prompt obedience is out of the question, and very often a superior officer is openly defied. It was this secret society, united with the skull and bones society of the Police Department and the letter carriers, that defeated Col. Webster for the Assembly and Col. W. L. Brown and Jacob A. Cantor for Congress. That they supported Mr. Quigg when he ran for Congress is evidenced by his interest to raise the pay of the firemen."

The Police Magistrates bill is expected to pass the Senate this week, and will reach Gov. Morton, with the aid of the vote of Senator Robertson of Westchester, who has announced his intention to vote for it. Since the information has come out, a glimmer of hope has come to the more sanguine that there is hope for the Police Reorganization bill, which, of all the bills, ought to become a law. "If this dragnet investigation continues from now to the end of the session," observed a New-York Senator to-night, "the lobby will not dare operate, for fear of detection, and they will be compelled to remain idle till the Legislature adjourns, for it is by no means improbable that any one whose name is corruptly connected with legislation would be brought before it."

Much consternation was created among certain of the lobby late this evening when Senator Lexow gave formal notice that to-morrow he would move a call of the Senate for the purpose of taking up the Police Reorganization bill. One of the Democratic Senators asked: "Do we propose to pass this bill before the investigation goes on, in order to demonstrate to the people of the State that the Senate is not engaged in selling itself to the lobby?"

Lieut. Gov. Saxton to-night gave notice that hereafter the rules governing the privileges of the floor were to be strictly enforced, an announcement that was received with unmixed manifestations of delight by every Senator around the circle.

The reason for Senator Lexow's notice for a call of the house was made known after the Senate adjourned, when the announcement was made that Senator Wolfert, who has been ill at his home, in Brooklyn, for three months, would report for duty in the morning. Should this be so, the Police Magistrates bill will be taken from the desk forthwith and passed, and the objectionable amendment to the Reorganization bill, which allows policemen the right to appeal, will be stricken out, the appearance of Senator Wolfert and the change of heart of Senator Robertson giving the Republicans the votes necessary to do so. But under the lattice-work section of the Constitution this proceeding will necessitate the reprinting of the bill and its lying on the desk of members for three days before final action. Under the old Constitution the obnoxious amendment could have been eliminated and the bill passed forthwith.

THE TROY POLICE BILL PASSED.

Speaker Fish Carries It Through the Assembly with No Votes to Spare.

ALBANY, April 22.—By the personal influence and power of Speaker Fish, the Troy Police bill passed the House this evening after one of the most exciting sessions of the year. The bill came up on the order of third reading.

As originally introduced by Senator Mullin, who hails not from Rensselaer but from Jefferson County, 200 miles away, it provided that the power of appointment of the bi-partisan board should be lodged in the Mayor, the Controller, and the City Engineer, a measure as reprehensible in every way as was the Buffalo Police bill that led to the overthrow of Lieut. Gov Sheehan. Still, the bill was supported by Congressman F. S. Black, Editor Francis of The Times, and the reform element of the City of Furnaces. In this shape it passed the Senate.

Last Monday night it was amended by substituting the Board of Common Council as an appointing power, the Republican members thereon to select two Commissioners and the Democratic members two. There are fourteen Democratic, six Republican, five Independent Democrats, and one Independent Republican members in the board. Congressman Black and his friends opposed this proposition. They claimed that it would continue the power of United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr.

Speaker Fish, on the contrary, contended that it was the simplest way out of the dilemma and was within the strictest lines of home rule, inasmuch as the Mayor could not be trusted, and it was wrong to invest the appointing power in any executive officer other than the Mayor.

Mr. Ainsworth, the Republican leader, fought hard to strike out the amendment that had been introduced last week, but the Speaker carried too many guns for him, and just before midnight the bill was put on its final passage and just crep' through.

RETIREMENT OF EX-MAYOR GRACE

Francis M. Scott Thinks the State Democracy Will Be Continued.

Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott was in his office yesterday after an absence from the city of a few days. He is one of the leaders of the State Democracy.

Mr. Scott said he believed the retirement of ex-Mayor William R. Grace as the head of that organization would not affect its existence. Leader John Fennel expressed the same opinion.

Otto Kempner, who was at first scheduled as the candidate of the State Democracy for Sheriff, but was dropped from the schedule to make way for Mr. Tamsen, when the Seventy made up its ticket, said it was likely that the Tilden Club, which he recently organized, would quit the State Democracy.

"It is very probable that we shall renounce all allegiance to the New-York State Democracy," he said, "and revive, in our district at least, the New-York Citizens' Democracy.

"We consider the State Democracy dead. It deserved to die. While it lived, it was the personal property of its leader, who created the organization to advance his own political schemes. Now that he deserts his child, it is sure to give up the ghost."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Mrs. Langtry's Season.—Mrs. Langtry's brief American tour closed in Boston last Saturday night, and yesterday Effie Shannon and other members of her company appeared on Broadway. Mrs. Langtry was unfortunate in coming here with so little preliminary notice, and one result of this was that she had very difficult work to get into New-York at all. In spite of all drawbacks, however, Mrs. Langtry's season has proved financially profitable, which cannot be said of the tours of some stars who had months of preparation. She is perfectly satisfied with the result of her venture, and will return to America as soon as she can secure a new play which promises to be successful here.

—The Crane Company Next Season.—Joseph Brooks, manager for William H. Crane, has practically completed his engagements for next season. A number of changes will be made in the company, although several of those now supporting Mr. Crane have been retained. The Crane company, as now organized for next season, will include Edwin Arden, Joseph Wheelock, Jr., Percy Brooke, George F. De Vere, Augustus De Vere, William Boas, R. Douglas Ryer, Anne O'Neill, Elsie Leslie, Nellie Thomas, Tyler, Kate Denin Wilson, and Blanche Burton. Thomas Namack will continue to act as business manager of the company, a position which he has occupied for the last three years.

—Calling in the Strollers.—The Rialto is already beginning to assume its Summer aspect of activity. The seasons of the road companies are closing very early this year, and the members are all coming to New-York, to look out for next season's engagements. Charles Frohman closed up seven of his traveling companies last Saturday, and this is but the beginning of the great gathering of the clans on Broadway. It is very probable, too, that the New-York theatres will close earlier than usual this season, and the indications are that comic opera and the roof gardens will have the theatrical field entirely to themselves this Summer.

—Stoddard Evening Lecture—John L. Stoddard began his two weeks' course of evening lectures at Daly's Theatre last night, repeating his interesting talk about "Paris," and illustrating his words by the display of a large number of very fine pictures. A large audience greeted him, and listened with great attention to his vivid descriptions of the prominent features of the world's gay capital. The lecture will be repeated to-night and Saturday afternoon. "Switzerland" will be the subject to-morrow, Thursday, and Friday evenings.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Herrmann.
AMERICAN, 42d St-5th Av—8:15—The Amazons.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av-18th St—8:15—Concert.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:30—Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture—Paris.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:30—The Importance of Being Earnest.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Exhibition Society of American Artists.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:00—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Arms and the Man.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Three Guardsmen.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Butterflies.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Puddnhead Wilson.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and the Man Upstairs.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Heimath.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—Fortune.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—2:00 and 8:00—Barnum's Circus.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL, Madison Av-26th St—3:00—Piano Recital.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—8:00—Rigoletto.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Annual Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
POLO GROUNDS, 155th St-5th Av—4:00—Baseball—New-York vs. Brooklyn.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	55	45	3:30 P. M.	67	60
6 A. M.	53	45	6 P. M.	61	60
9 A. M.	52	51	9 P. M.	56	48
12 M.	58	58	12 P. M.	51	47

Average temperature yesterday.....51¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 56⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years 53⅜
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 13, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE FAULT OF THE LEGISLATORS.

It is not surprising that members of the Legislature chafe under the restrictions of the Constitution which stand in the way of their rushing measures through at the end of the session, but if they imagine they can get rid of them by new amendments, undoing the deliberate action of last year's convention, they will probably be disappointed. The requirement that bills shall lie on the desks of members printed in their final form three days before they can be passed may "retard legislation," but it is a valuable requirement, nevertheless, and does not retard legislation half so much as the dilatory performances of committees, obstructive tactics on the floor of the houses, and the practice of rushing home on Fridays and leaving no quorum. It prevents many a bill from getting through in imperfect form, and without half the members knowing what it contains, and if it stands in the way of a "final rush" in the closing days it will serve a useful purpose, and the very one it was chiefly intended to serve. It is in the Constitution to stay.

The legislators complain also of the provision allowing the Mayors of cities a qualified veto power over special bills affecting their cities, to be exercised within fifteen days of their passage. This is almost the only distinctively "home rule" provision that advocates of municipal reform succeeded in getting into the State Constitution, and it does not go far enough. The veto of the Mayor, or of the local authorities, ought to be final with reference to bills of this kind. To say that it "degrades the office of Governor" and elevates the Mayor to the dignity of the Governor of the State is nonsense. These special bills affect local affairs alone, and the Mayor is in a better position than the Governor to judge of their advisability.

But under the present restriction the Governor's power is in no way affected. Every bill has to go to him ultimately for approval, and he has nothing to do with it until it reaches him. That a special bill affecting a city should go first to be considered and passed upon by the Mayor of that city is right, and a wise Governor will be glad to have it take that course. It will enlighten him as to the local opinion and feeling, and give him the benefit of special knowledge as to the need and the effect of the legislation. But the main point is that the community to be affected should have its say, and the Legislature and Governor should act under the responsibility of knowing just how its people regard their action.

But complaint is made that fifteen days is too long a time to wait for a Mayor's acceptance or non-acceptance of a bill, when the Governor has only ten days in which to give or withhold his approval, but the acceptance is that of the city, and not of the Mayor personally. The bill has to be sent from Albany and returned within the limit of time, and there must be a public hearing, with at least two days' published notice. The object is to get an expression of public sentiment, and there may be cases in which the time allowed is not too much.

If this bothers the legislators at the close of a session, it is their own fault. There is no reason why all these special city bills should not be disposed of fifteen days before the time set for adjournment. All those of importance now pending ought to have been passed a month ago, and the manner in which they have been delayed is not calculated to excite sympathy for the complaining members of the Legislature. They need not worry about taking a recess and coming back to finish with these bills. If they send out any that are unacceptable, it will not matter if they have no chance to force them through. They have to leave many bills at the mercy of the Governor when they adjourn, and if they leave measures affecting a city until the last days of the session, it is of no consequence if they are then at the mercy of its Mayor. We must have a wiser class of legislators than the present lot before the people will consent to withdraw these restrictions upon headlong action.

THE TENNESSEE CONTEST.

The contest over the Governorship of Tennessee is likely to be decided this week. The Legislature has resumed its session, and the Committee of Twelve, appointed under the contest law, is ready to report.

It has been stated as a "foregone conclusion," since the committee concluded its investigations in the several counties, that the seven Democrats would report in favor of Gov. Turney, claiming that he had a plurality of about 4,000 "legal votes," while the five Republicans of the committee will find that Evans had a larger plurality than appeared on the face of the returns, that being only 748. This was such a result as was to be expected from a partisan proceeding of this kind.

Under the law providing for the investigation and for a report by the committee, the Legislature will vote in joint session of the two houses. If by a majority vote it adopts the report of the Democratic majority of the committee, it will thereby declare Gov. Turney to have been re-elected to the office which he has continued to hold during the contest, though the contrary appeared "on the face of the returns."

There are 33 Senators and 99 members of the House in the Tennessee Legislature. During the preliminary proceedings relating to this contest, all the Democrats, 19 Senators and 51 Representatives, voted together against a solid Republican vote on every test question. There was one absentee, and since then a contest in the House has resulted in seating the Democratic contestant. If all are present this week, the joint Assembly will stand 72 Democrats and 60 Republicans, and a majority will be 67. There have been rumors about three Democrats who would not "stand by the party," and more or less talk about efforts to "fix" others.

The sole issue seems to be the so-called "poll-tax frauds," that is, the acceptance of votes without the evidence required by law of the previous payment of the poll tax. The Republicans have always opposed the poll-tax law, and some of their speakers not only declared it to be unconstitutional, but advised disregarding it at the election. That it was disregarded at many polling places, in both Republican and Democratic counties, as it had been at previous elections, is hardly denied. The Democratic claim rests upon the illegality of votes cast without the required evidence of the payment of poll taxes, and upon the exclusion of such votes in determining the result, notwithstanding the official returns from the counties.

BUT IS IT TRUE?

Our columns have borne witness that certain members and officers of the Grand Army of the Republic have been very much excited by Col. Waring's disrespectful characterization of that organization as "a lot of pension bummers." There can be little doubt that, if Col. Waring belonged to the G. A. R., he would be ignominiously expelled for holding such language about it. As he does not belong to it, he cannot be expelled from its membership, but it seems that the more ardent spirits in the organization are in favor of disqualifying the Colonel from holding any office of trust or profit, upon the ground that "he blasphemeth." One of these is Gen. Collis, whose counterblast we printed yesterday. He informs Col. Waring that his language is "an insult to the living and to the memory of the dead." He further says that "it comes with a bad grace from one who wore shoulder straps to assail at this late day the soldiers whose work thirty years ago saved the land from dismemberment and made us what we are."

Obviously this last statement begs the whole question, the whole question being whether the G. A. R. really represents the men whose work thirty years ago saved the land from dismemberment and made us what we are. It is absurd to suppose that Col. Waring meant to reflect upon all these people. He himself is one of them. But everybody knows that there are two classes of old soldiers and sailors. One class, and that by far the majority, is composed of men who abandoned civil pursuits in order to save their country, and, when their country was saved, returned to civil pursuits as self-respecting American citizens, to whom saving their country was its own reward, and who would scorn to tap the Treasury for their services in helping to save her, unless they had been, by their services, absolutely incapacitated from taking their part in the ordinary industries and duties of American citizenship. The other class, and that by far the minority, is composed of men who propose to work their military service for all it is worth, to trade upon the gratitude of their country, and to get their living without working for it. They are old soldiers and sailors for revenue only, and it is not too harsh to describe them as "pension bummers."

Representatives of both classes belong, of course, to the G. A. R. But the question about that organization is by which class is it controlled? The reference of Gen. Collis to Grant and Sherman is irrelevant, unless he means that Grant and Sherman were responsible, wholly or in part, for the assault of the "pension bummers" upon the public Treasury. This assault is viewed with disgust by self-respecting volunteers, whether or not they belong to the organization. Col. Waring's is not the first nor the fiftieth expression of this disgust upon the part of the old soldiers and sailors. If the G. A. R. is controlled by the representatives of the volunteer forces, who find their reward for saving their country in the fact of having helped to save her, then Col. Waring is wrong, and owes the G. A. R. an apology. But if the G. A. R. is under the control of the "pension bummers," and is their organ and instrument, then Col. Waring was justified in saying what he did, however indiscreet it may have been in him to say it. Which class of old soldiers the G. A. R. represents is of more importance to the organization itself than to the Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

AS TO CERTAIN TARIFF DUTIES.

For some time past in almost every weekly issue of the American and the English trade journals of the iron and steel industry reference has been made to sales of American iron or steel products in England or in neutral markets which were formerly supplied by English manufacturers. We have directed attention to many of these sales during the last twelve months. They show that our manufacturers are selling in the English market wrought iron tubes, cast iron pipes, hoop iron, files, shears, saws, and wire for the use of the English makers of screws. They also show that in Canada and some other neutral markets our manufacturers are overcoming or already have overcome the competition of the English in several important branches of the industry.

All of the products thus sold abroad—in England, the British colonies, or neutral markets—without the help of any protective duty, and sometimes under a considerable handicap of ocean freight charges, are protected here at home by duties which are high, even in the new tariff. These duties are needed, the followers of McKinley say, for the defense of the domestic manufacturer against sales in this country of English goods which the domestic manufacturer undersells in England itself.

Our neighbor, The New-York Tribune, published a few days ago an article showing "how the great Pittsburg pipe mills are underbidding their competitors across the ocean." The transaction in question was the reported sale of 250 tons of wrought iron tubing in London by Pennsylvania manufacturers. We quote the following:

"William Rhoades, son of Joshua Rhoades, one of Pittsburg's millionaire manufacturers, who is at the head of the Pennsylvania Tube Company, is authority for the statement that to-day Pittsburg pipe mills are supplying 75 per cent. of the Canadian trade, and almost all of the trade in Chile and other South American countries. Moreover, in the face of keen competition, American firms have taken big contracts in France. 'No later than last week,' said Mr. Rhoades, 'a representative from the Paris headquarters of the General Electric Company called on us and asked for our figures on a contract for trolley poles involving 700 tons of cast iron pipe. We gave him our bid, and he told us that it was lower than the figures given by the English manufacturers.'"

Our neighbor should explain why the present duties on wrought iron pipes (25 per cent.) and cast iron pipe ($13.44 per ton) are too low to afford adequate protection to the American manufacturer as against importations of wrought iron tubes and cast iron pipes into this country, and why the American manufacturer, who undersells his English competitor in South America, Canada, France, and England itself, needs to be protected here by any duty whatever.

We should like to know whether Gov. McKinley and those who agree with him would now, if they had the power to do so, increase the present duties on wrought iron tubes, cast iron pipe, hoop iron, galvanized iron, saws, files, boiler plate, tank plate, wire, and other iron or steel products which our manufacturers are selling abroad at prices which the English manufacturers cannot meet, as in Canada, where the English have already lost the greater part of their old trade, and even in England, with respect to some of these products. A glance at the statute will show that the present duties on these goods are high. Would Gov. McKinley and his party make them higher, and if so, why? Would they reduce them? Why not? Why is any part of them required, even from the point of view of the McKinley protectionist?

ANTI-CONSOLIDATION IN BROOKLYN.

At the election held on Nov. 6 last, 64,830 legal voters of the City of Brooklyn voted in favor of consolidation with the City of New-York, and 61,926 voted against the proposition. The majority for consolidation was 2,904.

The League of Loyal Citizens of Brooklyn, which is the organized opposition to consolidation, now offers to produce in the Senate Chamber on request "the original signatures of over 72,000 citizens of Brooklyn opposing consolidation—over 7,000 more than voted in favor of consolidation last Fall." The Loyal Citizens offer their 72,000 signatures as proof that the people of Brooklyn do not want to be consolidated with New-York. They propose that their signed petitions, not the certificate of last Fall's election, shall weigh with the Legislature in determining what further steps it will take in respect to consolidation.

This attempt to override by petition the will of the people formally expressed at the polls is worth considering for a moment in its legal and constitutional aspects. In his "Constitutional Limitations," Judge Cooley says:

"The voice of the people acting in their sovereign capacity can be of legal force only when expressed at the times and under the conditions which they themselves have prescribed and pointed out by the Constitution, or which, consistently with the Constitution, have been prescribed and pointed out for them by statute; and if by any portion of the people, however large, an attempt should be made to interfere with the regular working of the agencies of government at any other time or in any other mode than as allowed by existing law, either constitutional or statutory, it would be revolutionary in character, and must be resisted and repressed by the officers who, for the time being, represent legitimate government. * * * The authority of the people is exercised through elections, by means of which they choose * * * officers. * * * In some cases, also, they pass upon other questions specially submitted to them, and adopt or reject a measure according as a majority may vote for or against it. * * * In this manner constitutions and amendments thereto are adopted or rejected, and matters of local importance * * * are passed upon and determined by the people whom they concern, under constitutional or statutory provisions which require or permit it."

Of course, the petition of the League of Loyal Citizens is not an interference with the Government of such a revolutionary character as to call for repression by officers of the law. Nevertheless, the League is in a sense an intruder and usurper. The vote of the people of Brooklyn upon the consolidation question is both the de jure and de facto expression of their wish. It was given under the authority and the forms of law. The right of each individual voter to join in the utterance was carefully determined under the registration laws and on oath. The vote was taken under the authority of Chapter 64 of the Laws of 1894, by which the question of consolidation was submitted to the vote of the duly qualified electors. The ballots were cast and counted under all the safeguards of the election laws, and the result was certified to the Secretary of State. The expression of the people's will which the League of Loyal Citizens offers to produce, however, was obtained under no sanction of law, and there is no assurance of effective precautions to guard against the introduction of names not those of voters or citizens.

It cannot be contended for a moment that this petition constitutes a "proof" that the sentiment of the people of Brooklyn has changed since the last election. Can the League of Loyal Citizens affirm that if a league of consolidationists should go to work with zeal and vim they could not produce 100,000 original signatures of citizens favoring consolidation? The Legislature cannot pay any attention to this ex parte, irregular, unofficial expression of opinion. So far as it regards a local referendum as mandatory it must be guided by the referendum of the ballot box, not of that of the League's petition.

A SOUTHERN DIFFICULTY.

When Col. Orsello discovered that Major Sessa was the author of the posters reflecting upon Mrs. Orsello and Miss Orsello, it was clear that the way was open to a "difficulty." No high-spirited Southern gentleman could be expected to endure such reflections as these upon the ladies of his family, even though they were circulated only by word of mouth. When they were affixed to a telegraph pole, forbearance had evidently ceased to be a virtue. This is a mode of proclamation that in chivalric circles is restricted to the case of persons, for they cannot be called gentlemen, who decline to obey a summons from those whom they have wronged to the field of honah. The usual form which the poster takes is a temperate statement that the subject of it is a coward. That there may be no affectation of misunderstanding, it is commonly added that he is a poltroon. He is thereupon expected to tear it down, and the author of it, in order to frustrate this design, is accustomed to squat in the neighborhood with a shotgun, and to discharge both barrels of it into the posted Colonel at the first sign of an intention on his part to destroy the description of him.

This precedent was not strictly followed upon the present occasion. There has been a deplorable relaxation in the etiquette of difficulties since the war. Col. Orsello supplied his brothers and himself with three Winchester rifles, and lent revolvers to his friends, the brothers Solanito. Major Sessa, anticipating his purpose, laid in a store of 42-calibre self-cocking revolvers, and prevailed upon his friends Judge de Prisco, Capt. Portius, and Squire Don Freo to "heel themselves" with these weapons. All was thus in readiness for an honorable and chivalric termination of the difficulty. Col. Orsello informed Major Sessa that he and his friends were ready. Major Sessa, with a lack of chivalry which we regret to record, and which was entirely unworthy of a high-toned Southern gentlemen, as we now say boldly, seeing that the Major probably will not recover, sent the letter to the police, though it did not reach them, and endeavored to evade his enemy. His evasion was unsuccessful, since the Orsellos pursued him to his home, and "opened fire" upon his appearance at the window. They shot Major Sessa and Judge de Prisco, probably with fatal results, and they also succeeded in shooting through both legs Miss Annie Decker, aged thirteen, who was on her way home from Sunday school, and who was entirely unrelated to the difficulty.

Readers who are not already in possession of the facts might suspect from the names of the combatants that this difficulty did not occur in Beloxi or in Tuscaloosa. The readers of the newspaper are already aware that, as a matter of fact, it occurred in the prosecution of a feud among the Italian colony of Brooklyn, E. D. We admit that we have bestowed upon the principals ex-Confederate titles, "with the view of imparting verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative." But although the difficulty did not occur in one of the States lately in rebellion, we submit that it might easily have done so, and with a removal of the absurd assumption that a Southern gentleman ever needs to borrow a deadly weapon, the narrative would be accepted as a tale of chivalry. That touch about the strange little girl shot through both legs, with the consequent assumption that the bullets of a vendetta have the right of way over all peaceful traffic, would of itself be conclusive. Thus we see that the temper and customs of the sunny Southland are much the same in either hemisphere, and are equally in either case incompatible with modern civilization.

THE WALLER INCIDENT.

The arrival of Mr. John L. Waller at Marseilles, on Sunday, aboard the steamer Djemnah, from Madagascar, is the best thing, probably, that could happen for throwing light on what until now has been a rather obscure affair.

Mr. Waller, a colored man, formerly our Consul at Tamatav, under President Harrison, remained in Madagascar after his official successor arrived, and went into business. He obtained last year a very extensive grant of lands, containing rubber trees, from the Government of Queen Ranavolo Manjaka III., but a protest was raised by the French residents and traders engaged in the rubber business that this concession would injure them. The French Resident General asserted that the grant could not be allowed to stand without his consent, which would not be given. It fell under the rule, he argued, of the treaty of Dec. 17, 1885, by which, to end hostilities, the Hova Government agreed that the French Republic should represent the kingdom "in all its exterior relations." The reply of the Malagasy Queen was that such matters were not of exterior, but of interior, relations and home administration, the fact that the grantee was an alien, an American citizen, not giving the affair an international character.

Thus the case of Mr. Waller became prominent among several incidents turning on good faith in observing treaty stipulations, which embittered the relations of France and Madagascar so that the former declared war. It attracted, however, only moderate attention in this country until a few weeks ago, when news came that Mr. Waller had been tried by a French court-martial in the island on the charge of furnishing to the enemy certain information about the French forces, and had been sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years.

It was at once surmised that, in the anger of the French against Mr. Waller, they might not have given him fair play. Secretary Gresham, it is said, promptly applied for more definite information as to this point from Consul Wetter; but now we are likely soon to get, perhaps, both Mr. Waller's own story, through the American Ambassador at Paris, and the French view of the case. Then it will be possible to judge whether he deliberately acted as a spy or erred through inadvertence, or did nothing deserving the severe sentence pronounced against him.

THE PASSING OF THE WOOD ENGRAVER.

An exhibition of the work of an artistic, serious wood engraver, a man well equipped by nature, by experience, and by education to produce on wood with the two or three simple instruments of his craft excellent pictures, recalls the changes that have been made in recent years toward the simplifying of the process work, the cheapening of the cost of reproduction, and the opening up of a new field of illustration by half-tone.

With the advent of the half-tone reproduction, engraving on wood bids fair soon to become a lost art. The demand for the woodcut has steadily decreased year by year; the lack of encouragement has driven many of the older men into various other channels, younger men have hesitated to take up a calling that offers so little chance for recognition, where even the possibility of making a livelihood is very problematical, and, in a few years it will be difficult to find any exponents of this branch of art.

While the half-tone has many advantages, and is perhaps in many respects a more satisfactory medium for the reproduction of picture, portrait, landscape, and incident, making possible much that before was impracticable, still, with the decline of wood engraving, art will be greatly the loser. The charm of the individual interpretation and the original rendering have an attractiveness peculiarly their own, and which no other medium of expression quite possesses.

It may be doubted if another generation will embrace such distinguished modern men as the group of artistic workers whose names are familiar to the readers of our periodicals of to-day. Timothy Cole, F. S. King, Henry Wolf, Gustav Kruell, and J. P. Davis have made enviable reputations and have been largely instrumental in placing the American magazine in its present high position, where, in its peculiar field, it stands without a rival. But they will leave few successors worthy to carry out on the same artistic lines the high standards they have set. The same opportunities will not be offered to the younger men, the incentive of substantial reward cannot be hoped for, chances for much experience and for comparison will be lacking, and in the limited field left to the workers there will be but little stimulus.

Much as this is to be regretted, the fact nevertheless remains; the future of the engraver on wood offers little promise and few possibilities; the spirit of the age is against him; the photograph brought under intelligent control and utilized by chemicals has usurped his place. We have possibly greater accuracy, and the draughtsman has no longer the refuge of putting the blame on the cutter of the block. What we lose in the beauty of line we gain in the increased number of the illustrations. The law of compensation is inviolate, but so much of beauty, of correctness, and of greater frequency as we get by the new invention will not, to the artistic mind, quite make up for the loss of the personal touch that gave evidence, among the best of the workers, of strong and attractive personality.

Better uses might be found for baskets of fruit and bouquets of flowers than sending them to Mr. Oliver C. Perry. He is, to be sure, a train-robber, and a paranoiac, and therefore interesting for many reasons, but none of them is of the kind that should move women to send gifts like these to the Hudson County Jail. Why is it, by the way, that masculine folly, limitless as it is, and manifested in innumerable ways, never leads to acts of just this sort?

Col. Waring's remarks about the Grand Army of the Republic have given provocation and opportunity to a large number of professional Grand Army men to assail the Colonel in language of great pomp and fretfulness. Possibly Col. Waring was indiscreetly severe. If so, his punishment, too, has been severe. We are willing, however, to publish in our advertising columns, at regular rates, double for display, the compositions of Grand Army men who have not yet had their say, and who don't like to miss this chance. The accumulation of purely personal advertising letters on the Waring incident makes this notice necessary.

New-York Harbor is no place in which to conduct the whaling industry. Special legislation is bad, on general principles, but Mayor Strong is not likely to veto a bill forbidding the introduction and manipulation in our waters of mountainous masses of liquescent flesh like that which for days past has been an offense and a danger to a good many thousand people in this vicinity.

Gentlemen with gold bricks to sell show lack of judgment in seeking customers only among rural scenes and farming populations. Certain bank Directors right here in the metropolis would seem to invite the exclusive attention of persons in that line, and to be about as "easy"—if that is the right word—as the shaggiest of agriculturists.

In the course of his last sermon Dr. Talmage drew a vivid picture of a young man standing at the corner of Broadway and Houston Street and going through some sort of mental struggle. It ended in his turning eastward, instead of north or south. According to the Doctor, this young man stood at the turning point of life, as well as at the corner of Broadway and Houston Street, and the end of his uncertainty was "a tragedy." That depends on several things. The youth was evidently a budding poet or humorist, timid, as all such are, and in doubt about what sort of a reception he would get on submitting his manuscript to the editor of Puck, whose lofty habitation was doubtless the attraction that had drawn the young man to the fatal corner. Probably the contribution was rejected; in that case, the young man returned to Broadway, just as rich and more wise than when he left it. Possibly the verses or jokes were accepted; if so, he emerged from Houston Street exultant in mind, filled with high hopes, and well disposed toward all the world. In neither contingency is a tragedy obvious.

TO HONOR SHAKESPEARE'S MEMORY

Programme of the Annual Celebration at the Forrest Home Provided for by the Actor's Will.

A number of actors and managers from this city will make a pilgrimage to-day to the Edwin Forrest Home, at Holmesburg, near Philadelphia, where the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare will be held, in accordance with the terms of the will of the great actor who endowed the home and gave it his name. The applications for tickets of admission to the grounds of the home this year have been unusually numerous, and the Directors have found themselves unable to meet all the demands made on them, as they could not provide accommodations for all. The rule, however, that none but those holding invitations shall be admitted to the grounds will be strictly enforced, and the invited guests will find that every care has been taken to secure their convenience and comfort.

This annual recognition of the memory of Shakespeare on his birthday was provided for in the will of Edwin Forrest with the view of providing entertainment for the inmates of the home, and also to keep green in their memories the story of the man to whom every actor is supposed to look with reverence as the source of his inspiration. Since Forrest's death, the managers of Philadelphia and actors from all over the land have shown a disposition to aid in the preparation of the entertainment for the superannuated players who have been forced by circumstances to avail themselves of Forrest's thoughtful charity, and the performances at the home on April 23 have always been of a most interesting character. This year J. Fred Zimmermann of the Chestnut Street Theatre, Chestnut Street Opera House, and Broad Street Theatre has undertaken the arrangement of the programme, as he has done for several years past, and an unusually interesting performance is to be given.

The exercises will be held in a large tent, which has been erected on the lawn in front of the home, and which will seat 600 persons, this being the limit of the invitations issued. After an orchestral selection, Thomas Donaldson will deliver a brief address on Shakespeare. Then will come Theresa Vaughn of the "1492" company in a song; L. H. Langley of the "A Gaiety Girl" company; Walter Jones in his "tramp act," which is likely to astonish the old actors of the home; the Modus and Helen scene from "The Hunchback," by Marie Shotwell and Augustus Cook of the "Sans Gêne" company; a monologue by Katherine Forrest; "Falstaff, His Army and Honor," by John Jack, and a number of songs and recitations.

Special trains will be run from Philadelphia to and from Holmesburg by the Pennsylvania Railroad to accommodate the guests of the home who have been invited to the celebration.

The anniversary of Shakespeare's birthday will be celebrated to-day by a reception for ladies at the Players' Club and a reception by the Shakespeare Club at the residence of Mrs. Biggam, 138 West Seventy-second Street. Over in Brooklyn the three hundred and thirty-first anniversary of the great bard's birth will be commemorated by a special entertainment at the Criterion Theatre, under the direction of Gabriel Harrison.

"DIE MEISTERSINGER" ONCE MORE

The Music of Wagner's Comedy Exquisitely Sung at the Metropolitan.

Wagner's great musical comedy, "Die Meistersinger," was given once more at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. This time the performance was in the hands of Messrs. Abbey & Grau's company, and its conspicuous merits were vocal, as might have been expected. It is not necessary to tell an experienced opera-goer what to look for in a German performance of this work, and what in an Italian, especially when the stage management of the Italian rendering is in the hands of Mr. William Parry. Such a company as Messrs. Abbey & Grau's could not fail to sing the beautiful, flowing measures of this score in a captivating manner. Yet, the performance last night was distinctly lacking in briskness, in unction, in character. The atmosphere of "Die Meistersinger" was not there. The plain and unmistakable reasons for this were to be found chiefly in the work of the minor personages.

In the first act the apprentices were represented by a lot of the old guard, the veteran Italian members of the chorus, who are too unaccustomed to such sprightly action as this act demands to enter upon it now. There was no mischief among them, no bustle of preparation for the trial in song, and no excitement while it was in progress. Indeed, the entire stage management of this act was bad. The grouping of the principal personages was ineffective, and not one of them appeared surprised when Walther stood up in his song. Things went in a similar manner in the rest of the opera, and the great finale of the second act lost its effectiveness because the chorus stood still to sing it. Signor Carbone led up to this shortcoming by paying far more attention to the music of Beckmesser's serenade than to its comedy. His treatment of the number was vocally beautiful—and radically wrong.

So much for the defects of the performance, which were very serious. But the music was sung exquisitely, and most of the principals covered themselves with glory by their admirable work. M. Edouard de Reszke made his first appearance here as Hans Sachs, and achieved a brilliant success with the audience. His conception of the part is correct. He makes Hans a big, burly, unpolished, tender-hearted fellow, who is a poet by nature, a man of the people by birth, and a shoemaker by trade. The impersonation is lacking in freedom of movement, flexibility of gesture, and variety of facial expression; but we fancy that none of these things would be missing if the great basso had more frequent opportunities to appear in the part. He sang the music magnificently, but that almost goes without saying.

Signor Campanari appeared for the first time as Kothner. He distinguished himself by his excellent make-up and his good singing. Mr. Lloyd d'Aubigné was the David. He looked the part and sang it creditably, but he has a good deal to learn yet about its dramatic capabilities. M. Jean de Reszke has been seen and heard here before as Walther, and it is not too much to say that he fully realizes the ideal of the young Franconian knight. He was not in the best of voice last night, but, nevertheless, he sang his music well. Mme. Emma Eames was a very agreeable Eva, making a pleasing picture and singing her music well. M. Plançon was a fine Pogner. He looked well, acted with dignity, and sang his music with imposing breadth of style. Mlle. Bauermeister was an acceptable Magdalena. The minor mastersingers were not well performed. The orchestra played with an abundance of tone, and Signor Mancinelli conducted with plenty of warmth.

The Archbishop Blesses a Mission.

Archbishop Corrigan blessed the mission house of the Order of the Helpers of the Souls in Purgatory yesterday afternoon. He was assisted by the Rev. Father Connolly and the Rev. Father Salliart, Provincial of the Fathers of Mercy.

The mission house is a large brownstone building at 114 East Eighty-sixth Street. The vocal music during the services was furnished by three of the sisters of the order, one of whom also presided at the organ.

Among those present were Mrs. John Bouvier, Mrs. William Arnold, Mrs. Paul Thebaud, Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, Mrs. Floyd-Jones, Mrs. Walter Hennessey, the Misses McCarten, the Misses Clarke, the Misses Marie, Mrs. Hinsdale, Mrs. Field, Miss Basil, Miss Leary, Miss Raborg, Miss Le Brun, Mrs. T. C. T

JAPAN'S TROUBLED TREATY

Various Opinions of the European Interest in the Compact.

THE MIKADO'S SAGE PROCLAMATION

Washington Diplomats Are Persuaded that Russia's Position Would Be Inexplicable if It Interfered.

LONDON, April 22.—The Central News correspondent in Tokio says that Ito Miyoji has been appointed special envoy to China for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications.

The Japanese Legation here has not been informed of any joint action contemplated by European powers. It is denied by the officials that Great Britain is negotiating independently with Japan for commercial advantages.

A dispatch from Tokio to the Central News says that, in view of the various European misstatements and misrepresentations in regard to the Chino-Japanese treaty of peace, the Government affirms that the commercial concessions obtained by Japan were not exclusive, but extend to all treaty powers. Japan secured these privileges for the general good of all countries, and, therefore, expects her efforts to meet with friendly appreciation.

The Central News correspondent in Tokio telegraphs the summary of an Imperial proclamation issued to-day to the Japanese people.

The Emperor says he is convinced that the peace concluded at Shimoneseki will promote the national prosperity, which has ever been his highest aim. The glorious result of the war has been achieved by the harmonious efforts of the whole nation. The Ministers, the army, the navy, and the people's representatives in the Diet have done everything in their power to make Japan strong and ready to realize the Emperor's aspirations. They have omitted nothing in perfecting the plans of national defense.

The soldiers and sailors of the empire have won everlasting glory in their behavior abroad. They have advanced and fought, unmindful of Winter's bitter cold and Summer's blazing heat, and they have triumphed everywhere. They have earned a world-wide reputation for discipline and humanity. No praise is too high for their loyalty and valor, and their glory has added to the empire.

At the same time much remains to be done in the march toward higher civilization. It was to be hoped that the loyal subjects of the Empire would realize this and guard against the dangers of vanity and conceit. They should cultivate a spirit of modesty and humility and strive to perfect their military defenses, although without going to the extremes of national armament. They should promote education and seek to know the refinements, but not the effeminacy, of life.

The Emperor rebukes sharply those who, in the intoxication of victory, seem inclined to insult friendly powers and complicate the Empire's foreign relations. Now that the breaches of faith have been repented, the exchange of the treaty ratifications should initiate a period of forgiveness and friendship.

Every endeavor should be made to live in peace and good will with the nations of the earth. The Emperor closes the proclamation with the statement that strict obedience of his wishes, as indicated in this document, will be exacted from all his subjects.

The Times will say to-morrow:

"It is too easily assumed that the powers have the right to step in at the conclusion of the war and dictate the conditions of peace. The present appeal for a demonstration of the European concert is not justified, prima facie, either by precedent or policy. We believe public opinion on the Continent, as also generally here, will limit the question between China and Japan settle itself. We decidedly believe the Government wise in refraining from any share in bringing pressure to bear upon the Japanese."

BERLIN, April 22.—The Cologne Gazette says that the Chinese loan of 30,000,000 marks, at 6 per cent., which has been concluded with a syndicate of German bankers, is merely a provincial transaction which was arranged some time ago by the Viceroy of Nankin.

The Chinese Government has opened negotiations for an indemnity loan of £25,000,000 with a syndicate of British, German, and French bankers.

The Koelnische Zeitung says that the German, French, and Russian Ministers in Tokio have addressed identical notes to the Japanese Government protesting in a friendly but energetic manner against the terms of peace.

The Berlin press does not discuss, condemn, nor commend explicitly the entente between Russia, France, and Germany in the East.

The Vossische Zeitung says that England refrains from joint action because she thoroughly grasps the situation in the East.

The editor asks what would happen if Japan should refuse to yield to the demands of other powers. He speaks passingly of the "curious new triple alliance of European powers," and adds: "Above all, if England and the United States sympathize with Japan, they can easily adopt such an attitude in the interests of their commerce that Germany will find herself in difficulty of her own seeking. Then German commerce will have to pay the piper."

The Boersen Zeitung regards any proposal to interfere as a grave error and asks what right Russia has to rob Japan of the fruits of her victory.

The Volks Zeitung says, under the caption, "A Leap in the Dark":

"Russia would reap the main advantage from any joint action. It has not been proved that the new treaty injures Germany's interests in any way."

ST. PETERSBURG, April 22.—The Novosti says diplomatic action in the East will not suffice, and urges the Government to make a naval demonstration in East Asiatic waters, either alone or with other European powers.

The Novoje Vremja says:

"In return for Germany's and France's support as to territorial concessions, Russia will back Germany's demands regarding commercial interests, and will support any action that France may take to guarantee the position of Indo-China."

PARIS, April 22.—The Temps says, in a strongly-worded leader on the terms of peace:

"The treaty will constitute a permanent menace to the interests of Europe. It is a grave infringement on the rights of the powers, whose possessions have a common frontier with China, and Europe will find it difficult to understand or forgive the one Western power that is selfishly holding aloof, and thus destroying the efficacy of the peaceful intervention of the others."

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The reports from St. Petersburg and London, that Russia is dissatisfied with the terms of peace between China and Japan, and intends forcibly interfering to prevent Japan's occupying any of China's soil, are directly in conflict with information received here from highest sources.

If these reports be true, Russia's position, it is said, is inexplicable, for Russia has been fully aware of the several propositions contained in the treaty. For this reason much surprise is expressed at the reiteration of reports that Japan intends occupying a large portion of Chinese territory, and that Russia and other European countries are determined that she shall not.

It is positively asserted that the treaty of peace originally provided, so far as territory was concerned, only for the cession of Formosa, to which no country, not even China, objected, and to the occupation of Port Arthur. There was no suggestion of a cession of Manchuria, or at least, or that part occupied by the Japanese troops, or of any other portion of the Chinese Empire.

The demand, so far as Port Arthur was concerned, was modified at China's request, so as to limit the occupation to a term of years, or until the indemnity of 200,000,000 taels shall have been paid.

Under these circumstances, it is asked what there is for Russia to object to. It is argued that the time is rapidly approaching when Russia will need the friendship of Japan. Russia, it is well understood in the East, has for many years purposed extending her great Siberian military railway down to Port Lazereff, in Northeastern Corea, on the Yellow Sea. She can hardly do this except with Japan's good will.

England, it is said, will oppose any extension of the road into Corea, inasmuch as the treaty negotiated between the two countries ten years ago provided that England would renounce her occupation of Port Hamilton with the understanding that Russia would not possess herself of any part of Corean territory. If Russia, therefore, secures Corea's consent to push her line of railway through the Hermit Kingdom to Port Lasereff she will have either to obtain England's consent or violate a treaty engagement with that country.

To antagonize Japan at this juncture, consequently, would be to lose a friend in the East at the very time that one is mostly needed, and to create an enemy instead. Hence, it is argued, Russia has everything to lose and nothing to gain by interference with the treaty of peace between Japan and China, and the stories that she is so interfering are believed to be fictions put out for political effect.

WALLER'S ARREST BY FRANCE.

Ambassador Eustis Obtains Promise of Trial by Civil Tribunal.

PARIS, April 22.—The Temps says that John I. Waller will be imprisoned at Iles du Salut. Waller's son-in-law, Paul Brey, a Texan negro, who has been expelled from Madagascar, has been conveyed to Zanzibar, where the French Consul will turn him over to the Consul of the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Secretary Gresham has directed Mr. Eustis, the United States Ambassador to France, to ascertain from the French Government the reasons for the arrest and detention of Waller, ex-United States Consul at Tamatave, who arrived in confinement at Marseilles on a French warship Saturday.

Mr. Eustis has been investigating the matter, and it is said that he has secured from the French Government a promise that Waller will be tried by a civil, instead of a military tribunal.

John M. Langston, ex-Minister to San Domingo, who is Waller's counsel in the United States with reference to the concessions obtained by the latter from the Malagassy Government, said to-day that the report recently published that Waller was tried by a French military court in Madagascar and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude, was incorrect.

It was his understanding that Waller had not been tried, convicted, and sentenced, and he thought, also, that the French Government arrested Waller merely for the purpose of getting him out of Madagascar in order that the valuable concession of rubber land obtained from the Hovas might be nullified.

Mr. Langston is much gratified over the promptness with which the State Department has acted, and believes that this will secure fair treatment for his client. He adds that there was no truth in the report that Waller had renounced his allegiance to the United States.

Minister Langston's statement that Minister Eustis had been instructed to intervene in the case of ex-Consul Waller was subsequently confirmed in the most positive manner by Senator Voorhees of Indiana.

The Senator had been asked by reputable men of Waller's race to use his good offices in Waller's behalf. He accordingly called on Secretary Gresham to ascertain the condition of the case. "I went to the State Department," said the Senator to a United Press reporter, "twice, the last time four or five days ago. The Secretary then told me that Waller was being taken to France a prisoner, and that Ambassador Eustis had been instructed to investigate the matter and protect Waller in his rights as an American citizen. That was all I could ask, and since then I have paid no attention to the case."

SPEAKER GULLY IN THE CHAIR

The New Official Makes a Good Impression, Although Unskilled.

LONDON, April 22.—The House of Commons, which stood adjourned over the Easter recess, resumed its sittings to-day. Speaker Gully took the chair, but immediately afterward the Usher of the Black Rod appeared in the House and summoned him to appear before the House of Lords.

The Speaker, accompanied by the Sergeant at Arms and a majority of the members in the House, proceeded to the bar of the House of Lords. Lord Herschell, Lord High Chancellor, and Lords Kimberley, Spencer, Carrington, and Kensington, constituting a royal commission, occupied seats in front of the throne, which was uncovered.

Lord Herschell, bowing to the new Speaker, said:

"Her Majesty has most fully approved and confirmed your appointment."

Speaker Gully replied:

"I submit myself to her Majesty's most gracious will and pleasure."

There followed an exchange of salutations, the Speaker and his party bowing to the royal commission and the assembled Lords, who returned the salute.

The Speaker and the members of the House then withdrew.

Upon his return to the House the Speaker retired to his private rooms, where he donned his robe of office and full-bottomed wig. Reappearing in the House, Mr. Gully took the Speaker's chair, and in a brief speech said that, as her Majesty had signified her approval of the House's choice of himself to fill the office of Speaker, he took this opportunity to repeat his acknowledgments to the House of the honor conferred upon him.

Speaker Gully made an excellent impression. He has a fine bearing, a stately manner, and a good voice. He has, however, a good deal to learn in regard to his new position, as was shown by his tripping up at the very outset.

When Home Secretary Asquith moved the second reading of the Factory bill in the usual dumb manner, by merely rising and lifting his hat, the Speaker omitted to put the question, "Shall the bill be read?" until he was prompted by the Clerk.

ALUMNI VISIT FRIEDRICHSRUH.

Bismarck Says He Liked Harmodius and Aristogiton at College.

BERLIN, April 22.—In addressing the representatives of the alumni associations at Friedrichsruh yesterday, Prince Bismarck spoke especially of the Nationalist clubs formed by students long ago to aid the cause of German unity. Those clubs, originally republican, were now Imperialist, he said.

"I myself," he added, "left my Berlin college with some republican ideas and much sympathy with Harmodius and Aristogeiton. In those days I found it difficult to understand why so many persons should obey one who was not their ideal ruler.

"Even then, however I was a German Nationalist and made a bet that within twenty years Germany would be united. Later, as a diplomatist seeking means to secure German unity, I saw clearly the necessity of a ruling head. That head was Prussia, for I perceived that the triumph of our cause was impossible without the aid of the Prussian Army."

GIOLITTI'S APPEAL DISCUSSED.

Question Whether the Courts Have the Authority to Try Him.

ROME, April 22.—The Court of Cassation to-day heard the appeal of ex-Premier Giolitti against the assumption on the part of the Government that the judicial authorities are competent to try him on the charges brought against him.

The Public Prosecutor contended that Giolitti might be dealt with by the legislative chambers for offenses committed while he was a Cabinet Minister, but that the courts also had power to try him for crimes such as his abstraction from the records of documents relating to the case of Signor Tanlongo, formerly Governor of the Banca Romana.

Signor Giolitti, through counsel, contended that the Senate only was competent to deal with his case.

The court reserved its decision.

EX-SPEAKER BECOMES VISCOUNT.

Rev. Archibald Farrar Is Appointed Dean of Canterbury.

LONDON, April 22.—The Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, ex-Speaker of the House of Commons, has been elevated to the peerage, with the title of Viscount.

The Rev. Archibald Farrar, D. D., Canon of Westminster, has been appointed Dean of Canterbury.

A True Bill Advised Against Wilde.

LONDON, April 22.—In the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, to-day the Recorder advised a jury to return a true bill against Oscar Wilde and Alfred Taylor. Until the decision of the jury is announced to-morrow the date of the trial will not be fixed.

Laibach Shaken by Earthquake Again.

VIENNA, April 22.—A violent earthquake accompanied with thunder shook Laibach this afternoon. Eight or ten buildings collapsed, and the few families who had returned to their homes fled back to the fields.

CUBA'S RARE INSURGENTS

Mostly Negroes, with Poor Arms and Incapable Leaders.

MACEO KILLS HIMSELF IN CHAGRIN

Quiet in Puerto Principe, Gibara and Baracoa—One Thousand Men and Four War Ships Guarding Santiago.

[From the Staff Correspondent of The United Press.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 22.—The special correspondent of The United Press returned here to-day from an extended trip into the interior.

He found the insurgents divided into small bands. They are mostly negroes. Their arms are very poor, and their leaders are utterly incapable. The encounters between the Government troops and the rebels have not thus far been serious.

Your correspondent visited many places in the Province of Puerto Principe, and found everything quiet. No disturbances occurred anywhere in the province during his visit. He then proceeded to Gibara, where he found everything quiet and business going on as usual.

From Gibara he went to Baracoa, where he learned that the alarm which followed the landing of Maceo had quickly subsided. The town of Santiago is guarded at present by 1,000 troops, and four Spanish war ships are lying in the harbor. Besides these, there are 4,000 troops in the vicinity of the town.

The total number of the insurgent forces does not exceed 3,000 men, all of whom are confined to the interior of the province.

The report that Gen. Crombet had been killed is confirmed. Four of his command have been made prisoners.

The British war ship Mohawk is coaling here.

It is rumored that Gen. Maceo, the insurgent leader, committed suicide because of chagrin at the failure of his expedition. A body has been found which, while it has not been positively identified, is believed to be his.

Gen. Martinez Campos arrived outside the harbor to-day, and returned to Manzanillo after a consultation with Gens. Garrich, Salcedo, and La Chambre on board the steamer Villaverde. Gen. Martinez Campos's ultimate destination is probably Guantanamo.

J. FRANK CLARK.

AMERICAN SAILORS ACQUITTED.

August Belton and Gustave Richelieu to be Released in Cuba.

(From the staff correspondent of the United Press.)

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 22.—At the urgent request of United States Consul Hyatt, the authorities here have hastened the inquiry into the cases of August Belton and Gustave Richlieu, American sailors, who were imprisoned weeks ago on the suspicion of aiding the insurgents.

They have found both men innocent, and have decided to release them to-morrow.

J FRANK CLARK.

CAPT. PAINE DENIES A RUMOR.

The Barnstable Was Only Questioned at Fortune Island.

BOSTON, April 22.—Capt. Paine of the British steamer Barnstable, which arrived here to-day from Port Antonio, Jamaica, says the published report that his steamer had been fired upon by a British gunboat on the outward passage to Jamaica was erroneous.

Capt. Paine says that at 6:30 A. M., April 13, the British gunboat Canada was lying to at the upper end of Fortune Island, and her commander flagged the Barnstable, and wished to know if she had any passengers for Cuba aboard; also where the steamer was bound, the return port, and asked other questions.

After satisfactory answers he signaled the Barnstable to proceed. This incident probably gave rise to the published report.

Followed by a Spanish Gunboat.

The steamship City of Para, which arrived from Colon yesterday, reported that as she was passing the Cuban coast, off Cape Maysi, last Thursday night, she was followed by a Spanish gunboat, which did not quit until daylight disclosed the fact that she was following a vessel flying the United States flag.

NICARAGUA CANAL INQUIRY.

The Montgomery Will Take the Board to Greytown and Wait There.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Board of Engineers selected by President Cleveland in accordance with an act of Congress to visit Nicaragua and investigate the feasibility and expense of constructing the interoceanic ship canal will probably organize to-morrow, Major William Ludlow, the army member, having arrived in New-York to-day from London, where he has been military attaché to the American Embassy.

He reported his arrival by telegraph to Adjt. Gen. Ruggles and announced that he would report at the War Department to-morrow morning. Commander Mordecai T. Endicott, the naval member, has been stationed in Washington in charge of the public works of the navy for several years.

The civilian member, Alfred Noble of Chicago, reached Washington to-day and is prepared to commence his duties at once. Mr. Noble was recommended for the position by the American Society of Civil Engineers and has recently had experience in the Chicago drainage canal and other improvements.

The formal appointment of the membership of the board has awaited the arrival of the members, and their commissions will not be issued until to-morrow, when it is expected they will receive their instructions which will be general in character, their exact movements being left in great measure to their own discretion.

The cruiser Montgomery is still at Mobile where, according to Secretary Herbert's arrangement, the board will join her for transportation to Greytown. The vessel will remain there while the investigation is in progress.

As the board is compelled to report its findings and conclusions to the President not later than Nov. 1 it is expected that they will leave for the isthmus with the least possible delay, probably first going to New-York for a day or two to examine the plans and contracts of the canal company at its offices there.

AMERICANS IN PERU REVOLT.

Capt. Smith's Report of Protection Given by the Commodore Perry.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 22.—Capt. Smith of the Revenue Cutter Commodore Perry, which arrived here yesterday from New-York said to-day in relation to affairs in Peru:

"When we arrived at Callao, March 24, Gen. Jastremski, the American Consul, came (greatly excited) to tell us that American interests were in danger and that prompt protection was necessary to save the lives of Americans. He gave me an account of the attempt to burn the American Legation at Lima.

"I ordered a force of officers and twenty-five men with a rapid-firing gun to aid the Consul whenever necessary, the force being in readiness to disembark at a moment's notice. Then I went to Lima and saw the American Minister, Mr. McKenzie. He had sent his wife and two other American women out of the country on a New Orleans steamer, because their lives were in constant danger on account of the revolution.

"Native and foreign life was cheap. Shot flew like hail in the vicinity of the Legation, and the walls were pierced with bullets. Mrs. McKenzie was only saved from being killed while standing at the window of the Legation by her husband calling her away, a bullet passing the spot as she turned.

"The street in front of the Legation was barricaded and flanked by the rapid-firing guns of the Caceristas and Monteros. The streets were covered with lime to destroy the stench from the bodies of the slain.

"I saw 1,500 bodies of those killed on both sides the day before my visit. Many houses were damaged by fire and others were honeycombed with shot. Devastation was to be seen on all sides.

"Minister McKenzie and Consul Jastremski sent me letters of thanks for the protection."

THEOSOPHISTS IN CONFUSION.

Mrs. Besant Thinks the American Section Must Expel Judge.

LONDON, April 22.—Mrs. Annie Besant was interviewed to-day by a representative of the United Press in regard to her accusations against Mr. W. Q. Judge, the General Secretary of the American Section of the Theosophists, who is charged by Mrs. Besant and Col. Olcott with the manufacture and distribution of messages purporting to come from certain Theosophical adepts. It is said that these messages are foisted upon Theosophical circles by Judge to aid his own ends.

Mrs. Besant said that before her recent tour of the world she had no opportunity of pressing the charge against Judge, but while in India she put the case before the Indian Section, which passed resolutions demanding that Judge explain the matter or resign.

The Australian Section adopted similar resolutions, and now Mrs. Besant proposes to ask the European Section to approve the action of the Indian and Australian Sections. She says she expects the American Section will support Judge, but with the Indian, Australian, and European Sections against him he will certainly be expelled.

Mrs. Besant expressed her intention to publish a statement which she drew up against Judge last Summer, before the exposures were made in the press. She believes that Judge will make no reply, and declares that the American Section must support the resolutions of the majority or secede.

THE OBITUARY RECORD

John N. Stearns.

John N. Stearns, who for over fifty years had been one of the most ardent advocates of temperance, and who devoted his life to this cause as an editor, author, and orator, died at his home, 141 Noble Street, Brooklyn, Sunday, from heart failure, superinduced by bronchial asthmatic trouble.

Mr. Stearns was born in New-Ipswich, N. H., May 24, 1829, and joined a juvenile temperance order when only seven years old. In 1848 he became a member of the Sons of Temperance of his native town, and in 1851 was transferred to Greenpoint Division, No. 99, of Brooklyn. He was elected Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Grand Division of Eastern New-York in 1859, and reelected in 1864, and in 1868 was elected Most Worthy Patriarch of the National Division of North America, and served for two years. He attended every annual session of this National Division. In 1866 he also joined Pioneer Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars of this city, and shortly after organized a lodge in Brooklyn. He entered the Grand Lodge of the State in 1867, and had been a delegate to every grand lodge since.

He united in 1867 with the Mosaic Temple of Honor, and was twice elected Grand Worthy Templar of the Grand Temple of the State. He was the only person who was a member of the national bodies of these temperance organizations. He was President of the New-York State Temperance Society in 1875 and 1876. He was elected one of the editors of The National Temperance Advocate, and also publishing agent of that organization. He edited The National Temperance Advocate, The Youth's Temperance Banner, The Water Lily, and The Banner, and collected $1,500,000, which was spent in printing and distributing temperance literature. In 1891 he visited Europe and was given a reception in London.

Mr. Stearns prepared and took charge of the World's Temperance Congress in Chicago, during the World's Fair, in 1893. He was associated in temperance work with Gen. O. O. Howard, William E. Dodge, Prof. Hopkins of Williams College, the Rev. Drs. Theodore L. Cuyler, and T. DeWitt Talmage, Hiram Price of Iowa, Schuyler Colfax, Horace Greeley, Sir Leonard Tilley, George E. Foster, Gen. Clinton B. Fiske, and Robert Rae of England.

He leaves a wife, son and daughter, the latter the wife of the Rev. Mr. Morey of Unionville, Penn. He was a member of the Lafayette Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Fanny Blackstone Seaman.

Mrs. Fanny Blackstone Seaman, the wife of Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, died at her home, 18 West Thirty-first Street, on Sunday evening.

She was the great-great-granddaughter on the maternal side of Sir William Blackstone, author of the famous "Commentaries" on the English common law. Her father was Capt. John Morton Freeman, who founded the Adams Express Company. Capt. Freeman was one of those who went out from the Seventh Regiment to serve his country during the civil war, having just previously married Miss Fanny Blackstone.

Mrs. Seaman was born in 1860. Her parents died many years ago, and she and her two sisters, Mrs. Austin Huntington and Miss Lulu Blackstone Freeman, now living in Paris, were left in the care of their grandfather, Wyllis Blackstone, who built the Brick Church on Fifth Avenue, and who for many years before his death was the President of the Bleecker Street Bank.

Mrs. Seaman was a woman of strong intellectual qualities, and she sought to gather about her those who had done or were striving to do some marked good in the world. Although she had vainly sought health in many lands, her energy and her indomitable courage never permitted disease to interfere with her social and intellectual pursuits. She had written much, and had published some books under a nom de plume. She had an inherited taste for the law, and but for her ill health would have carried out a cherished ambition of graduating from a law school.

Generous and charitable and ambitious, her predominating characteristic was loyalty to her friends. She married Dr. Seaman in 1880.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—James Crumbie Chadwick, who for years was actively engaged in the cracker business, died at his home, 129 Dean Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, of paralysis of the heart. He was born in Keene, N. H., Feb. 1, 1820, and when twelve years old was apprenticed to one of the first bakers of New-Hampshire. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he went to Nashua, N. H., and engaged in the cracker business. He subsequently transferred his business to Lynn, Mass., and thirty years ago came to this city, and, up to five years ago, when the Cracker Trust was organized, he was a member of the firm of Payson, Paul & Chadwick at 23 Cleveland Street. He retired from business five years ago. For twenty-five years he was a member of Dr. Talmage's Church. He leaves a wife and two children. The service will be held at his late home to-night, and the interment will be at Nashua, N. H.

—John W. Carrington died at his home, 94 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was born in Danbury, Conn., in 1817, and moved to this city when a boy. He was graduated from the University of the City of New-York, and took up the profession of civil engineering. He went to Cuba, and engaged in the construction of the railroad there in 1840, and later was engineer to the Nicaragua Railroad. He organized the Havana Express Company, and extended its service over the Island of Cuba, and into Mexico and Brazil. He subsequently became associated with the Adams Express Company. The later years of his life he spent with the Nassau Manufacturing Company of this city. He was President of the Capitoline Literary Society for years. He leaves a wife and two sons.

—The Rev. Father Joseph Schandel, rector of St. Paul's Catholic Church, Jersey City, died at the rectory yesterday morning after a lingering illness brought on by overwork. Father Schandel's parish covers the Greenville district, and is one of the largest, as regards territory, in Hudson County. Notwithstanding this fact, Father Schandel never had an assistant until a year ago. For fourteen years he never took a vacation, and since he took charge of the parish a new church has been erected at a cost of $80,000 and a schoolhouse built that cost $40,000. Father Schandel was fifty-three years old. He was born in Germany.

—Charles F. Burckett died at his home, 874 President Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was a retired merchant of this city, and was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, July 14, 1821. He came to this country in 1832, and conducted wholesale stores in New-Orleans and Vicksburg. When the war broke out he came North, and became a wholesale grocer in this city, at the same time also dealing in cotton. Mr. Burckett had lived in Brooklyn since 1860. He was a member of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. He leaves a wife and three sons.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

A New Burlesque Comedy and a Gunpowder Melodrama.

VESTA TILLEY IS HERE AGAIN

A Number of Changes of Bill, but Nothing of Extraordinary Interest in the Dramatic Programme.

"The Importance of Being Earnest," a three-act comic play, presented for the first time in this country at the Empire Theatre last evening, is not, properly speaking, a farce, but rather a burlesque comedy in the manner of W. S. Gilbert's "Engaged" and "Tom Cobb" and "Fogarty's Fairy," or Sydney Rosenfeld's "A Possible Case." And it does not compare favorably with any one of those plays. Its plot is slight and its incidents few. It has none of the bustle and grotesquerie of farce, yet its illusion is always mockery. Men talk to each other as in "The Palace of Truth," frankly declaring their faults and weaknesses and glorying in them. Women who have never met before embrace each other affectionately in the first moment of meeting, call each other by the Christian names, and presently quarrel like old friends. A clergyman of the Church of England is introduced to make sport of Church rites. There is much fun about Christening, which in a community where people talk about christening a theatre or a dog is not likely to cause much comment. For a funeral occasion the clergyman says he will deliver his sermon on "The Meaning of the Manna in the Desert," which he has already used for marriages, harvest festivals, and other occasions, and which fits all equally well.

The chief characteristic of the play is its highly-elaborate dialogue, a travesty in manner of the witty text of such writers as Congreve. Almost every line is avowedly and laboriously witty. About one-half of this dialogue last night proved mildly diverting. Of the other half much fell flat, while some was actually tiresome. Here are some samples of the talk that caused smiles and gentle titters in the visible portion of the audience, and demonstrative and unconvincing guffaws in the dim recesses of the theatre:

Do you smoke? Yes? That is well. Every man should have some occupation.

The number of women who flirt with their husbands in London is simply scandalous. It is washing one's clean linen in public.

At Aunt Augusta's I am treated as one of the family. I have to take in to dinner either an ugly woman or two women.

If our lower orders don't set us a good example, what on earth is the use of them?

The truth is rarely pure and never simple.

In married life three is company and two is none.

Women only call each other sister when they have called each other lots of other things first.

It is a much cleverer thing to talk nonsense than to listen to it.

Cleverness becomes a public nuisance.

To be advanced in years is no guarantee of respectability.

Born in the purple of commerce, or raised from the ranks of the aristocracy.

To wish to be buried in Paris hardly points to a serious state of mind at the last.

To have lost one parent is a misfortune, to have lost both looks like carelessness.

Only such people as stockbrokers talk "business," and then only at dinner.

I hate people who are not serious about meals.

Ignorance is like a delicate exotic fruit. Touch it, and the bloom is gone.

The old-fashioned respect for the young is rapidly dying out.

It is always painful to part from people one has only known a brief time.

I did not know you had flowers in the country. Yes, they are as plentiful as people are in London.

They do not seem to be very smart in print, do they? Yet these are good examples of the famed wit of their author.

The hero of this piece is named Worthing because he was found when an infant in a handbag at Victoria station by a gentleman who had purchased a trip ticket to Worthing, a seaside resort in Sussex. In Bronson Howard's "Aristocracy" the hero was named Jefferson Stockton because he was found in the railroad track near Stockton, Cal., by a Jeffersonian Democrat. This hero is a respectable person in the country and a sad dog in London. In the country he is known as John, in London as Ernest. In the country Ernest is supposed to be his wicked brother. A conscienceless friend, learning this, presents himself at Worthing's country house as the brother, Ernest, and makes love to Worthing's ward. The same day Worthing returns home and, having won the affections of a nice London girl and determined to settle down, announces that Ernest is dead. The complications ensuing from these ideas barely fill two acts. The third is devoted to an explanation of the mystery of Worthing's identity.

Such a play to be thoroughly enjoyed needs the finest possible performance, and at the Empire, unhappily, it misses that. The acting of Mr. Charles Frohman's company last night was moderately efficient. No single actor was quite at home in his or her rôle. All worked diligently.

John Worthing	Henry Miller
Algernon Moncrieff	William Faversham
Rev. Canon Chasuble	W. H. Crompton
Merriman	J. P. Whitman
Lane	E. Y. Backus
Hon. Gwendolen Fairfax	Viola Allen
Lady Bracknell	Ida Vernon
Cecily Carew	Agnes Miller
Miss Prism	May Robson

HEROICS AND RED FIRE.

Their Skillful Mingling Excites Fourteenth Street's Wildest Applause.

When Dumas wrote "Le Capitaine Paul," electric fans had not yet been invented, and he was unable to add interest to the battles in which his hero took part by a judicious use of that ingenious piece of mechanism. The authors of "Captain Paul," the melodrama presented at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last evening, labors under no such disadvantage. They not only have an electric fan, which is, as the programme modestly says, "capable of delivering 100,000 cubic feet of air per minute," but they let it do the delivering. As a result, the sails of the good ship Ranger swell before a very real breeze all through the third act. This, with a vast consumption of red fire, some big brass cannon, that can be fired half a dozen times after one loading; a mainyard that is shot away before one's eyes, a sailor who hangs suspended from nothing for quite ten minutes, and Mr. Robert Hilliard to declare that he has not yet begun to fight, make that act an extremely thrilling one, and the piece an apparent success.

There is no electric fan in the other sections of the play, but they are far from dull. Frequent references to the American flag keep hands apatter, lovely young ladies express the most commendable sentiments on loveless marriages and other subjects, while Capt. Paul drinks five bottles of wine and offers to drink five more, like the true hero he is. He also fights a duel with two men at once, without disarranging the beautifully-straight parting of his hair. Three good, practicable villains lay at least sixteen base plots, every one of which comes to nothing in the end, and a comic Irishman kisses a French maid in the most heartrending and delightful manner.

It must be admitted that a votary of Ibsen would not like "Captain Paul." One act of it would drive such a person out into the night a gibbering maniac, but that only shows how good a melodrama Messrs. Rose and De Lisser have built. Their work has every quality it needs to excite the derision of those for whom it was not written, and to win the applause of those for whom it was. The authors have a right, therefore, to congratulate themselves and to receive any congratulations that may be offered them by others.

The piece is well set, the ship scene and a cliff by moonlight being notable examples of what can be done with paint and canvas. Mr. Hilliard acted the title rôle in exactly the proper way, and managed to save most of his heroics from being ridiculous. His companions on the stage did not achieve the same heights of excellence, but that is a matter of no consequence. The electric fan did its duty nobly, and minor shortcomings went unnoticed.

Captain Paul	Robert Hilliard
Ben Ironsides	Alfred M. De Lisser
Phillip Breville	Charles Sutton
Emanuel d'Audray	Stanley Rignold
Viscount Ormonde	Frank Dayton
Marquis d'Audray	Robert Ransom
Romany	William Humphrey
Andy Moran	Felix Haney
Jean	William Fairbanks
Antoine	George Moore
Jack Ware	Forbes Curtis
Second officer	Matt O'Brien
Third officer	William Madden
Marquise d'Audray	Hattie F. Neffien
Marguerite	Cecile Morris
Ninette	Frankie Gale
Irene Vernon	Pauline Willard

Vesta Tilley at Tony Pastor's.

When Vesta Tilley came out on the stage at Tony Pastor's Theatre last night in a trim dress suit, with immaculate shirt front and waistcoat, she was unable to sing for several minutes, so prolonged was the applause from the large audience which greeted her upon her appearance in America after an absence that has been too long. It is a year since Miss Tilley has been seen in New-York. She comes back with a number of new songs and with all her powers of pleasing unimpaired. If the "New Woman" were the dainty person in man's dress that Tilley is, there would be more excuses for her and less hostile criticism of her. Of all the male impersonators that have come to us from the English music halls she is the best. None of the others compare with her in vivacity, charm of manner, and in powers of mimicry, except, of course, in the latter respect, Cissie Loftus.

Of Miss Tilley's new songs, that of the "Naval Captain," of the "Saucy Jane," and a Cockney song were the best. In a suit of white clothes the song "Sad Sea Waves," one of the most popular of the songs of the present London season; "Some Danced the Lancers," and "The Little Mad'moiselle," were well received. To please those with whom she was a favorite during her former engagement she sang "The Man Who Broke the Bankers."

John Drew in Harlem.

John Drew, supported by his excellent company, including Maud Adams, Harry Harwood, and Arthur Byron, appeared at the Harlem Opera House last night in "The Butterflies," Henry Guy Carleton's smart and effective comedy, which still serves its purpose well. After this engagement Mr. Drew will not appear again in New-York until his Fall engagement at the Empire Theatre, when he will have a new play.

Herrmann at the Academy.

Prof. Herrmann's excellent entertainment of magic is pleasing crowds at the Academy. His new "Asiatic trunk mystery," is called the best trick he ever invented. Of course, it is a trick, but an unexplainable one. "Noah's Ark" is another diverting specimen of Herrmann's wonderful ingenuity, and the entire programme is interesting.

The American Theatre.

Pinero's delightful "farcical romance" called "The Amazons" is this week's play at the American Theatre. Johnstone Bennett, so long associated with "Jane," is "principal boy" now, and invests her rôle with all the needful characteristics. The other actors are efficient, and the performance is sprightly and pleasing.

Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

Francis Wilson began a week's engagement at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, last night, presenting "The Devil's Deputy," the opera written for him by Jakabowski, and in which he has made a successful tour this season. The cast and production, with the exception of some new songs, which are an improvement to the work, are precisely similar to those seen in this city early in the season. Mr. Wilson is a great favorite in Brooklyn, and his performance last night gave great satisfaction to a demonstrative audience.

Brooklyn Park Theatre.

Charles H. Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag," which ran through the entire season in New-York, was presented for the first time in Brooklyn at the Park Theatre last night. The farce pleased a large and very demonstrative audience, and promises to prove a most profitable week's attraction.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Eden Musée.—The crowds that are thronging the Eden Musée prove anew that "variety" is popular. Miss Charlotte Parry's representations of celebrated persons included several new ones, and she was forced to repeat her excellent imitation of Cissie Loftus. Stoppa and Remonde introduced new European sketches. Alonzo Hatch, with his illustrated songs, has made a hit. The most amusing part of the performance is Isabella Carman's dog and monkey circus. From the time the dogs and monkeys began to perform until they left the stage the spectators were roaring with laughter. When the large monkey, Blondin, tipped over the wheelbarrow containing the small monkey, right in the middle of the tight rope, it looked as if there was going to be an accident. But the little monkey caught the rope with his tail and did not fall.

—Keith's Union Square.—The vaudeville bill which began the week at Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday is one of the strongest that has been presented at that home of vaudeville this season. The list of stars is headed by Julie Mackey, who will make her farewell appearances before sailing for London to exhibit her remarkable baritone voice there. Prominent among the other forty artists who furnish the entertainment are Gallagher and West, Matthews and Harris, John and Nellie Healy, and Conway and Leland, one-legged acrobats.

—Koster & Bial's.—The new Faust series of living pictures, with musical accompaniment, has proved very popular with the patrons of Koster & Bial's music hall. In the variety show a number of very striking features were exhibited, which drew forth much hearty applause last night. The Meers brothers, in their wire acrobatic act; the wonderful Frantz family, Hill and Hull, Tschernoff and his dogs, and "Ye Olde Time Belles and Beaux" are a few only of the many attractions which are offered in the long bill presented.

—Casino.—The performance given at the Casino last night to usher in the new week was highly acceptable to the audience, if applause means anything. The Yoscareys appeared in some new and daring acrobatic feats, and Papinta was as graceful as ever in her "Myriad dance." Edwin Stevens offered some new funny stories in his monologue, and Maud Raymond's songs were heartily applauded. The performance at this house does not close until midnight.

—Proctor's Theatre.—The three Eugenes, midair gymnasts, began the last week of their engagement at Proctor's yesterday. Their feats are really wonderful, and they have been fully appreciated by the audiences. Other artists who appear this week are: The Gidon-Lynnes; Spadoni and Miss Agnes, on the wire; Samuel Bernard, and Lizzie B

JOHNSON SURE TO RACE

Trainer Eck Says He Will Ride, Despite Gideon's Verdict.

MEET PROMOTERS LOOKING AHEAD

Brooklyn's Fashionable Cycle Club to Close the Indoor Riding Season with an Entertainment at the Rink.

SYRACUSE, April 22.—"Tom" Eck, the famous trainer of cyclists, is at his home in this city, after a trip to New-York, where he first learned of the suspension of "Johnny" Johnson, the star performer of his racing team. Chairman Gideon's action against the Western whirlwind has aroused the ire of the wheelmen here, and, according to Mr. Eck, the cyclists generally throughout the country think that the Racing Board man has gone too far in the matter.

Johnson has been accused of having disposed of some of his prizes, and of failing to appear at the Baltimore and Wilkesbarre race meets last season. Mr. Eck says that he can produce any prize that Gideon may ask for, and as for failure to appear at the above meets, he has evidence to show that the crack racer was delayed owing to poor transportation service.

Continuing, Mr. Eck said: "Gideon imagines that he has done a mighty clever thing, but there is where he will get fooled. Every paper in the country is making it warm for him, and this is not the last of the matter. Why does he pick Johnson out from the Class B riders to make an example? He is guilty of fewer violations of the rules than any other man who travels the circuit, but the Chairman has vented his spite on him for some unaccountable reason. This we shall know.

"Johnson will not be downed by a suspension. Plans are already in progress that will demonstrate fully whether he is the great attraction in the cycling line in America to-day, as I know him to be. Chairman Gideon may suspend him or expel him, but he cannot prevent him from riding. Neither can Gideon prevent my appearance at the circuits with the other members of the team. What if 'Johnny' was declared a professional? Could he not give exhibition miles to the satisfaction of the people who demand his appearance on the circuit? Does he not draw larger crowds for the race-meet promoters than any other rider living? These questions any man who pays attention to cycling can answer.

"Just to show you what the public thinks of Johnson, I have received five inducements from trotting association that will put up magnificent prizes for the Johnson-Sanger match. The managers in every instance have stated that Johnson would do, though there was no other rider for him to compete against. They want Johnson, and no other man will do. We shall not worry much over this affair, but Gideon wants to be just as discreet as possible, if he don't want to bring down on his head the wrath of the entire cycling element in America."

In conclusion, Mr. Eck said that he should not answer a single charge made by Chairman Gideon.

"WHEELERY" FOR THE CYCLE CLUB

A Convenient Arrangement for Brooklyn's Fashionable Enthusiasts.

The Cycle Club of Brooklyn has issued invitations for its closing entertainment of the indoor riding season, set for next Saturday evening, at the Clermont Avenue Rink. The intention is to have this affair eclipse all previous efforts of the kind, and a large attendance is assured.

Yesterday the Executive Committee of the club made the following announcement to the members: "For the convenience of the outdoor riders among the members of the Cycle Club, the committee has rented and equipped the building, 334 Flatbush Avenue, corner of Sterling Place, one block from the entrance to the park. It will be opened on May 1, as an annex to our present quarters, the lease on which expires April 30.

"This annex, or 'Wheelery,' will be for the storage and rental of wheels to our members, and friends, when properly introduced. A charge for storage of $1.50 per month will be made for each wheel, including cleaning and insurance. A sufficient number of first-class 1895 model wheels will be kept on hand to rent at the ruling rates.

"At 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. each day an instructor will accompany parties on the road.

"A subscription fee of $5 will be charged for new members desiring to use the 'Wheelery' for the season.

"Believing it to be the sentiment of the members to continue indoor riding next year, an option on the present building has been secured for the months of December, 1895, January, February, and March, 1896.

"A circular outlining plans for next season will be sent to the members early in the Fall."

The Cycle Club was organized shortly after the Michaux Club, and, like the local organization, was formed of the leading members of the fashionable society of the city. It has proved to be a great success, and its plans for the future indicate that it will continue to prosper.

CONFIRMING LENZ'S DEATH.

A Missionary Writes that His Body Was Seen Near Koord Ali.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 22.—Mr. T. B. Langhans of Allegheny received a letter yesterday from a missionary in Armenia regarding the fate of Frank Lenz, the man who left Pittsburg to travel around the world on a bicycle. Lenz, it is thought, was murdered by the Kurds in Armenia, about 150 miles from Constantinople, on the 10th of last May.

The letter is dated March 27, and says: "Two day ago an Armenian from Karakalisse, where Mr. Lenz made a short stop, tells me that the people of Zedikan, the last village on the Alashgird plain, and just at the mouth of the pass over the mountains, told him that some of their people saw the body of a man on the road between Koord Ali and Dadar, and near Koord Ali. They later understood that it was the body of the foreigner who was riding 'the two-wheeled cart.' This is hearsay evidence, but it harmonizes with other reports from other sources."

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Miss Edna Daisey Day, an Ann Arbor wheelwoman who wears bloomers, has been forbidden to appear in them at the dinner table at the house of her landlady, Mrs. H. C. Eames, and is much aggrieved at the notoriety which this action has occasioned. She says she did not wear bloomers to attract attention, but because it is the only hygienic and comfortable costume she knows of. At present, according to an exchange, she has doffed the knickerbockers, only because she is being talked about so much. She will wear them in stormy weather. Of course, she will not transgress Mrs. Eames's order. Miss Day's home is in Orange, N. J., and she looks about twenty years old. She is a modest girl, and one would not suspect her of leading in dress reform. Unfortunately, her financial resources are small, and what binds her to Mrs. Eames is that she manages one of the latter's boarding houses. For this reason she cannot resent Mrs. Eames's request. But her troubles will soon be over, for it is whispered that as soon as she graduates she is to be married to a prominent young man of the city.

—In a letter to a friend in this city, George Banker, the Pittsburg "pro," now in Paris, writes as follows, concerning the Wheeler-Houben match: "When asked what he thought of Wheeler's challenge, Houben said that Wheeler might just as well give him the money, for when they came together there would be even a greater distance at the finish between them than in any of his other matches. He has accordingly accepted Wheeler's challenge, and names July 7 as the date, and one and ten miles as the distances. He has deposited $100 with Le Velo, and the remaining $400 must be deposited two weeks before the match. The track has not as yet been decided upon, but it is safe to say it will be in Paris."

—"Pinky" Bliss will start in the Chicago road race on Decoration Day. He is training for this event with considerable care, and expects to be well up in front at the finish. Reviewing his career briefly an exchange says: "His first contest was in 1890 at Englewood, when he was victorious in the mile handicap. The following year at the Illinois Division meet at Rockford, Bliss won the mile handicap from ninety yards and the two miles from 180 yards. In 1892 he was on the Chicago Cycling Club team and followed the Eastern circuit, winning numerous class races. Last year he beat Sanger six or seven times, and defeated Johnson in seven out of twelve races."

—The difficulty experienced by the Overman Wheel Company in meeting the demand for Victor bicycles is the result of that establishment's policy of dealing fairly with all customers, of using nothing but the best material, and of adopting every improvement likely to increase the safety and comfort of the rider.

—Eight cycling enthusiasts of Brooklyn have arranged for a tour through Europe, leaving this country during the middle of June. The party will include the Rev. William Boocock, Leffert Lefferts, Dwight Lefferts, Morris Strong, Lloyd Prince, Tyler Zabriskie, Frederick Jahn, and Albert Drury.

—The Century Road Club has allowed the following records: G. H. Garwood, 9,369 miles during 1894, including 25 centuries—New-Jersey State records; L. C. Wahl, Manitou to Colorado Springs, 6 miles, 13:45, April 6; E. Kastonlatsky, 100 miles, 8:47, Sept. 3, 1896—Iowa State record.

—Handicapper Batcheider, who is still at his old home in Buffalo, predicts that "Eddie" Bald will be the "man of the year," and points to the latter's great race at San Jose last week as a straw showing which way the wind blows.

—In conjunction with the carnival of sports to be given by the New-Jersey Athletic Club at its club grounds, on May 30, two open handicap bicycle races are scheduled for Class A riders only.

—"Bof" Bofinger, the Riverside cyclone, sprained his ankle last Saturday, necessitating a postponement of his trial for the five-mile road record scheduled for Sunday at Flushing.

Tournament for Clever Equestrians.

The local riding clubs have practically got through with the indoor season, and about the last of the public exhibitions on the tanbark takes place next Wednesday at Durland's Academy. It is called a mounted tournament, and is given by the riding masters of the academy. The programme, which consists of fifteen events, is as follows: Evolutions by 25 ladies and 25 gentlemen, international jeu de barre for the championship for a pair of silver spurs, wrestling on horseback, high school, galloping manoeuvre by riding masters, plaiting the maypole, fancy driving in costume, bucking horse, "Dynamite," bayonet vs. lance, tent-pegging with lances, broadsword contest for the championship, tilting the ring by ladies, Hungarian post tandem in costume, jumping 6 jumps 4 feet 6 inches for a prize in plate, high jumping—first prze a silver cup.

Winners at St. Asaph.

FIRST RACE.—Half mile. Montezuma, 111 pounds, (Doggett,) 7 to 2, won; Tyvana, 106, (Littlefield,) 10 to 1, second; Charm, 105, (Welch,) 15 to 1, third. Time—0:50¾. Rhododendrum, Heretic, Fallicia, Bell Air, Old Age, and Jackine also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Captain T., 109 pounds, (Keefe) 10 to 1, won; Sir Dixon, Jr., 95, (Welch,) 4 to 1, second; Copyright, 109, (Littlefield,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:29¾. Sandowne, Logan, Peter the Great, and Tralee also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Selling. Buckrene, 117 pounds, (McCafferty,) 7 to 10, won; Cass, 94, (Scott,) 10 to 1, second; Little Matt, 105, (Littlefield,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. Kilkenny, Restraint, Truepenny, and Deno also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Arlington Stakes. Half mile; two-year-olds; $1,000. Floretta, 114 pounds, (Doggett,) 1 to 2, won; Applegate, 117, (McCafferty,) 3 to 1, second; Lambent, 109, (Penn,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:48¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Nick, 107 pounds, (Reiff,) 8 to 5, won; Factotum, 108, (Keefe,) 9 to 5, second; Fidget, 98, (Brown,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:01¾. Pontleer, Ben Lomond, West Park, and Canary Bird also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs; three-year-olds. McKee, 104 pounds, (Lynch,) 7 to 10, won; Lillie Easten, 105, (Reiff,) 5 to 2, second; Sir John, 105, (Penn,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:16¾. Phoebus, Tartuffe, High Point Belle, Franciscan, and South Side also ran.

Racing at Memphis.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Jovial, 101 pounds, (Chorn,) 7 to 10, won; Brown Dick, 118 (C. Weber,) 10 to 1, second; Miss Norma, 90, (Schorr,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Bayrate, Outbreak, Prince Williams, Lucille, Col. Wightman, Pots, Ruth Cleveland, Jim Coan, and Dora A. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs. King William, 108 pounds, (Ballard,) 7 to 10, won; Byrdes S., 105, (C. Weber,) 12 to 1, second; Imp. The Dog, 105, (C. Graham,) 2 to 1, third. Time—0:50¾. William Duke, Jr., Marguerita, Marjorie, Carrollitos, and Blue Light also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile, the Tennessee Brewing Stakes, $1,000 added. The Ironmaster, 101 pounds, (Chorn,) 6 to 1, won; Wells Street, 85, (Magnuson,) 6 to 1, second; Plutus, 104, (A. Clayton,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:43¼. Rhett Goode and Figaro also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Weota, 105 pounds, (Bergen,) 4 to 1, won; Siva, 101, (Clayton,) second; Prince, 104, (Chorn,) third. Time—1:18¼. Granda, Ringmaster, Buckfly, Princess Rose, Garza, and Kallula also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Frank Gayle, 100 pounds, (J. Gardner,) 3 to 1, won; Cyclone, 106, (Freeman,) 3 to 5, second; Lottie Alter, 84, (E. Cochran,) third. Time—1:17½. Little Ed, Chimes, and Rightmore also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Josephine, 101 pounds, (Macklin,) 5 to 2, won; Billy Bennett, 109, (Freeman,) 3 to 1, second; Revenue, 109, (Chorn,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:17¾. Barney Aaron, Jr., Joe Woolman, Royal Flush, Quickstep, and Excelsior also ran.

Results at Nashville.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Ben Wilson, 107 pounds, (Turner,) 2 to 1, and Buckedie, 107, (Perkins,) 2 to 1, ran a dead heat; Gee Whiz, 107, (Thorpe,) 6 to 1, third. Herman, Little Ell, Ruth V., Bobby Burns, Duckadoo, Masonic Home, and Donnell also ran. Time—1:17¾. In the run-off Ben Wilson, 4 to 1, won easily by three lengths. Time—1:18¾.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; four and one-half furlongs. Maid of Honor, 106 pounds, (W. Jones,) 4 to 1, won; Feast, 106, (Turner,) 6 to 5, second; Nancy T., 103, (Slaughter,) 6 to 1, third. Richmond Belle, Lizzie Logan, Gaiety Girl, Sister Rosalind, and Daisy Bawlander also ran. Time—0:56¾.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; four and one-half furlongs. Minnie Clyde, 106 pounds, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, won; Bramble Leaf, 103, (H. Williams,) 6 to 1, second; Sister Mollie, 106, (Turner,) 5 to 1, third. Helena, Mary Temple, and Realm also ran. Time—0:56¾. Princess Yama was left at the post.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. The Reaper, 117 pounds, (R. Williams,) 10 to 1, won; Metropole, 111, (Turner,) 6 to 1, second; Buck Massie, 103, (Perkins,) even, third. Lottie Mills, Stark, and Melody also ran. Time—1:14¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one and one-sixteen miles. Lena Frey, 98 pounds, (A. Barrett,) 6 to 1, won; Tasco, 103, (McCue,) 6 to 1, second; Peconia, 105, (Penny,) 4 to 1, third. Vida Two o'Clock, Saxophone, Peabody, Rocquefort, and Eau Claire also ran. Time—1:49½.

NOTES OF THE HARNESS RACERS

—John H. Shults has of late years purchased more mares with fast records for breeding purposes than any other stock-farm proprietor in the country. Several of these have dropped foals during this month at Shultshurst, near Portchester. Gold Leaf, whose pacing record of 2:11¼ was a championship performance from 1889 till Robert J. appeared in 1892, has a bay filly by Stranger. That good race mare, Susie S., with a 2:15¾ to her credit in a race, has also a bay filly by the same sire. She was in foal to Simmons when Mr. Shults bought her at auction for $4,000, and the produce a chestnut filly named Louise, is now two years old. Two other mares that have recently had foals by Stranger are Jean Wilkes, 2:24¾, by Guy Wilkes, who is nursing a bay colt, and Miss Beatrice, by Stanford, out of the famous producer, Beatrice, that a few days ago arrived last Wednesday. Thistle was mated with some aristocratic dams last year, and one of them, Grace Vernon, by Nutwood, out of Streamlet, by Almont, dropped a bay colt last Thursday. Beatrice Rose, another daughter of Beatrice, by Baron Rose, has a bay filly by Thistle that arrived nearly two weeks ago. Mr. Shults has recently lost a yearling filly named Rosalind W., that inherited extreme speed from both sides. Her sire, Regal Wilkes, has a mark of 2:11¾, and her dam, Rosalind Wilkes, trotted in 2:14¾ long before she was retired from the turf.

—E. D. Bither, who came here about three weeks ago to train a public stable, announced on Saturday that he would take his string to Hartford this week. He shipped the nine trotters he has been handling at Fleetwood yesterday for Charter Oak Park, and expects several more within a few days. Bither had an unpleasant experience with a man he had taken into partnership as his business manager, which resulted in the canceling of the agreement. Then he found the course at Fleetwood unsuited to his notion of what a training ground should be, and the result is his sudden departure for Connecticut. The other trainers at the track are divided in their opinions as to its condition, the chief complaint being that the footing is too hard. John Rudd, an active member of the Executive Committee of the Driving Club, says that the harrow will be used more frequently for the next few weeks, though he does not agree with Bither, and thinks there is no better speed ring in the country at present than the odd-shaped old track in Morrisania.

—The professional starter, Frank B. Walker of Indianapolis, has engagements that will keep him busy throughout the season. He will come East this week, and has been secured for most of the meetings in the early Spring circuit at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, and Albany. His work at Fleetwood during the Grand Circuit meeting of 1893 was the best ever seen in this city, and the Driving Club of New-York made a mistake in failing to get him last season. They have hastened to atone for this by making a contract with Walker for the big meeting that will be held at Fleetwood in August. It is also understood that Harry Loper, who succeeded the Indiana starter at Lexington, New-York, and other points, is not so much in demand this year. His unsatisfactory work in the Transylvania at Lexington last October cost him many admirers, and the chances are that Walker will handle the flag at the Kentucy Breeders' meeting this Fall.

—The first mile of the season below 2:30 was seen at Fleetwood Park two days ago. It was accomplished by a trotter, the bay mare Tansy D., owned by Harry Alberts of this city. She has been at the track but a short time in charge of a young trainer named John Mackey, more familiarly known as "Swipes." Mr. Alberts went up to see his mare work on Sunday morning, and Mackey surprised everybody by sending Tansy D. to the half in 1:11, and home in 2:28. That was the way Mr. Alberts timed the mile, and he says that others caught it in 2:27¾. Tansy D. is by no means the fastest trotter by the records now in training at Fleetwood, as her best public performance was in 2:20 during the season of 1893 on the half-mile track at Worcester, Mass. Mackey says her latest achievement was only a jog for the mare, and she can beat 2:20 any day that the track is good.

—The famous campaigner and sire of race winners, Robert McGregor, arrived in Lexington last week from Toledo. Though now twenty-four years old, the stallion is still vigorous, and he will be kept at the farm of L. V. Harkness this season. George H. Ketcham, who is the owner of Robert McGregor, has also sent a band of his best-bred mares to Kentucky, where they will be mated to the stout old trotter, whose gameness earned for him the name "Monarch of the Home Stretch."

—Quite a number of fanciers and commissioners from the North were at Lexington recently, including Peter Duryea of New-York, and George W. Leavitt of Boston. The young stock is beginning to move along, and these experts are constantly on the lookout for material that will do to race in the big circuits, where there is now more money in sight than ever before.

—A. C. Showalter, a brother of the noted chess player, is a professional reinsman, and is now training a small stable at Ashland Park, near Lexington, Ky. He is said to be a horseman of considerable merit, and promises to make a successful driver.

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SOLD EVERYWHERE

BROOKYN CYCLERS WON

Took Two Games in the Championship Bowling Tournament.

BUSHONG'S REMARKABLE SCORE

The Park Team Took a Game from the Bergen Hill Bowlers—Games Scheduled for To-night.

The eleventh installment of games in the Brooklyn team bowling championship tournament was commenced at the Elephant Club alleys, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, last night. The Brooklyn Bicycle Club, representing the Wheelmen's League; the Park Bowling Club, representing Cody's tournament, and the Bergen Hill Bowling Club, representing the Niagara tournament, were the contesting teams.

The Brooklyn Bicycle Club and Park teams tried conclusions in the first game.

The Brooklyn Cyclers set the pace with a lead of fourteen pins in the first frame. They increased their lead with each frame rolled, and won as they pleased with 150 pins to spare. The Park and Bergen Hill teams fought for honors in the second game. The Park boys went in determined to do or die. They sent the pins flying in all directions. At no stage of the game was there any fear of the Bergen Hill five coming near their opponents. The Park eventually won by the score of 839 to 755. The feature of the game was the rolling of Bushong. Starting with a strike in the fifth frame, he did not let up striking out, which gave him a total of 235 on five strikes, four spares, and one break.

The Bergen Hill and Brooklyn Cyclers tackled the pins for the last game. The former were never in the hunt, having to acknowledge their second defeat, and giving the honors for the evening to the Brooklyn Bicycle Club with two victories. To-night's series will bring together Salamander, Osceola, and Austin, Nichols & Co. teams.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Sweenzey	3	8	4	155
Stebbins	4	2	4	176
Hobby	3	4	3	161
Leach	2	4	4	158
Anderson	3	5	2	172
Total	15	18	17	821

PARK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Scanlon	0	2	8	111
Griffin	0	5	5	133
Fett	2	2	6	126
Bushong	2	5	3	160
Bartlett	3	2	5	141
Total	7	16	27	671

FRAMES.

Br'klyn B. C. 78 152 218 286 370 466 553 658 745 821
Park 64 135 202 278 345 426 487 538 593 671

Average—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 164 1-5; Park, 134 1-5. Scorers—W. O. Tate and T. Curtis. Umpire—G. Boger.

SECOND GAME.

PARK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Scanlon	5	2	3	109
Griffin	1	5	4	148
Fett	1	4	5	136
Bushong	5	4	1	235
Bartlett	5	3	4	151
Total	15	18	17	839

BERGEN HILL.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Tegoni	2	3	3	151
Watjen	1	3	6	123
Meyer	1	4	5	142
Schroeder	5	3	2	182
Watjen	1	5	4	151
Total	10	20	20	755

FRAMES.

Park 93 189 283 347 422 491 566 649 752 839
Bergen Hill..76 153 234 311 384 447 514 606 688 755

Average—Park, 167 4-5; Bergen Hill, 151. Scorers—F. Curtis and J. H. Holston. Umpire—Mr. G. Boger.

THIRD GAME.

BERGEN HILL.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Tegeler	0	6	4	133
Watjen	4	1	5	149
Meyer	1	3	6	131
Schroeder	2	1	7	127
Wohtjen	3	4	3	162
Total	10	15	25	707

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Sweenzey	4	4	2	180
Stebbins	4	4	2	181
Hobby	3	5	2	169
Leach	3	4	2	164
Anderson	2	3	5	147
Total	16	20	14	841

FRAMES.

Bergen Hill. 56 134 218 285 353 446 520 584 650 707
B'klyn B. C.103 187 259 344 442 534 603 663 735 841

Average—Bergen Hill, 151 2-5; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 168 1-5. Scorers—T. Curtis and W. O. Tate. Umpire—Mr. G. Boger.

Dartmouth Was Beating Harvard.

BOSTON, April 22.—The Harvard-Dartmouth baseball game was called in the fourth inning on account of rain. The score was 4 to 1 in Dartmouth's favor.

BASEBALL BREVITIES.

—Nelson P. Cook, Secretary of the National Baseball Association of Great Britain, in a letter to a friend in this city announces that the baseball season in England will be open on Saturday, May 4. He writes: "The weather has taken a perfect turn, and any afternoon one may find from fifteen to forty men at practice around Hyde Farm. Any of our American friends visiting England this Summer will be able to see baseball played on a field which naturally, both in surface and surroundings, cannot be beaten in America. Of course our structures are as yet of the most primitive kind. However, this will in time remedy itself."

—The third and deciding game in the Polo Grounds series between the Giants and the Brooklyns had to be postponed yesterday, owing to the rain. It will be played to-day, commencing at 4 o'clock, the weather permitting. German will probably pitch for the New-Yorks.

—The games scheduled to be played at Baltimore and Washington yesterday were postponed on account of rain.

WHIST CLUBS PLAY A TIE.

Closest Contest on Record for the American League Trophy.

The closest whist contest this year for the possession of the American Whist League trophy was played last Saturday night in this city between the Continental Club, whose headquarters are at 111 and 113 West Thirty-eighth Street, and the famous Hamilton Whist Club of Philadelphia. The result was a tie, something which has never happened before in the contests for this much-coveted trophy.

Another match, to decide the winner, will be held next Saturday in Philadelphia, at the rooms of the Hamilton Club. The Continental Club's representatives were A. E. Taylor, Cito Hatch, William Donald, and Col. E. A. Buffinton.

The contests for this American League trophy have been far more numerous and interesting this year than ever before. This is the second prize in importance in the league, but, unlike the others, can be played for after proper challenge by different clubs during the season. It is also one of the regular prizes contended for at the annual whist congress. Last year the Minneapolis Whist Club won the cup at the congress, and after holding it against five challenging clubs, very generously surrendered it a few months ago, to be played for by the Hamilton Club of Philadelphia and the Chicago Club at the annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Whist League, which was held in Indianapolis.

The Philadelphians won and brought the cup East, and a dozen or more clubs immediately challenged for it. The Hamiltons successfully defended it, beating the crack Brooklyn Whist Club and the Knickerbocker Club of this city until it came the turn for the Park Club of Plainfield, N. J., to make a struggle for the trophy. To the surprise not only of the Hamiltonns, but of the whist world in general, the New-Jersey players beat the mighty Hamiltons by one trick. The Park Club has only been known in the whist world since last Fall, and its victory was considered remarkable. The big four comprising their team were Rogers and Reed, Townsend and McCutcheon.

It next came the turn of the Philadelphia Whist Club to try for the prize. This club is rated almost as high as the Hamiltons, but it, too, met defeat. A week later the Park Club was beaten by the Albany Whist Club, the team of the latter club being E. Le Roy Smith and Barrington Lodge, Jr., Snow and Muhlfelder. But the Park Club had won it twice, and was thoroughly contented. The Continental Club was next in line of challenge, and its whist players succeeded in defeating the Albany men two weeks ago, and the cup still remains in its possession by virtue of the tie game with the Hamiltons last Saturday.

The game this coming Saturday will be a close one, as the Philadelphians are anxious to get the cup back and will leave no stone unturned to win the trophy again. All four of the Continental players are famous whist men and have figured before in many notable contests.

The Brooklyn Whist Club has arranged a tournament of sixteen men on a side with the Staten Island Whist Club, to be played at the rooms of the latter, in New-Brighton, to-morrow night. The Brooklyn players will be Welms and Baker, Povel and Simons, Hinchman and Horton, Moore and Miller, Stone and Morehead, Leslie and Murray, Boyd and Dixon, Langmuir and Styles.

Park Club Won at Whist.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 22.—The Park Club of Plainfield won the State whist championship by one trick Saturday night from the Montclair Club in probably the most exciting contest of the season. The clubs met to play off the tie in the tournament of the New-Jersey Whist Association. Rodgers and Howell of Plainfield lost to Kloman and Mulford of Montclair by five tricks. Then Lyman and Reed of Plainfield lost to Harrison and Van Vleck of Montclair, also by five tricks. But in the third and deciding game Townsend and McCutcheon won from Fennessy and Piper of Montclair by eleven tricks, and this carried off the championship at the last moment, with only one trick to the good.

CUP DEFENDER'S FIRST RACE.

To Sail Against the Vigilant Off Larchmont on July 4.

The Larchmont Yacht Club has induced C. Oliver Iselin to promise that the cup defender now being built at the Herreshoffs shall sail her first race in the annual regatta, on July 4. A special prize, worth $500, has been offered for a contest with the Vigilant.

This arrangement has been brought about after much negotiation on the part of Mr. Iselin and the club officials, and the former has consented that the boat race only on condition that the club guarantee twenty feet of water over the entire course. The Regatta Committee of the Larchmont Club agreed promptly to this, and has promised as much as twenty-three feet of water.

Mr. Iselin objected to racing the cup defender on the Sound on account of her draught. The new boat will draw about nineteen feet of water, and while this is hardly as much as the Vigilant draws with her centreboard down, still, if the new boat should touch bottom, something serious would happen, while a boat like the Vigilant would escape with but little damage. So, notwithstanding his desire to give local yachtsmen a chance to learn the virtues of the new boat, Mr. Iselin does not want to take any chances of injuring the boat that has been constructed for the defense of the America's Cup. For this reason most of the trial spins of the defender and the Vigilant will come off in the deep waters off Newport. The new boat will, however, be raced a bit at the lower end of the Sound.

Britannia May Be Altered.

LONDON, April 22.—The Prince of Wales's yacht Britannia arrived at Cowes from the Riviera last Saturday evening. She made good progress until she reached the Bay of Biscay, where she ran into a northeast gale and lost a portion of the copper sheathing off her port bow. Probably her hull and spars will be altered before she sails in the Thames match on May 17.

Lasca Launched Yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 22.—The schooner yacht Lasca, owned by Mr. John E. Brooks of New-York was launched to-day after undergoing a thorough overhauling. She will sail to-morrow for Gibraltar, and, after a cruise in the Mediterranean, will proceed for New-York.

NEWS OF YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN

—William P. Kirk, the famous yacht builder of Toms River, N. J., has launched the schooner yacht Hesper, which he constructed for Commodore Francis Shunk Brown of the Philadelphia Yacht Club. The schooner was designed by A. Cary Smith. She is luxuriously fitted up as a cruising vessel, and will be used upon yachting trips along the North Atlantic coast. Sawyer furnished the sails. The craft measures 63.6 feet over all, 45 feet on the water line, and 4.6 feet draught. Commodore Brown, her owner, is also the owner of the famous yacht Schemer, which carried Boss Tweed to Cuba, and which won more prizes than any other sailing vessel afloat.

—The Philadelphia Model Yacht Club has arranged the following schedule for the season: May 11, for second-class yachts; May 25, first class; June 8, second class; June 22, first class; July 20, second class; Aug. 10, first class; Aug. 24, second class; Sept. 7, first class; Sept. 21, second class; Oct. 5, first class; Oct. 19, first class, and Nov. 2, first class. All these races will be sailed over the Delaware course.

—At Hanley's Monument Beach shops, the Jones thirty-footer and the Cotton twenty-one-footer are approaching completion. Both show excellent workmanship. The thirty-footer for Wilmer Hanan of New-York, ot be built under Larchmont rules, is only 12 feet beam, as against 14 in the Jones boat.

—Commodore C. A. Gould of the Douglas Yacht Club is going to Europe, and his steam yacht Neaira will not be put in commission until September. In his absence, Vice Commodore Doll will act as senior flag officer. His yacht is the schooner Windward.

—The annual banquet of the Canarsie Yacht Club will be held at the Union League Club house, Brooklyn, next Thursday.

IN MEMORY OF ROBERT CENTER

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yachtsmen Meet and Pass Resolutions.

A special meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club was held at the clubhouse, 7 East Thirty-second Street, last night, to frame resolutions upon the death of Mr. Robert Center. In the absence of Commodore E. C. Benedict, Vice Commodore Henry C. Rouse and Rear Commodore Van Rensslaer Cruger, Gerard Beekman presided.

A special committee, consisting of J. F. Tams, A. Carey Smith, Oliver E. Cromwell, Charles A. Post, and Leon d'Oremieulx, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Through the sudden and tragic death on April 17, 1895, of ex-Commodore Robert Center, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has lost, not only one of its oldest members, but one who by every quality as a yachtsman and as a thorough and warm-hearted friend, peculiarly endeared himself to his fellow-members; and

Whereas, By his attainments as a sportsman and by his life-long connection with yachting, and with every other variety of sport, he occupied a position, not only in this club, but in America, as an honest gentleman, a faithful friend, chivalrous in nature, and of perfect uprightness and rectitude of character in his dealings with all men;

Resolved, That the club make this inadequate record of the deep sense of its sorrow at the loss of its beloved friend and comrade.

Resolved, That the members of this club, as a body, attend his funeral.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his mother.

It was the largest meeting of the club ever held. Among those present were Bayard F. Foulke, J. F. Tams, Oliver E. Cromwell, Walter L. Suydam, William P. Stephens, ex-Commodore A. Cass Canfield, William B. Simonds, J. Henry Smith, Fred H. Benedict, Robert L. Belknap, ex-Commodore George H. B. Hill Herbert L. Satterlee, John Hyslop, Henry W. Hayden, William Foulke, Charles H. Leland, Charles A. Sherman, A. Curtis James, Walter C. Hubbard, William Trotter, W. K. Post, Charles A. Post, William Whitlock, William E. Iselin, Alfred Ely, S. Nicholson Kane, J. F. Adam, Dr. J. West Roosevelt, E. H. Swan, Jr., John E. Roosevelt, J. Howard Wainwright, Walter T. Owen, Leon F. d'Orémieulx, A. Cary Smith, A. L. Ward, and C. D. Moran.

The funeral services will be held next Friday morning at 10 o'clock at St. Mark's Church, Eleventh Street and Second Avenue, and the yachtsmen will attend in a body.

SUICIDE OF AN OLD REINSMAN.

George Scattergood, While Insane, Shot Himself at Point Breeze.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—George Scattergood, lessee of the Philadelphia Driving Park and the owner and driver of a number of fast trotting and pacing horses, committed suicide this morning in the clubhouse attached to the track by shooting himself in the head. He had been ill for some time, and was supposed to have become deranged.

For the last twenty years George Scattergood has been a familiar figure on the trotting turf. He was a contemporary of such noted reinsmen as the late James A. Goldsmith and John Murphy. One of the first trotters driven by him in the Grand Circuit was the bay mare Lizzie M., by Thomas Jefferson. He was located at the Gentleman's Driving Park in Philadelphia up to three years ago, when he removed to Point Breeze.

He has had charge of the clubhouse there for two seasons, and, assisted by his son, William, a clever young reinsman, has also trained a stable, many of the fliers being owned by him. Among those he has brought out in late years are Happy Minnie, to whom he gave a record of 2:17¾ last season as a four-year-old, and E. L. Robinson, a speedy young stallion, by Epaulet, that scored 2:17¾ at Boston last August.

To Stop Betting in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 22.—The Minnesota Legislature has passed a bill, which was sent to Gov. Clough to-day, forbidding, on all race tracks and elsewhere, the sale of pools or the making of books. As the racing depends largely upon the sale of betting privileges, there will probably be no racing in Minnesota until the law is repealed.

When seen this evening, Secretary Frank Shaw of the Twin City Jockey Club said: "The jig is up with us. We have spent over $100,000 in building and equipping a race course at Hamline, but no races can be conducted unless bookmaking is allowed. I am awaiting the action of the Governor. If he signs the bill, I will declare the Summer running meeting off."

GOLF AT LAKEWOOD.

A Special Tournament for a Silver Cup Being Played.

Although golf has been immensely popular at Lakewood during the entire Winter season, the opening of Spring has lent an additional impetus to the sport, and the Lakewood links present an unusually lively appearance every pleasant afternoon.

The Lakewood Golf Club was started last Fall and its members are more than pleased with the success and popularity which the game has met during the past months. A special tournament is now being played for a handsome silver cup. It is to be competed for seven times, a game being played every Saturday. The two contests already finished have been won by the President of the club, Robert Bage Kerr. Among the other contestants for this silver cup are Dr. Paul Kimball, Jasper Lynch, E. R. Walker, Clarence B. Mitchell, Dr. Lindley, Fred Cunningham, Arthur B. Claflin, W. Compton, and H. Crittenden.

Before the season at Lakewood closes, the officers intend to hold a second handicap tournament, like the first one, that a few days ago, was very successful. Fred Cunningham, with a handicap of twenty strokes, won the singles, and Clarence Mitchell too second. In the foursomes Dr. Kimball and Robert B. Kerr, scratch, got first place, and Walker and Converse second. The club now has fifty members and possesses a very comfortable little clubhouse. The links will be considerably improved during the Summer, and Willie Norton, the professional who has been with the club during the past season, will be retained by the club next year.

Watson Nearing Chicago.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 22.—C. H. Watson, son, who is trying to beat Stephenson's time in a walk across the continent, arrived in Mil

TO STOP OYSTER PIRACY

Deputies Start for Oyster Bay to Serve an Injunction.

STATE FISH COMMISSION APPEALED TO

Asked to Define Oyster Bed Boundaries, as the "Pirates" Claim They Have Not Trespassed.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 22.—The oyster war is now practically at a standstill, pending developments. Judge Barnard to-day, after listening to the arguments of William J. Young and Counselor Stoddard, issued an injunction restraining all parties from dredging or taking oysters from the grounds now claimed by the Matinecock Oyster Company.

The oyster men themselves are now taking a hand at the law business. William Weeks Smith and David Hall applied to-day to Judge Billings for a warrant for Capt. Daniel Velsor of the steamer Argus for dredging on natural-growth ground, which was refused by the Judge. They then made application to Justice White, but, as yet, have not been given one.

The oystermen who have been accustomed to work this disputed ground, are much dissatisfied. One of them, who has been following this business for many years, makes a statement as follows:

"Application to the Fish Commissioners for a lease of oyster ground must be made by presenting a prescribed form, signed by three men, who are supposed to swear that the ground is clear of all natural growth, and has been for the past five years. William E. Townsend made such application, and procured signatures for land lying east of Matinecock Point, which is more or less soft bottom. Then he took these applications, not fully made out when signed, filled them out and applied for a lease of land to the westward of the point upon which was a large natural growth of oysters.

"Two years ago the Matinecock company made an affidavit that there was at that time no natural growth, and had not been for five years. Now it accuses these so-called pirates of taking up oysters from these grounds, among which are all sizes, from one year old to double extras. This is the point questioned by the oystermen, and they regard it as their right and legitimate field of operation.

"The Matinecock company took possession of this several months before the ground was leased. The first hundred acres that were leased were purchased by the late Daniel K. Young at $4.75 per acre a year. The next plot contained sixty-three acres, situated to the northeast of the first plot and a half mile distant from it. This is all that has been publicly sold, and yet they lay claim to 900 acres of land.

Messrs. Fletcher & Young, who own an oyster plant at Oyster Bay, L. I., came to the offices of the State Fish Commission yesterday and told to President L. D. Huntingdon the story of their wrongs at the hands of the Long Island oyster pirates. They were very much worked up over their grievances, and asked the commission to at once send a party to verify the boundaries of their plant in order that they may be sure of their case, which is to be given a hearing on Friday in the Queens County court.

The one pirate whom they have succeeded in catching, thus far, claims that the alleged oyster pirates were not poaching on the plant belonging to Fletcher & Young, but were dredging on an adjacent bed, which is public property. The complainants ridicule this statement, and say that they caught the pirates in the act of dredging on their grounds, and have plenty of proof to back up their statement. Mr. Huntington, said yesterday that he was not at liberty to express his opinion on the matter, as the affair had passed into the hands of the law, but the evidence against the defendant or defendants looked rather damaging.

The story of the raid, as told to him by Fletcher, bore some of the elements of the tales credited to the marauders of the Spanish Main, and the bloodthirstiness of the oyster pirates was depicted in a graphic manner. It was one morning last week that the two oyster planters woke up and found, to their consternation, that a fleet of oyster boats lay placidly in the bay, while the crews were busily engaged in dredging off their own plant.

Now, there is this about an oyster plant, that after a man has formed it and cared for it for two or three years, having practically brought it into being, he comes to regard it with a sort of affection, and this case was no exception. When Messrs. Fletcher & Young saw their two-year-old oysters disappearing over the sides of the boats, they straightway looked around for means of justice. They surmised with whom they had to deal, and made provision therefor. Securing a steam cutter and the services of a Deputy Sheriff, they made a wide detour in the bay and came swooping down on the pirates with the expectation of bagging considerable game. They were disappointed. Their Sheriff went back on them. One glimpse of the buccaneers sufficed to "throw an awful scare into him," and he suddenly recollected an important engagement on land. There were about fifty of the pirates, according to Fletcher, and all of them were armed. Some had pistols, while others had long, villainous-looking knives, which protruded from their bootlegs and which they flourished frequently in a playful manner. It was this exhibition which impressed the Deputy Sheriff. He was unwilling to tackle the aggregation single-handed, and so, the best they could do was to take the names of some of the boats and remember the faces of as many of the crew as they could. Reluctantly they were compelled to decamp and leave the ground to the enemy. The latter, they claim, took away with them about 9,000 bushels of oysters. In fact, they practically cleaned out the plant, and have set at naught the results of several years' labor.

The raid, it was said, was a concerted movement on the part of a number of the pirates, who had carefully laid their plans before embarking in the expedition. A warrant for the arrest of one man, whom they recognized and knew by name, was issued, and, after a long chase, was served. The prisoner gave the names of a number of his companions, and warrants are now out for their arrest. They expect to serve some of these warrants, at least, before Friday.

Oyster Bay lies off Matenicock Point, not very far from Huntington, on the northern coast of Long Island. When the system of leasing out oyster beds by the State was introduced, a number of them was taken up in that vicinity.

"There was great complaint at the time," said President Huntingdon yesterday, "made by oyster dredgers who represented that their means of support was being taken away and that the oyster grounds were being turned into private property. As a matter of fact, the State never leases an acre of ground on which there is any oyster growth. The ground is absolutely barren of oysters, and the lessees cultivate it just as they would a patch of potatoes or anything else. They cultivate a bed which previously benefited no one until they made a good profit themselves, and, at the same time, hand over a respectable revenue to the State. A certain class of men opposed this movement from the first, and have an idea that all oyster plants are common property. There has always been more or less thieving going on on the Long Island coast, but this is the first time that I have ever heard of a regular raid. A whole fleet of boats swooping down and getting away with 9,000 bushels of oysters from a private plant is rather a bold stroke.

When asked if there was any reason why this particular plant should have been raided, Mr. Huntingdon said: "None that I know of, aside from the fact that there was considerable opposition to the granting of the lease. A number of persons made out affidavits to the effect that a man could make five or six dollars a day off the two hundred acres leased to Fletcher and Young, and we made an investigation. We took a steamer and for two days dredged the territory, and in that time never found an oyster. It is right that these men should be protected in their industry. They have leased 200 acres from the State for a period of fifteen years, and they have already laid out hundreds of dollars in the enterprise. The State regards it as a misdemeanor for any one to trespass on these leased beds, and if Messrs. Fletcher and Young have been wronged, as they represent, the offenders should be punished."

Mr. Huntingdon said regarding the statement made by the alleged pirate in custody, to the effect that he and his companions had been dredging outside the boundaries of the bed in question, that it was possible for the boundary marks to be moved. Stakes and buoys are used for markers, and the latter are frequently moved about by high tides and ice.

An investigation will be made to-day to verify the boundaries.

MEETING OF TEMPERANCE WOMEN

Central Union No. 1 Petitions the Legislature to Prohibit Living Pictures—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Central No. 1, was held yesterday afternoon in the committee rooms of the Bible House. Dr. Phebe J. B. Watt presided.

One of the most interesting reports related to the use of wine at communion services. The following churches in this city, it was reported, use unfermented wine:

Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church, Church of the Disciples, Central Baptist, Fifth Avenue Baptist, Thirty-third Street Baptist, North Presbyterian, and Eighteenth Street Methodist. Fermented wine is used in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church and All Souls'. The Calvary Baptist uses sometimes one and sometimes the other, depending whether or not good unfermented wine could be had. The report spoke of the effect of narcotics and the work the union is doing to check the habit.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $40.66 in the treasury.

It was decided to send the following petition to members of the Legislature:

"We, the undersigned, respectfully and earnestly petition your honorable body to use your influence and vote for Senate bill 923, and Assembly bill 1,940, which aim to better protect public morals, defend the innocence of youth, prevent the degrading of women and girls, protect the honor of and preserve the respect due to woman, through purity in literature and art, by abolishing public exhibitions of the human form, real and imaginary, nude and semi-nude, in tights and indecent attire."

The union was asked to be present at the farewell reception at Prohibition Park, S. I., on June 4, tendered to the American delegates to the biennial session in London of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who will sail on June 5.

One of the members proposed that some action should be taken in regard to the Armenian outrages. There was some discussion, but no action was taken.

The following officers were elected: President—Dr. Phebe J. B. Walt; Vice President—Mrs. E. Louise Demarest; Treasurer—Miss A. Tremane; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Jane Coleman; Recording Secretary—Mrs. A. J. V. Babcock.

READY TO EXECUTE DR. BUCHANAN

To-morrow, 11 A. M., Set as the Time—The Prisoner Still Eats and Sleeps Well.

SING SING, N. Y., April 22.—The execution of Dr. Robert W. Buchanan in Sing Sing Prison has been set for Wednesday, April 24, at 11 o'clock in the morning. He will then expiate his crime of killing his second wife, although he still maintains his innocence.

His appetite is still good, and he is given anything to eat he desires. He is not allowed knives or forks, or anything with which he could do himself injury. He also sleeps well and long, and is never disturbed.

His keepers keep a sharp watch upon him. He retains his nerve remarkably well. Chaplain Weills has seen him and had a long religious talk with him to-day. Electrician Davis has been busy making tests of the chair and apparatus to be used, which are the same as have been used in former executions.

Dr. Buchanan's lawyers sent him word to-day that they had not given up hope yet of saving him from the chair, and would, between this time and Wednesday, use every endeavor in his behalf.

The prisoner wrote several dispatches and letters to-day, and the Warden had them sent for him, but would not say to whom they were addressed.

VETERANS DINE AND TALK

Reunion of the Old Guard Association of the Twelfth Regiment.

The Old Guard Association of the Twelfth Regiment held its annual meeting and dinner last evening at the Hotel Majestic in West Seventy-second Street.

The members of the association and their guests numbered about 200. Before the dinner a well-attended business meeting was held. The hosts of the evening were Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. Francis C. Barlow, Gen. William Greene Ward, Col. Henry W. Ryder, Col. John Ward, Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Col. H. Alger Gildersleeve, Capt. James A. Scrymser, Col. Heman Dowd, Major George A. Hilton, Lieut. Col. McCoskry Butt, Col. Edward M. L. Ehlers, Major Charles S. Burns, Capt. Bleecker S. Barnard, and Capt. Thomas Denny, Jr.

Old friendships were renewed and old regimental stories told over again at the dinner. Informal speechmaking began at 10 o'clock. Among the toasts answered were "The Call of Duty," "The Recruit," "The Soldier," "The Commander," "Comrades All," "The City of New-York," and "The National Guard."

Among those present were Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Col. Charles E. Sprague, Capt. William H. Schwalbe, Col. Henry W. Ryder, Col. John Ward, Capt. William V. Byrne, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, Major Charles C. Savage, D. D.; Gen. Paul A. Oliver, Gen. Robert Avery, Henry Alger Gildersleeve, Cols. Edward Fackner, Edward Gilon, James H. Jones, and John D. Ottiwell; Lieut. Cols. B. S. Church, Knox McAfee, and John A. Walsh; Majors E. Ellery Anderson Howard Ackerman, and John H. French; Capts. S. V. Healy, Charles C. Savage, Richard Warren Buttle, George A. Banta, L. K. Bingham, John R. Blake, John F. Boylan, John E. Dowley, George Rathbone Dyer, William Fowler, Nicholas L. Hansen, Robert McAfee, John Macauley, D. J. Mara, William C. Reddy, H. B. Smith, and Edward C. Smith.

DURRANT'S PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

An Extraordinary Performance of a Young Woman in the Courtroom.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 22.—The preliminary examination of Theodore Durrant, charged with the murder of Minnie Williams, was begun to-day. The testimony of the witnesses did not differ materially from that given at the inquest.

When the name of A. E. Williams, the dead girl's father, was called, a handsome and well-dressed young woman, who had been standing all the morning on the edge of the crowd behind young Durrant, stepped to the witness platform and said:

"I shall refuse to say a word until I have spoken to this defendant."

Judge Conlan ordered the young woman to step down, but she refused to do so, and exclaimed: "I declare this man free."

As a bailiff took her in hand she exclaimed: "No one shall touch me until I have spoken to this man."

The woman had evidently become insane from brooding over the murders.

Wong Sing Bow Wants to Get Home.

Chinese Inspector Scharf received word yesterday from Wong Sing Bow, who is at Havana, asking that instructions be sent to that port by which Wong Sing Bow may return to this country. He is a naturalized citizen of the United States, and his home is at 16 Oak Street, Newark, N. J. The English language is familiar to him, and he has frequently acted as interpreter.

Assurances by him regarding his identity, however, have fallen on deaf ears in Havana, where, he says, the Spanish Consul has refused to let him go aboard a steamer to return home until he shall produce a passport. Col. Sharf will help him out of his troubles.

Have the Invoices and Account Books.

Invoices and account books of Sypher & Co., covering imports for the last three years, have been handed over to the customs officers, who are investigating the charges of undervaluations in antiques and curios against that house. Their examination may occupy several days.

Mr. Sypher has disclaimed any intention of evading the customs laws, and has professed his willingness to make right anything that may be wrong. A settlement is accordingly expected should the investigation show that duties were not properly assessed and paid.

NO FOUR EYES SEE ALIKE

but even with half an eye it is easy to see that something out of the common is happening here. Goods that people want at prices they ought to pay are not easy to keep out of sight.

WOMEN'S CAPES

While the big sleeves last every woman will be wanting Capes. No sign of the big sleeves going, but there are very clear signs that the Cape men out-made their market. And the retailers, as a rule, are loaded with Capes that they bought when prices were away up.

Walk through our Cape Store. Notice the price tags. Carry in your mind what similar goods are marked anywhere else—double often.

We can make these little prices because we're free to take any lots that are made tempting enough.

Imported fine Velvet Capes, silk lined and elaborately trimmed with jet, $30; elsewhere $50.
Imported Peau d'Soie Silk Capes, silk lined and profusely trimmed with jet, $30; elsewhere $55.
Imported Cloth Capes with lace and applique effects, handsomely trimmed with jet, $22.50; elsewhere $50.
Second Floor, Broadway.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Three specially attractive offerings.

On sale at 2:30 P. M.
300 fine Cambric Corset Covers, high, square neck, trimmed with neat embroidery, 14c; only 3 pieces to a buyer.
On sale at 3 P. M.
Good Muslin and Cambric Night Gowns, prettily trimmed with neat new styles of embroidery, 75c; were $1.25 and $2.50; only 3 pieces sold to one buyer.
On sale at 3:30 P. M.
About 250 strong Muslin Drawers, some with hems and pleats and some with neat embroidery ruffles with pleats above, 18 and 25c; were 40 and 50c; only 3 pieces sold to one buyer.
Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

FURS STORED

Safe from moths or dust or hurt of any kind. We insure them, and all for a moderate charge.

If there are alterations to make—repairing, redyeing, anything—Summer is the cheapest time for you to have it done.
Second Floor, Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES

Keeps the maker guessing how we can sell those beautiful Trimming Embroideries at 5 and 10c the yd.

This morning more help.
Broadway.

JET BANDS

Everybody is wanting them for the Sans Gene dresses. Marvelous values, 25, 50c, and $1. Nothing in the market like them short of double or three times the price.

Dressmakers are finding that out.
Broadway.

75c LACES AT 17c

Not all of them, some are the $1 kind. Some might retail at less than 75c, but at 17c there isn't a yard of them but would bring a smile of delight to a miser. Hundreds of fresh pieces this morning.
Broadway.

COBB'S SOAP

Persian Lily. A handsome, excellent soap, meant to sell at 25c the cake, to-day, 5c.
Tenth Street.

$2 GLOVES AT $1

Women's Gloves, all shades, all sizes, but to-day is likely to end them. By far the best $1 Gloves we know of. If you knew the maker's name you'd say so, too.
Broadway.

RIBBONS

Men in the trade say there has never been anything in New-York to equal this sale of Ribbons.

Fancy Ribbons up to 5 in., at 25c yd.
The scarce, pure silk, double satin black Ribbon is nowhere else so good, so cheap and plentiful.
Broadway and Tenth Street.

LACES

If some one were to give you the Laces the import duties alone would lift the prices above the mark we make.

Oriental, Point de Venice, Net Tops and other favorites in cream, ecru, ficelle and light butter colors. Some of the values up to $1; the price, 17c.

A dozen other sorts that you'll be just as glad to get.
Broadway.

TRILBY BELTS

Trilby is the craze, and the makers are glad to put the daintiest novelties under that name. Here are 1,000 silk belts with beautiful buckle, heart shape, with any initial, hand engraved, at 50c. These buckles are heavily plated and imitate the $5 value in real sterling.
Broadway.

DOTTED SWISS AT 14c

Just from St. Gall. At less than the plain cloth would cost. On sale at 10:30 A. M.
Broadway.

FLORENTINE FRAMES

Florentine brass-finished Photo Frames for cabinet photographs, Rococo patterns to imitate the $5 Florentine, at 58c.
Broadway.

POCKETBOOKS

Pure leather Pocketbooks, well made, including values up to $1, may go at 38c. Includes Combination Card Cases and Children's Pocketbooks as well.
Broadway.

SHEETS—PILLOW CASES

Get the goods by the yard and you'd pay about the same.

1¼x2½ yds., 30c each.
1¼x2½ yds., 33c each.
2 x2½ yds., 38c each.
2¼x2½ yds., 42c each.
2½x2½ yds., 46c each.
2½x2¾ yds., 50c each.
45x36 in Cases, 10c each.
Fourth Avenue.

CARPETS

The better you know what Carpet prices have a right to be the more you'll wonder at the littleness of these.

Best quality "3 shoot" Worsted Velvets at $1.10; former price $1.50.
New patterns in Velvets, 80c; former price $1.30. Some have borders.
Best quality all-wool extra Tafteta Ingrains, 50c; were 75c.
Mattings, $3.50 to $12 the roll of 40 yds.
Ingrain Art Squares, $5.65 to $10.
10-wire Tapestry Brussels, 55c; were 90c.
Third Floor.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. **Hilton, Hughes & Co.** SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & Co. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

THE NAVAL SMALL ARMS BOARD ADJOURNS

No Choice Yet Made—No Further Tests for Three Weeks.

NEWPORT, April 22.—The Small-Arms Board took a recess this afternoon for three weeks, there being no further immediate work to do. It is not positive that any complete mechanism, as submitted, will be favored, but some valuable points in the various pieces, whose fire work was not up to the requirements, may possibly replace weaker points in the strongest mechanism shown the board.

The board has given Inventor Lee notice of his desire to further test his arm, and has given him three weeks in which to prepare. The Briggs-Kneeland gun, which is also entered, but not tested, owing to the illness of Mr. Briggs, will probably come up at that time. There are a few other pieces which have been heard of by the board, and some of these may possibly be tried.

The Lee Arms Company's piece was given the rust test to-day. It was cleared for action in one minute and ten seconds. Twenty shots were then fired in one minute and fourteen seconds.

SHOT HIMSELF AND THEN CUT HIS THROAT

An Old Man's Desperate Attempt to Commit Suicide.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 22.—Philip Decker, a man over eighty years of age, shot himself in the stomach with a double-barreled shotgun at Hyde Park this afternoon. This failing to cause death, he cut his throat with a razor. He was still living to-night, but it is believed that he will die.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 22.—George H. Riecker, aged twenty-six years, editor of The Bristol Herald, attempted suicide this morning at the home of his brother-in-law, John Whitmore, in New-Britain, by cutting his throat. The attempt was the result of despondency resulting from drinking. His wife, to whom he was married last June, was present with his sister when Riecker cut his throat. She seized the knife, but he drew it through her hand, cutting her severely. His sister also seized the knife, with a like result. Riecker cannot live. He is unconscious.

Mails to Close Later.

Postmaster Dayton has provided a later closing time at Branch H, Forty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, for mails dispatched therefrom for trains from the Grand Central Station.

There are about fifty-one mail trains daily, and the closing time for forty-three of these has now been made thirty minutes before train time, instead of one hour, as heretofore. In the other eight cases, owing to the time of departure, the present arrangement will be continued.

The public can take advantage of these late closings for New-England, New-York, and Western mails. During the day the closings at Branch H will be, as a rule, one hour later than at the general office for the same despatches, and between 5 and 8 P. M. one and a half hours later.

Amendments Not Carried.

Amendments to the Cotton Exchange rules were submitted to a vote yesterday. They proposed that the chief inspector need not be a member of the Exchange, and that the inspector, as one of the seven members of the Warehouse and Delivery Committee, also need not be a member. The vote stood 103 to 65, but it should have been two-thirds to carry the amendments.

Tried to Drown at Coney Island.

Gustave Djorklund, about forty years old, was found in front of Mason's Hotel, on the Ocean Parkway, Coney Island, last night. He was unconscious. His clothing was wet, and, when he was able to speak, informed Dr. Hill that he had jumped into the ocean, with the intent of committing suicide. He was washed ashore.

MRS. PARNELL'S CONDITION IMPROVED

She Was Sufficiently Conscious at Times to Recognize Her Friends.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 22.—Mrs. Delia T. S. Parnell's condition was somewhat improved this morning. She had a changeable day yesterday, being considerably better in the morning, but grew worse during the afternoon, and was delirious at times during the night.

To-night her temperature, pulse, and respiration are normal. She recognizes her friends at times, and seems a great deal brighter.

Dr. Shipps tested Mrs. Parnell's power to write this afternoon. She was unable to do so. The doctor thinks the case is liable to fluctuation, as are all cases of concussion. She is being nursed by Mrs. Dr. Stull of Trenton, and Mrs. Knaud of New-York.

Nine tramps were arrested here yesterday, but the officers refused to say whether any of them are suspected of having committed the assault on Mrs. Parnell.

The citizens are aroused over the assault, and demand that the county offer a reward for the capture and conviction of the highwayman or highwaymen. They claim that there have been too many mysterious assaults in this vicinity lately, and they want the authorities to put a stop to them at once.

BROKE HER COFFIN INTO PIECES

King's Drunken Action in a Room Where His Daughter Lay Dead.

Robert King of 450 West Seventeenth Street went home Sunday night in a drunken frenzy, after two days' absence, and found that his nineteen-year-old daughter Mamie had died. The body lay in a coffin in the little parlor. Flowers covered the coffin, which was surrounded by the family and neighbors.

King lurched into the room, stared about vacantly, and then began to belabor his wife, whom he accused of having a party in his absence. He knocked her down, drove out the neighbors with a chair, and ended up by knocking over the coffin and breaking it into pieces.

Even the sight of his dead daughter did not seem to sober King, and he was turning his remaining child out of the house, when he was interrupted by the police. Yesterday morning he realized what he had done, and, crying bitterly, begged Justice Simms in the Jefferson Market Court to allow him to go to home and attend the funeral. The Justice dismissed him with a severe reprimand.

Roselle to Build a Sewer at Tidewater.

ROSELLE, N. J., April 22.—There was a flag on almost every building in this village to-day in honor of the ceremony of breaking ground for the new trunk-line sewer which, it is thought, will solve the problem of sewering and draining this place. There is no tidewater nearer the village than four and a half miles, and the big sewer will start at the outskirts of the village and run to tidewater by way of Linden. It is expected that Linden will join in paying for the sewer by renting the use of it for sewering that place.

The ground was broken at Morse's Creek this morning, and it is thought the sewer will be completed by Fall. In the meantime lateral sewers will be built. The cost of the trunk line will be $18,000 and of the sewers in the village about $10,000. The improvement will be paid for by bonding the town.

Major Pond's Lecture.

Major James B. Pond, the veteran manager, lectured at Chickering Hall last evening on his experiences. He took as a title "Twenty Years with Other People's Brains." Stereopticon views illustrated Major Pond's remarks, which were of a chatty and conversational nature.

HEARING OF PERRY'S CASE BEGUN

He Is Identified by Officers from Matteawan, Who Testify to His Insane Violence.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 22.—Prisoner Perry, held here for extradition, was taken to the Court House this morning, in order that he might be more fully identified by the Matteawan authorities. Supreme Court Commissioner John T. Nugent heard the evidence, by direction of Judge Lippincott.

Dr. Allison and Dr. Lamb were present on behalf of the New-York authorities. They both fully identified Perry as a prisoner who had escaped from the Matteawan Asylum. Dr. Allison also produced the original papers, showing that Perry had been duly convicted and sentenced to the State prison at Auburn, and afterward transferred to Matteawan as an insane prisoner.

Ex-Judge Hoffman asked that the prisoner be discharged on the ground that he is entitled to a hearing. He made the novel plea that Perry is entitled to a hearing on habeas corpus proceedings, yet if he is insane he cannot be given a hearing. In this condition of affairs, the State, the counsel contended, had no legal right to hold Perry. He must have a hearing before he can be surrendered, the counsel said, and he must be adjudged sane before he can be given the legal hearing to which he is entitled.

Commissioner Nugent said he had nothing to do with the defendant's surrender or detention. It was merely his duty to hear the evidence and report to the Supreme Court.

Dr. Allison was sworn. He identified Perry, and testified that the prisoner had escaped by force from the asylum at Matteawan. He also offered the official certificate of Perry's insanity. He said that Perry, who was not considered robust, was never confined in a straitjacket, and had access to the corridor and also to the amusement hall. He was also admitted to the library.

"I beg pardon," interjected Perry, "the books are never given to the inmates."

Without noticing the interruption Dr. Allison went on to say that when Perry was violent hyoscin was administered. The effect of the drug is to cause a parching dryness to the mucous membrane and the tongue. It does no injury to the patient, and its effects are easily counteracted by stimulants. Perry had been treated with hyoscin four or five times. He was violent on each occasion, throwing himself against the walls of the corridor.

Dr. Lamb also identified Perry when sworn, and corroborated Dr. Allison's statements as to Perry's violence and the treatment prescribed.

Commissioner Nugent will report to Judge Lippincott either to-morrow or on Wednesday.

Auction Sales.

TRUTH'S AUCTION SALE

OF ORIGINAL

Oils, Water Color, and Black and White Drawings

will be sold at auction at their Art Rooms,

347 FIFTH AVENUE,

ON

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday Evenings,

APRIL 23, 24, 25, 26.

Sale commences prompt at 8 o'clock P. M.

Auctioneer,

W. B. NORMAN.

A.—PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION OF FURNITURE SALE IN

VICTORIA HOTEL,

BROADWAY, 57TH AV., 26TH AND 27TH STS.

TO-DAY AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. SHARP.
FURNITURE 2D AND 3D FLOORS.
Wednesday and Thursday will be sold the magnificent furniture in the President Cleveland suite; also, the wines, groceries, silverware, china, bed linen, blankets, office furniture.
JOSEPH C. YOUENES, Assignee.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Att'ys, 68 William St.
SMYTH & RYAN, Auctioneers, 111 Broadway.

A.—Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer.
Smyth & Ryan, 111 Broadway,
Public Auction Sale of
Household Furniture,
including beautiful automatic piano, Elegant Parlor suite in silk, cabinets, fancy tables and chairs, writing desk, Mahogany Bedsteads and Dressing Cases, Bronze and marble statuary, Beautiful oil paintings, water colors, and engravings, bric-a-brac, marble clocks and ornaments, and every variety of Parlor, Bedroom, and Dressing Room, and Kitchen furniture.
Tuesday, April 23, 1895,
at 10 o'clock A. M.,
at No. 61 West 51st St.
Catalogues at auctioneer's office.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 18th day of April, 1895, notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, the assignee of CHARLES F. HODSDON, for the benefit of creditors, will sell certain accounts due to the estate of said Charles F. Hodsdon at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1895, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., by Richard V. Harnett, Auctioneer.—Dated April 18th, 1895.
WILLIAM M. BARNUM, Assignee.
SIMPSON, THACHER, & BARNUM, Attorneys for assignee, 10 Wall Street, New-York City.

NOTICE.—Lewis J. Phillips, auctioneer, will sell at public auction, April 30, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, the leases of certain wharf property on the North, East, and Harlem Rivers. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

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Manager.

A.—

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18th ST., 118 EAST.—Exceptionally select square and en suite; references.

20th ST., 101, CORNER 4th AV.—Large handsomely-furnished rooms; southern exposure; breakfast optional; references.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—A gentleman going to Europe will relet his room, with private bath, very low during the Summer.

70th ST., 38 EAST.—Handsomely decorated rooms; select location; references.

COLUMBIA CHAMBERS, 113 COlumbia Heights, Brooklyn.—Quiet, comfortably-furnished chambers for gentlemen; near bridge and ferries.

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One night's ride from New-York via the C. and O. F. F. V. Limited. Sleepers and dining car.

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HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA.

Open throughout the year. Natural thermal waters, similar in analysis to those of the Arkansas Springs; a specific in cases of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, and nervous diseases. 1,800 feet elevation. PERFECT CLIMATE, mild, dry, and equable. Fine baths, with trained attendants, under the supervision of an experienced physician. 25 hours from New-York via Pennsylvania, and Southern Railways. Through Pullman daily at 4:30 P. M. Information at offices of either railroad. References: Drs. Lewis A. Sayre, Newton M. Shaffer, Andrew H. Smith, August Caillé, W. F. Chapnell, R. C. M. Page, C. C. Ransom, N. Y.

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and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 371, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 264 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

On May 29 and 30 excursion tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region; tickets good returning May 31.

"THE EDGEMERE,"

between Arverne and Wave Crest, Edgemere, L. L; new Summer resort; 16 miles from city; new hotel; magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; electric lights, electric elevators, ice plant; surf and still water bathing, boating and fishing; send for circular. Three completely furnished cottages. A. E. DICK, 253 Broadway, N.

ALL SOCIETY WAS PRESENT

The Wedding of Nathaniel Curzon, M. P., to Miss Leiter.

MRS. CLEVELAND THE BRIDE'S FRIEND

The Marriage Ceremony Witnessed by the British Ambassador and Many Foreign Ministers.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—This morning at St. John's Episcopal Church, one of the historic churches of Washington, the Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, M. P., of England and Miss Mary Victoria Leiter, eldest daughter of the Chicago millionaire, L. Z. Leiter, were married, in the presence of the British Ambassador and Mrs. Cleveland and a large and distinguished company, including guests from England and from leading cities in this country. The warmth of the Spring sunshine was tempered by a thin veil of clouds, which made the day all the more agreeable, and formed a pleasant background to the gorgeous blossoms of the magnolias, bridal wreaths, and other flowering plants, with which Lafayette Square, upon which the little old church looks down, is thickly studded. The ushers were Frank Curzon, brother of the groom; Joseph Leiter, brother of the bride; Franklin Remington of Cazenovia, N. Y.; Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice of the British Embassy, and Walter Van Rensselaer Berry of Washington. They wore the conventional morning frock coats and boutonnieres of white orchids, the bridal flower.

The guests from other cities, together with the members of both families, were seated in the central part of the church, with the officials of the British Embassy, members of the Cabinet, and Justices of the Supreme Court. Mrs. Cleveland was seated next to the family, as the nearest friend of the bride. Bishop Henry C. Potter and Mrs. Potter, Bishop Coxe and Mrs. Coxe, and Bishop and Mrs. Doane were also seated in prominent places reserved for them.

Mrs. Leiter came in just before the wedding party, in a splendid gown of violet velvet, with a court train and many diamonds. With it she wore a small bonnet of jet. Just preceding her came her sister, Mrs. Howland Thompson of Chicago, in black satin, with her brother, Watt Sherman Carver of New-York.

According to the wish of the bride, that all the details of the wedding should be of the simplest character possible, the church was not elaborately decorated. A few palms were placed in the chancel and some Spring flowers scattered about the altar, chiefly white azealas and Easter lilies.

Miss Leiter has always been very fond of music, and only in this one direction did the ceremonies depart from their simplicity. A full choral bridal service was rendered by the choir. The programme commenced with "Epithalame," from "Romeo and Juliet," followed by "O, Perfection" and "Elsa's Dream," from Wagner, and the bridal chorus, "Faithful and True," from "Lohengrin," as the bridal party entered the church.

Previous to this, Bishop Talbott of the Wyoming Diocese, an old friend of the bride's family, entered the church from the vestry, with Dr. Mackay-Smith, pastor of the church, followed by the bridegroom and his best man, Lord Leamington. The clergymen stepped inside the chancel, and Mr. Curzon stood just at the entrance, while the bride made her way down the aisle on the arm of her father, preceded by the ushers and her two sisters, Miss Nanny Leiter and Miss Daisy Leiter, who were the only bridesmaids.

The wedding dress was of white satin, entirely plain. The skirt had a long train, and the bodice was severely simple, high at the neck, and fastened with a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. At the neck and sleeves some bands of old-rose point lase which her mother wore on her wedding day served to finish the gown. The tulle veil was edged around the head with some point lace worn by the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Benjamin Carver of Utica, (formerly Miss Nancy Fish,) on her bridal dress years ago. The veil was fastened with a bunch of white orchids, and a bouquet of the same flower finished the bridal outfit.

The bridesmaids wore youthful dresses of pink mull, the skirts full, over pink satin and the bodices finished with huge sleeves. The large hats were made of the same material, with pink satin bows, and each carried a bunch of pink roses.

The groom, in Prince Albert coat and gray trousers, advanced a few paces to meet the bride, and led her to the chancel, where the betrothal service was read by Bishop Talbott, after which, entering the chancel, they stood before the altar to receive the final benediction. As Mr. and Mrs. Curzon passed out the opposite aisle from the one by which the bride entered, the choir sang the "Hallelujah" chorus, by Handel, and the recession anthem, "To Thee, O Father, Throned on High," by Hayden. Mr. Theopil presided at the organ, and played selections from Wagner until the guests had left the church.

A wedding breakfast was served at the Leiter mansion, on Dupont Circle, at which the guests were limited to about 150 relatives and nearest friends. The bride received nearly a thousand elegant presents, some of which were not even unpacked, as they will be shipped at once to her new home in England.

Mrs. Cleveland's present was an antique silver loving cup of beautiful workmanship and great value. The other presents were not shown to any one outside of the two families.

Mrs. Cleveland entered the church about five minutes before the arrival of the wedding party. She wore a gown of black moire antique, finished with bands of jet. On her shoulders was thrown a full brownish cloth cape, embroidered with gold and finished with a ruffle of yellow lace. Her tiny bonnet of loops of white satin ribbon and lace contained a green velvet vignette at the back, and in her hand she carried a jeweled aigrette.

Mrs. Leiter's permanent residence in England is a great sorrow to Mrs. Cleveland, as she thus practically loses the society of her nearest friend. The bride wore a coronet of diamonds, set in large and small stars on a band of large solitaires, which was the gift of the bridegroom, as well as a neckband of old stones belonging to the Scarsdale family, which completely hid the collar of her dress. The veil was draped about the head with a turban effect, and fastened at each side and at the back with a diamond star.

The church was surrounded with a solid mass of people, many of them belonging to the upper walks of life. When the bride and bridegroom left the church, there was a clapping of hands and a general cheer went up from the populace. Mr. and Mrs. Curzon stopped and bowed to the right and left, both evidently very much gratified at the incident.

The same thing occurred when Mrs. Cleveland went out with Mrs. Leiter, and she, too, was obliged to stop and receive the salutations of the people assembled. Mrs. Cleveland went up to the house with Mrs. Leiter in the latter's carriage, with Sir James and Lady Miller, the latter, a sister of the bridegroom, Lady Miller wore a bright blue silk with a skirt in change effect, the bodice heavily brocaded and trimmed with old lace. She wore at her throat a magnificent brooch of two pear-shaped pearls, one pink, and the other white, surrounded by diamonds. Her bonnet was made of lace and pink roses.

Gov. Morton of New-York, one of the invited guests, was not able to be present, but Mrs. Morton was one of the earliest arrivals, followed by her three handsome daughters, and together they made a striking group. Mrs. Morton chose for the occasion a costume of black and white striped satin, with a jet bonnet and pink roses. She looked as fresh as if she had not just finished a fatiguing season at Albany.

Miss Wanamaker of Philadelphia, also one of the Cabinet circles of the last administration, came over for the wedding. She is the guest of Miss Almy. The enumerated list of guests at the church were also invited to the wedding breakfast.

Mr. and Mrs. Curzon will sail this week for England on the Majestic, and will go at once to Mr. Curzon's London house, 5 Carleton Terrace, to remain as long as Parliament is in session, after which they expect to live at the country seat of Lord Scarsdale, the bridegroom's father, Kedeston Hall, Derbyshire.

Among those who attended the marriage were several members of the Cabinet, Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote, the German Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the Belgian Minister, Senator and Mrs. Cameron, Senator and Mrs. Brice, Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Justice and Mrs. Gray, Justice and Mrs. White, Justice and Mrs. Brown, Senator and Mrs. Cabot Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. John Hay, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Hubbard, Prof. and Mrs. Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Rockhill, Mrs. J. G. Blaine, Senator and Mrs. McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Henry Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Blair Lee, Mr. and Mrs. R. Townsend. and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Whittemore.

From Chicago were Edward Isham, the Misses Isham, Robert Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Willing, Mr. and Mrs. Henry King, Joseph Leiter, Franklin Remington, Mrs. John Howland Thompson, Mrs. Payson Thompson, B. C. Thompson, Mrs. Mahlon Ogden, and Mr. and Mrs. E. B. McCagg.

From New-York were Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Watts Sherman, Bishop and Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. J. Burden, Mr. E. R. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Col. and Mrs. William Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. James Lanier, Miss Lockwood, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Vanderbilt.

From Boston were Mr. and Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Wolcott, Mrs. F. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sargeant, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. F. Higginson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Amery, the Misses Skinner, Miss Snow, John Carter Brown, and Bishop and Mrs. Cox.

From Albany were Mrs. J. V. R. Pruyn, Bishop and Mrs. Doane(Mr. and Mrs. Neville Whiting, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Trevar, and Mrs. Harrison Garrett.

Goodrich—Gellatley.

ORANGE, N. J., April 22.—Miss Mary Anna Gellatley, daughter of William Adam Gellatley, and Charles Cross Goodrich of Akron, Ohio, were married in the North Orange Baptist Church at 5 o'clock P. M. to-day by the pastor, the Rev. James T. Dickinson. The church was decorated with palms and Easter lilies.

The bride wore a handsome gown of white satin, with old point lace trimmings, and carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. She was attended by her sister, Miss Helen Gellatley, the maid of honor, who was gowned in white satin and mousseline de soie, trimmed with lace. She carried a bunch of white roses.

The bridesmaids were Miss Isabella Goodrich of Cambridge, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Grace Marvin of Albany, Miss Amelia Van Der Kieft, Miss Alma Cohen, Miss Agnes Miles, and Miss Clara Brewer. They wore dresses of white silk and mousseline de soie, with green trimmings. They had white chip hats, trimmed with mignonette and white roses, and carried white roses. Davis Marion Goodrich, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Col. S. E. Marvin of Albany, Walter Brown of Toledo, V. G. Work, and Edward Miller of Akron, Davis Vail of Boston, Charles Walcott of Cambridge, Charles Keyes of Albany, Robert Emmet of New-York, Russell Griffin, and Stanley Ward.

After the ceremony there was a small wedding breakfast at the home of the bride, which was partaken of by the immediate friends of the young couple. The house was decorated with palms, Easter lilies, and choice cut flowers.

Among those present were Mrs. B. F. Goodrich of Cambridge, Mass.; Gen. and Mrs. S. E. Marvin of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Marvin, the Misses Marvin, Mrs. E. L. Hall, and Miss Hall of Jamestown, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Marvin and Miss Miller of Akron, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Gellatley and Dr. and Mrs. Russell Johnson of Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Samuel Colgate, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich have gone on an extended wedding trip.

Stewart—Place.

The marriage of Miss Jeannette Douglas Place, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Place, to Walter H. Stewart, took place yesterday evening at the home of the bride's parents, 207 West One Hundred and Fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. Tipple of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church officiated.

The bride wore a white satin gown, with trimmings of point lace and pearls. The bridal veil was of the finest tulle, caught with orange blossoms and diamond ornaments.

Miss Lidie Place, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. The best man was Paul C. Shafer, and the ushers were Robert C. Walker and Edward J. Murphy. The wedding was private, only members of the family and near relatives being present. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ruppert, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. John G. Gillig.

A handsome collation was served by Mazzetti. After the ceremony the newly-wedded couple started for a short bridal tour to Lakewood, N. J.

McCormick—Murray.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 22.—Charles McCormick was to-day married to Miss Mamie Murray, daughter of a shipbuilder of Perth Amboy, at the Sacred Heart Church. Many prominent people were present.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—For an Exhibition Room.—A concert in behalf of the New-York Room to be established in the Woman's Building of the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., will be given at the Hotel Waldorf to-morrow evening. The soloists will be Francis Fischer Powers, Ben Davies, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mrs. Ella M. Powell, Victor Harris, and P. J. Wurts.

The patronesses are Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Oliver Bell Bunce, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mrs. "Jennie June" Croly, Mrs. Edward Moran, Miss Ella M. Powell, Mrs. John S. Wise, Mrs. L. Sittig, Mrs. Charles Terry, Mrs. Henry Roso, Mrs. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. John T. Terry, Miss Grace H. Dodge, Mrs. Orlando M. Harper, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Fred Goodridge, Mrs. Frank Northrop, Mrs. F. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Patrick Calhoun, Mrs. Annie C. Bettner, Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, Mrs. Titus B. Meigs, Mrs. Joseph Bradley Read, Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. G. C. St. John, Mrs. Wallace Corodon Andrews, Mrs. James Woodville Sands, Mrs. Mary C. Nichols, Miss Helen Vail Dunham, Mrs. John Turner Atterbury, Mrs. Washington E. Connor, and Mrs. Francis Lawton.

—Benefit for Immigrant Girls.—A performance of Boucicault's famous drama, "Arrah-Na-Pogue," will be given at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street, near Lexington Avenue, on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week by the Young Men's Dramatic Society of the Church of the Paulist Fathers. The entertainment will be for the benefit of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, for the Protection of Immigrant Girls, which for the first time in five years desires aid. The mission does its work without State or municipal assistance, depending upon the public and those interested in the moral benefit and welfare of the young girls who arrive in this country seeking homes and employment. It gives its aid at 7 State Street. Thousands of immigrant girls bear grateful testimony to what has been done for them. The patrons of the entertainment are J. J. O'Donohue, J. W. Goff, John B. Manning, E. J. Curry, Theodore Tack, Henry McAleenan, Joseph Dillon, John Brosnan, John Tobin, Thomas E. Crimmins, Morgan J. O'Brien, Frederic R. Coudert, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Dr. L. J. McNamara, James Fitzgerald, James S. Coleman, P. C. Meehan, J. J. Freel, George B. Coleman, D. H. Spellissy, Joseph Bader, William Dooling, M. Shannon, and L. J. Callanan.

—A musicale for a Hospital.—A musicale and entertainment will be given to-morrow evening at the Majestic by several well-known artists for the benefit of the Metropolitan Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children. Tickets can be obtained at the hotel.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. J. Carmoreau Hatie, Mrs. J. O. Donner, Mrs. Alfred Mills Judson, Mrs. John J. Gibbons, Mrs. Abel Curtis Hunt, Mrs. L. Spencer Dillenback, Mrs. Leonard Paulsen, Jr., Mrs. Henry Bramble Wilson, Mrs. George W. Hill, Mrs. Richard H. Stearns, Mrs. Olin D. Gray, Mrs. N. M. Sheffield, Mrs. J. M. Varian, Mrs. Albert Tilt, Mrs. Arthur L. Root, Mrs. Henry D. McCord, Mrs. Daniel B. Van Houten, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mrs. Wellesley Gage, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Mrs. C. L. Best, Mrs. Crittendon Adams, Mrs. Atocha, Mrs. Peter N. Morris, Mrs. Charles Russell Burke, Mrs. George Flavel, Mrs. J. C. Bowron, Mrs. John Arthur Travers, Mrs. Charles Gulden, Mrs. John H. Scheel, Mrs. Augustus C. Dexter, Mrs. Jacob Shrady, Mrs. William Shrady, Mrs. Meredith L. Jones, Mrs. Edward P. Haff, Mrs. Joseph Ponsford Bickerton, Mrs. J. Lorimer Graham, and Mrs. William C. Jordan.

—The Twelfth Night Festival.—Through the kindness of Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau, the lady managers of the "Twelfth Night Festival," to be given in Music Hall on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, are able to announce an additional attraction. Poll Plançon has generously consented to take part in the festival, and to sing one or two special selections in aid of the very worthy charity for which this entertainment is to be given—the House of the Holy Comforter. This will be a great treat to all lovers of music who are able to attend. Tickets are now on sale at the music hall box office, and also at Brentano's, the principal music stores, and the leading hotels.

—Monday Evening Theatre Club.—The Monday Evening Theatre Club held its final meeting last evening and attended Barnum & Bailey's circus. Afterward the members went to the Hotel Brunswick to supper. Among those present were Miss Julia D. Grant, Miss May Riker, Gerald Benkard, Douglas Eldridge, Miss Edith Sands, Miss Grace Henap, Miss Henrietta Schroeder, Edward C. Chisholm, Miss Julia Graham, J. Frederick Pierson, Jr., Arthur Slade, Miss Julia Bradley, Miss Adel Fitzgerald, Miss Sarah Hard, Philip Richards, John Scott, T. Tennyson Neely, Howard Thomas, and Nathaniel Lord.

—Charity Concert.—A concert will be given at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Hotel Waldorf for the benefit of the St. John's Episcopal Church, Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor. A number of well-known artists will appear. Among the patronesses are Mrs J. J. Astor, Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. William Burden, Mrs. L. Le Roy Satterlee, Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mrs. J. Muhlenburg Bailey, Mrs. Herman T. Livingston, Mrs. C. L. Best, Mrs. T. Wolfe Tone, and Miss Vanderpoel.

—Reception to Mlle. Lussan.—An interesting reception was given to Mlle. Zelie de Lussan by the Manuscript Society, in the Mendelssohn Rooms, last evening, when the last private meeting of the society for the season of 1894-5 was held. The musical programme included manuscripts from many of the best-known composers in the country. The committee having the reception in charge was composed of Gerrit Smith, Anton Seidl, Walter Damrosch, Xaver Scharwenka, Victor Harris, and Frederic Dean.

—Marriage of Mrs. Lockwood.—Mrs. Carrie Lockwood, widow of Howard Lockwood and chief owner of the Lockwood Press of this city, will be married to-day to Lionel Alers-Hankey, a near relative of Lord Lyons, late British Ambassador to France. The ceremony will be performed in Grace Church at noon, and will be followed by a reception at the bride's home, 145 West Fifty-eighth Street.

—Babies' Convalescent Home Bazaar.—The bazaar at Sherry's for the Babies' Convalescent Home was opened yesterday. Mrs. Adolph Landenburg presided at the flower booth, and she was assisted by Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Miss Hall, Miss Tailer, Mrs. Charles S. Dodge, and others. The fair has a number of attractive features and should be a great success.

—Miss May Smith Engaged.—The engagement of Miss May Smith, daughter of George Putnam Smith of 244 West Seventy-sixth Street, to John Guy Gilpatrick has just been announced. The wedding will take place in June.

—Supper by Gen. and Mrs. Varian.—Gen. and Mrs. Joshua M. Varian of 126 West Sixty-sixth Street gave a supper on Sunday evening to Mrs. Selover, Miss Florence Selover, Miss Burkholder, and Messrs. Roberts, Elmer, and Kenworthy.

A Mantel Costing $75,000.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 22.—A part of the furnishing of Cornelius Vanderbilt's new villa will be a mantle from an old villa in Pompeii. It is seventeen feet high, and is built of light drab terra cotta. It cost $75,000. It will have a place in the library. It is said to be the most expensive mantel in the world.

COMING EVENTS.

—Annual entertainment and reception of R. H. Macy & Co.'s employes, Lexington Avenue Opera House, this evening, 8 o'clock.

—Cuban Ladies' Fair, in aid of the sick and wounded of the Cuban revolution, Fifth Avenue Hall, this afternoon and evening.

—Sons of St. George annual smoking concert, Lodge 64, Clarendon Hall, 114 East Thirteenth Street, to-night.

—Public school teachers' meeting, City College, this afternoon, 4 o'clock.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Smith Gray & Co

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV., AND 123D ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av. Atlantic & Vermont Avs. and Greenpoint & Manhat. Avs.

The strong point we make on Hats is that we sell you the fashionable shapes and best qualities at fully one-third under hat store prices.

We've said this before; we'll probably say it again; there's meat in this nut, and we mean to see that it's all it's "cracked up" to be.

An Ultra-fashionable Top Coat $35. 200 Children's Suits $3.50, value $6, $7, and $8. Ladies' Shirt Waists, Confined Styles, $1 to $3. Silk Suspenders, 3 pair, $1.

Do you know our 50c. Neckwear?

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

There's a man who comes from Bordentown, N. J., to buy shoes of us and nothing else.

Too bad! But we're glad to have our shoes understood.

Here are some of our principal shoes:

Three-dollar shoes $2.50.
Four-dollar shoes $3.
Five-dollar shoes $5.
Patent-leather shoes $5—the finest material.
Three-dollar-fifty tan shoes $2.50.
Other tan shoes $4.
Bicycle shoes $2.50.
Waiters' noiseless shoes $2.25.

Send for our Spring book.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 32d St.

A History of the Reform Movement.

A history of the reform movement which resulted in the routing of Tammany last Fall has been issued in a quarto volume under the title of "The Triumph of Reform," by the Souvenir Publishing Company. The work is profusely illustrated, not only with portraits of members of the Committee of Seventy, but of a large number of others, who were leaders in the movement. The introductory to the work is by E. L. Godkin, the chapter on the Committee of Seventy by A. C. Benheim, that on the State Democracy by Francis M. Scott, that on the City Club, and the City Reform Club by James W. Pryor, that on the Good Government Clubs by J. Augustus Johnson, that on the Society for the Prevention of Crime by Frank Moss, that on the Rapid Transit Commission by William Barclay Parsons, that on the Consolidated Inquiry Commission by Andrew H. Green and J. S. T. Shanahan, that on the German American Reform Union by Edward Grosse, and that on the City Vigilance League by E. M. Lyman.

The price is $1.50 a copy, and the work is apparently a comprehensive history of the reform movement and the men who led it.

Linen Dep't.

Sale

Week of April 22nd.

TABLE CLOTHS.

2x2 yds.....$1.75
2x2½ "..... 2.25
2x3 "..... 3.75

Napkins to Match, $1.75 and $2.50 per doz.

72-in. Bleached Damask, 75c., 85c. and $1.00 per yard.

90-in. Barnsley Sheeting, 95c. worth $1.25.

D'Oyleys, Tray Cloths, Centre Pieces of Fine Fayal Work.—Exquisite in workmanship and design.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Brentano's. | *Brentano's.*

People Want Books Cheap.

Our Store Crowded—The new era in bookselling successfully begun—Book buyers hail the new departure.

We thought, perhaps, people were tired of reading advertisements. We expected a fair increase of trade. The real outcome of our advertising surprised us. We were right. Book buyers do prefer to buy books at book-stores. The fences are now down. Many thousands more may take advantage of our offerings.

Some of our visitors were skeptical. They came to disprove us. They expected to find our prices unchanged, excepting on the books we specified. They acknowledged to us their mistake. The knife had been put into everything.

What we have already done is but an earnest of what we will do. We are alive to the requirements of the public. Every clerk in our store is in sympathy with our great departure.

A few specimen offers for Tuesday and Wednesday.

Again we say, Remember, our entire stock is marked down. These are but specimens picked here and there. Orders by mail carefully filled.

BIGELOW'S LIFE OF SAMUEL J. TILDEN. 2 vols. 8vo. Publisher's price $6.00 — $4.50 (By mail $4.94)

MASSON'S NAPOLEON—LOVER AND HUSBAND. 1 vol. 8vo. Publisher's price $2.00 — $1.40 (By mail $1.59)

HELEN CHOATE PRINCE'S STORY OF CHRISTINE ROCHEFORT. 1 vol. 12mo. Publisher's price $1.25 — 95c (By mail $1.07)

THE JEWEL OF YNYS GALON. By Owen Rhoscomyl. 1 vol. 12mo. Publisher's price $1.25 — 90c (By mail $1.03)

THE NEW WOMAN. By E. Lynn Linton. 1 vol. 12mo. Publisher's price $1.50 — 90c (By mail $1.14)

McMASTER'S HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. Vol. IV. 1 vol. 8vo. Publisher's price $2.50 — $1.80 (By mail $2.05)

BOURGET'S OUTRE-MER. In French. 2 vols. Publisher's price $2.00 — $1.45 (By mail $1.60)

LOT'S LE DESERT AND JERUSALEM. Publisher's price for *each* $1.00 — 70c (By mail 78c)

BRENTANO'S, Broadway, cor. 16th St. (Union Sq.)

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Capt. Lewis Hesse, fifty-seven years old, of 629 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, has been missing from home since April 8. He was until two months ago master of the three-masted schooner Percy Bertram, belonging to Jacobs Brothers of Paterson, N. J., and engaged in the fruit trade between this port and Port au Prince, Haiti. Mrs. Hesse thinks that her husband has been taken suddenly ill, and is in one of the hospitals. Capt. Hesse is five feet nine inches in height, has light hair, white mustache, gray eyes, and a ruddy complexion. He wore a black felt hat, a black suit, and had papers in his pocket by which he can be identified if found.

Yuen Hoy, the Chinese laundryman of 625 Columbus Avenue, charged with setting fire to his laundry at 1 o'clock on the morning of April 15, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. Policeman Ryan and George T. Kuhn of 864 Columbus Avenue testified that they saw the Chinaman leave the laundry directly after the fire was discovered. Assistant Fire Marshal A. J. Wilson testified that Yuen Hoy had a policy of insurance for $1,500 on the laundry. The accused said the fire was accidently started by his lighting a match. He was held in $1,500 bail for trial.

—The Excise Board decided yesterday not to renew the license of the Hotel Belwood, at Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue. On the hearing last week agents of Dr. Parkhurst's Society for the Suppression of Vice testified that the Belwood was not conducted in an orderly and respectable manner. The proprietor, William Connair, denied this.

—About 200 clerks in the outward mailing department of the General Post Office signed a petition to Superintendent Thomas J. Clarke yesterday, asking him to rearrange the tours of the men in the department so as to equalize and lessen the hours of labor. The twenty-four hours are divided into three tours.

—José Sanda, charged with stabbing and killing a fellow-laborer, variously known as Gunetti and "Polly," was recommitted in the Tombs Police Court yesterday for examination this morning.

—There will be a sale of colonial furniture at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 238 Fifth Avenue, beginning to-morrow afternoon. The furniture is now on exhibition at the auction rooms. The collection includes furniture from the plantations of Gov. Manning, Gadsen Bee, Chancellor Lesesne, Sheppard Wilson, Prof. de Bonneville, Dr. Mazycke, and other old families of South Carolina.

—The St. Stephen's Young Men's Society Opera Company will give a performance of the "Mikado," for the benefit of St. John's Long Island City Hospital, at 2 o'clock today, at the Herald Square Theatre.

Brooklyn.

—In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Justice Pratt denied a motion to change the place of trial in the case of Henry and John Von Glahn, who are suing to recover $1,873 from Charles M. Ruleson of Ogdensburg. They purchased 1,077 dozen eggs at 14 cents a dozen and claim that the eggs were spoiled because Ruleson did not put them in a cold-storage warehouse. The defendant wanted the trial to take place in St. Lawrence County.

—Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, dismissed the injunction suit brought by J. W. Thompson, Denis Considine, and Rose V. Alberg to restrain the Brighton Beach Railroad from building a connecting spur with the Kings County Elevated Road, on Franklin Avenue, between Fulton Street and Atlantic Avenue.

—Mrs. Julia Conlin, seventy-five years old of 243 Johnson Street, while attempting to get on Myrtle Avenue Trolley Car 1,738 at Navy Street, last night, while the car was in motion, fell and fractured her arm. She was taken home.

—Supervisor at Large Fitchie has not as yet passed upon the Supervisors' resolution transferring the county farm at St. Johnland to the State for the consideration of $1. He has until April 30 either to sign or veto the resolution.

—E. E. Wells wants to be an Election Commissioner, and a delegate from the Twenty-eighth Ward yesterday waited upon Mayor Schieren and urged Mr. Wells's appointment.

Long Island.

—The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Jamaica, at its ninth annual meeting, elected the following officers: Mrs. Charles H. Harris, President; Miss Mary L. McCormick, Secretary; Mrs. Julia D. Phelps, Treasurer; Mrs. Granville Yeaton, Secretary of the Benevolent Association, and Miss Susie Montgomery and Miss Emma Smith, were chosen to have charge of the Loyal Temperance Legion, organized last June.

—Frank Burkhelder, employed in the Garden City Water Works, had one hand crushed yesterday while oiling the machinery. He was removed to the Brooklyn City Hospital for treatment. The accident was due to his using a small oil can. It is asserted that though frequently asked to supply a can with a long spout the Garden City Company had neglected to do so.

—A party of Brooklyn bicyclists stopped at S. N. R. Roth's hotel at Hempstead, on Sunday. Proprietor Roth had never been on a wheel, and at the suggestion of one of the cyclists he mounted a bicycle. He rode about a block, and in trying to turn around was thrown off. He fell heavily and broke his left arm above the wrist, besides sustaining several bruises and cuts.

—The Rev. John Baumeister of the College Point Reformed Church, has requested Village President F. G. Pauly, to enforce the Sunday laws in that place. The request has alarmed the saloon keepers, for they have always been allowed to keep the front doors of their places open on Sundays.

—A portion of a vessel's stern post has been picked up on the beach at Southampton. It is partly of brass and is supposed to be a portion of the ocean tug Panther, wrecked off that place in August, 1893. Seventeen of the Panther's crew of twenty lost their lives in the wreck.

—St. Luke's Sunday School, at Sea Cliff, has elected these officers: Superintendent—Col. Fitzhugh Dibbell; Secretary—William Matthews; Treasurer—Miss Lavinia Van Riper; Librarian—Aaron Horner; Assistant Librarian—William Kissam.

—Sir Arthur Clark Kennedy, a cousin of Mrs. Gladstone and Lord Dunraven, has left Eastport for Boston. He spent some time on the east end of Long Island shooting ducks, and now contemplates a tour of the West.

—An application has been made to the Highway Commissioners of the Town of Flushing for a franchise to build and operate an electric railroad between Whitestone and Willet's Point.

—The Rev. Mr. Morgan, pastor of the Speonk Presbyterian Church, has ordained as ruling elders of the church, Prof. Alonzo Reed, John R. Dayton, and Gilbert D. Rogers.

—The Long Island Bible Society distributed last year 61,434 copies of the Bible. The society is in its eightieth year.

Yonkers.

—Since March 1 the reading room of Hollywood Inn was visited by 3,100 persons, and there had been 822 papers received. The rooms are now supplied with thirty newspapers, of which nearly one-half are daily. The library has a number of good books.

—The ferryboat Uncas, which plies between this city and Alpine, on the opposite side of the Hudson, has been repaired throughout during the Winter, and is now at the dock at the foot of Main Street. She will begin her trips in a few days.

—An examination for postal clerks and carriers will be held at the Post Office on June 5. Application blanks may be obtained at the office, and papers must be filed before the close of business on May 13.

—The congregation of the First Methodist Episcopal Church last evening gave a reception to its pastor, the Rev. F. M. Davenport, who has been returned to that church by the recent conference.

—Alderman John Schlobohm, Deputy Sheriff Philip Kuss, and Fire Commissioner John Poerst are attending the session of the Grand Lodge, German Order of Harngari, in Boston.

—During the last fiscal year the First Methodist Episcopal Church raised $6,270.44 for current expenses and $2,433.87 for benevolences, making a total of $8,704.31 received and disbursed.

—A sacred concert will be given this evening in the Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church, for the benefit of the church. An interesting programme has been prepared.

—The subject of erecting new municipal buildings for the use of the various city departments and the police force is engrossing the public attention just now.

—It was Young People's Day Sunday in the Baptist churches, and it was observed as such in this city with appropriate services.

—The shad fishermen in this vicinity report the catches small as yet, but the fish they do take are of good size.

—G. P. Kleiser gave a Dickens recital in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church last evening.

—Palisade Lodge gave an entertainment and reception last evening.

Westchester County.

—Last December, N. H. Weed of White Plains disappeared mysteriously. His wife has just received a letter signed by him, stating that he is in Savannah, Ga., in good health but short of funds. He gave no reason for his going away.

—Sing Sing has another, making the second, tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men, which starts off with about seventy charter members. The order is popular in this village with an Indian name, there being now about 100 members.

—Dr. Hiram Barber, formerly Prison Physician in Sing Sing Prison, has been elected Town Health Officer, and he will also act as such for the village.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Bedroom Exquisites.

White mahogany, in wood; French rococo, in style.

Tallest piece of the suite—a bulge-front chiffonier, with small drawers at top for jewelry in every day use; carved with scrolls, lea. forms, and flower sprays, delicate almost as filigree work. Next, the dressing-table, delightfully fantastic in shape, with delicate legs ending in scrolls. The twin beds, the cheval glass, the table, are still in the same style.

Every department in the store revels in just such richness.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

O'Neill's.

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.

(THIRD FLOOR.)

Special Sale SPRING and SUMMER HANGINGS.

3,500 yds. Figured and Plain DRAPERY SILKS, Regular Price 60c. yd., 33c. yd.

5,000 yds. Fancy Gold-Figured JAP CREPES, Regular Price 25c. yd., 9c. yd.

3,000 yds. White and Colored COTTAGE DRAPERIES, Regular Price 25c. yd., 12c. yd.

200 Pairs EGYPTIAN LACE SASH CURTAINS, Regular Price 3.25 Pair, 1.75 Pair.

850 Pairs SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS, Regular Price 1.75 Pair, 97c. Pair.

175 Pairs IRISH POINT CURTAINS, Regular Price 7.00 Pair, 4.35 Pair.

180 Pairs SNOW FLAKE CURTAINS, Regular Price 4.00 Pair, 2.65 Pair.

175 Pairs SILK STRIPE CURTAINS, Regular Price 4.50 Pair, 2.88 Pair.

300 Eight-quarter CHENILLE TABLE COVERS, Regular Price 2.75, 1.55 Each.

1,800 Rolls CHINA and JAPANESE MATTING at 25 to 35 per cent. Less than Importation Prices.

We make a specialty of German and Irish Linen Slip Covers for Furniture. A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed.

Lowest estimates given for Window Shades and Awnings.

CARPETS.

We call special attention to our elegant line of ROYAL WILTONS & WILTON VELVETS (The best wearing carpets made.) TAPESTRY BRUSSELS (celebrated makes,) From 50c. to 65c. per yard. NEW WEAVE INGRAINS, Equal in effect to a Brussels, at 49c

Tuesday
April 23-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

ONE DEAD, ANOTHER DYING

Brooklyn Italians Were Well Prepared for Sunday's Battle.

ARMING FOR WEEKS TO BE AVENGED

John Ancella Held for Murder, Two Others for Shooting the Girl, and Six for Inciting to Riot.

There is lamentation in one and exultation in another section of the colony of Italians that inhabits that portion of Brooklyn of which North Second Street and Union Avenue form the central point. There is lamentation because Luigi de Prisco lies dead in the wretched tenement he called home, at 188 Union Avenue, with a bullet in his abdomen; there is woe concerning the fact that so many heads of Italian families, who have spent their leisure hours for weeks in sharpening their stilettos and cleaning and polishing their shotguns and revolvers, should now be behind prison bars; there is exultation that the family honor of the house of Ancella has been avenged. The stains that were cast upon the honor of the women of the family of Ancella have been wiped out in blood. One man lies dead, while still another lies upon a narrow, white-counterpaned cot in the Eastern District Hospital, his life gradually ebbing away, and death, in the opinion of the surgeons, but a few hours distant.

This man is Carmine Savino, thirty-six years old, of 188 Union Avenue. He is married, but his wife is in Italy. He has a bullet in his back, three inches to the right of the spinal column. The surgeons at the Eastern District Hospital told a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that Savino had been shot in almost identically the same spot as the late President Garfield, and that his recovery was almost impossible.

This state of affairs was brought about by the existence of a typical Italian feud, of which the police profess the greatest ignorance, but the circumstances of which were familiar household gossip among the residents in those portions of North Second Street, Union Avenue, and Jackson Street in which the shooting took place, and for a radius of several blocks.

It is a regulation tenement-house district, claiming an occasional pretentious dwelling, while the majority of the houses are of a more or less squalid character. Next to the Italian population the attention of a visitor to this portion of Brooklyn could not fail to be attracted to the large number of saloons. On an average there are three saloons to every four corners at street intersections, and probably two in or about the centre of each block. Sunday closing consists of nothing more than pulling down the shades, and, in a few instances, of locking the front doors. It was while Mr. de Prisco was on his way to one of these saloons for the purpose of buying a whole keg of beer, to assist in Italian christening festivities, that he was shot by one of the Ancella faction.

A visit to this Italian colony was made yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times. It differs not from other Italian quarters in its squalor or evidences of wretchedness and poverty. At each street corner stood groups of Italian men and women, discussing the vendetta and the punishment that would probably be meted out to those who had been active participants. There were many evidences of Sunday's affray, and the small boy of the neighborhood industriously spent his leisure moments in hunting for and digging from the clapboards of surrounding houses the bullets that had flown about so promiscuously in the fight. Many windows were broken, including one of the plate-glass windows in Brett's liquor store, at the corner of North Second Street and Union Avenue, and another through the window of Meares's store, on an opposite corner. A letterbox on a lamppost near by was dented and battered by the impact of many bullets.

It would seem that the shooting commenced at a point opposite to or near 17 Jackson Street, and was then carried on in guerrilla fashion along Union Avenue to North Second Street. The opposing factions occupied opposite sides of the street, and, dodging behind lampposts, carts, and trucks, took careful aim at one another. It was thus that the unsuspecting Carmine Savino came to be picked off. He was sitting with his back to the open window, at 188 Union Street, smoking a pipe and dozing. Against Savino the Ancella faction had a peculiar grudge, and the second shot fired disposed of him.

By the time North Second Street was reached, every Italian in the naighborhood knew full well the portent of the firing. They swarmed from out their tenements, and quickly took a hand in the fray. At this point the battle raged fiercest. It was here that little Annie Wolferts, the daughter of a restaurant keeper at 340 North Second Street, returning from Sunday school, was shot through the calf of her right leg. Her father said yesterday that his daughter was resting easily, and that her recovery was expected, unless blood poisoning set in.

The Italians, contrary to their usual custom, are disposed to talk quite freely of the shooting and of the causes that led up to it. If, as the police suspect, they know the names of the men who killed Prisco and shot Savino, on this point they maintain silence, and profess utter ignorance. They agree, however, in the following story:

Three months ago a quarrel broke out between the Ancella and Savino families. The former consisted of John Ancella, residing with his wife and daughter at 337 North Second Street, and two brothers named Anton and Luigi Ancella. Savino has two brothers, Gaston and Antonio, and a brother-in-law, Antonio Nitti, all of whom, it is alleged, took a hand in the feud.

Rather more than eight weeks ago circulars printed in Italian were affixed to the lampposts and telegraph poles at North Second Street and Union Avenue, which recounted with obscenity the alleged misdoings of the women of the Ancella family. The Ancellas are said to be hardworking industrious people, the brothers being employed as carpenters.

The Ancellas resented the insults contained in the circulars, and some one intimated to them that Carmine Savino had been seen posting one of them. The Ancellas immediately armed themselves with rifles and daggers and expressed an earnest desire to meet Mr. Savino. The latter, appreciating the warm welcome in store for him, kept out of the way.

The Ancella family, however, insisted that the insult received must be wiped out in blood, and on Saturday sent a letter to Savino to that effect. Savino handed the note to his brother-in-law, and requested that he turn the missive over to Capt. Short of the Fifth Precinct. Had he done so that bloodshed might have been averted. The letter was never delivered.

The christening of a member of the Savino family, which was to take place on Sunday at 17 Jackson Street, afforded the Ancellas the opportunity for vengeance. Savino had told his friends and relatives of the threats made against him by the Ancellas. He armed himself with a revolver, and his friends did likewise. The Ancella brothers lay in wait outside of the house where the christening was to take place, and when De Prisco ventured out for a keg of beer he was shot down.

One of the Ancella brothers, it is asserted, ran around to Rafael Dentè's barber's shop, at 351 North Second Street, and, seizing a rifle, ran to 188 Union Avenue and shot Savino as he sat at the window. Savino, although desperately wounded, emptied every chamber of his revolver at the Ancella faction, but none of the shots took effect.

Officers O'Neil and Tracy heard the shooting and hastened to the scene, meantime sending a call for the reserves. O'Neil claims that he was shot at six times by John Ancella. As he was firing the last shot, James Wolters, an uncle of the girl who was wounded, neatly tripped Ancella, and the latter was placed under arrest.

De Prisco died in the Eastern District Hospital shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Before his death he positively identified John Ancella as the man who shot him. He said also that Luigi and Antonio Ancella were concerned in the riot, but the police have been unable to apprehend them. When admitted to the hospital, De Prisco said: "If I live I will kill ten of Ancella's followers, and if I die my friends will kill more than that number."

He died expressing regret that he had not been able to live and shoot his enemies.

De Prisco and Savoni both made antemortem statements to Coroner Creamer. Savoni denies all knowledge of the circulars that caused the mischief.

Andrea Barretti, Frederic Boniface, Joseph Portino, Gaston Savino, Antonio Savino, and Antonio Nitti were arraigned before Justice Goetting, in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday, charged with inciting a riot, and were held without bail for examination on next Saturday.

Justice Watson, in the Ewen Street Court, held John Ancella on a charge of murder and Nicolo Salomito and his brother, Carmine Salomito, on the charge of shooting Carmine Savoni. They will be examined to-day.

The police have in their possession two rifles and a dozen revolvers found on the prisoners.

FINED $80 FOR HORSEWHIPPING

A Sag Harbor Woman, Jealous of Her Husband's Attentions, Sought Vengeance on a Neighbor.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., April 22.—The horsewhipping case between Mrs. Alfred Chelberg and Mrs. Thomas W. Lister of this place came to a trial before Police Justice Bisgood this morning, and Mrs. Lister was found guilty and fined $30. The courtroom was packed.

The interest in the case had steadily increased since the 4th of April, when the defendant, Mrs. Lister, in a fit of jealousy, attacked Mrs. Chelberg with a horsewhip and filled her eyes with red pepper. The quarrel between the two women is an old one, and was caused by the alleged attentions of Mr. Lister to Mrs. Chelberg.

Mrs. Lister claimed that when about town delivering meat, her husband would stop, frequently for nearly an hour, and talk with Mrs. Chelberg, and that the latter would follow him around. Ugly words passed between the two women, and on the 4th inst. Mrs. Lister disguised herself as an old peddler woman and went into the house of Adam Saner, which Mrs. Chelberg was cleaning. Upon discovery an altercation ensued, and Mrs. Chelberg called the other woman a liar. At that Mrs. Lister drew from her cloak a can of red pepper, which she flung in the faces of Mrs. Chelberg and her son, and then went at her with a riding whip, and inflicted several severe blows on her wrist.

Mrs. Lister denied throwing the red pepper, and claimed that she used the whip in self-defense, as Mrs. Chelberg first made a pass at her.

The Judge ruled out all testimony as to the relations between Mrs. Lister's husband and Mrs. Chelberg, but the latter admitted that Lister had received no pay from her for the meat supplied her for nearly two years past.

Mrs. Frank Biddis was the only witness examined besides the combatants themselves, and she substantiated Mrs. Chelberg's testimony.

Ex-Assemblyman Everett, a carpenter, appeared for the prosecution.

PROF. ROBINSON TO COME TO COLUMBIA

He Will Take the Chair of European History with the Next Year.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Prof. James Harvey Robinson of the University of Pennsylvania has accepted a call to Columbia College in New-York as Professor of European History. Prof. Robinson will begin his work at Columbia, which will be altogether with graduate students, with the opening of the next academic year.

Prof. Robinson came to the University of Pennsylvania in 1891 as Lecturer on European History in the department of philosophy. In the Fall of 1892 he was appointed Associate Professor of European History, which is the position that he now resigns. He is still a young man, having been born in Bloomington, Ill., in 1863. He was graduated from Harvard in 1887. After a year of post-graduate study in history at Harvard he went to Germany and took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Dr. Robinson has been a frequent contributor to scientific and educational literature. He is one of the group of men who have built up the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and is one of the editors of The Annals.

Improvements for the Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Secretary Herbert has called for bids for extensive improvements at the New-York naval station. These include the construction of steel floating gate or caisson for the dry dock, a storehouse for inflammable oils, the reconstruction of building No. 115, a new gate house, entrance, and roadways at Sands Street, Brooklyn, and a boundary wall, new sick ward, kitchen, mess hall, operating ward, and elevator for the naval hospital, as well as for important renovations of the present hospital building, plumbing, and heating apparatus. The contemplated improvements are not to cost more than $500,000.

Sentenced for Stealing Ten Cents.

NEWARK, N. J., April 22.—David Spiro, a counselor at law, was this afternoon sentenced by Judge Kirkpatrick to three months at hard labor in the Caldwell Penitentiary.

Spiro was convicted several weeks ago of having stolen a ten-cent piece from the pocket of an overcoat belonging to Court Constable Charles Woods, while the garment hung in a room in the courthouse. The accused had two trials, the jury in the first one disagreeing.

After sentence was pronounced Spiro opened a writ of error, and he was released under $500 bail. It is not probable that argument will be heard until next November.

Rabbi Bien Kills Himself.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 22.—Rev. Dr. H. M. Bien, whose successor to the Jewish Temple at Vicksburg, Miss., was elected a few months ago, came to Birmingham last Friday, supplying the vacancy in Temple Emanuel pulpit here. He was accorded the courtesy of the pulpit, delivered a sermon, and secured a few backers to his application, but the majority were in favor of a younger and more modern man, and so informed him. Broken-hearted, Rabbi Bien took a dose of morphine at the Florence Hotel last evening and died this morning. He left a note stating that everything had gone wrong with him of late. He was sixty years old. He leaves three wealthy sons, one a merchant at Canton, Ohio.

WAS HIS SERMON HERESY

Alleged that Dr. Newton Has Broken His Ordination Vows.

DENIES THE PHYSICAL RESURRECTION

Bishop Potter May Be Appealed to to Take Action Against the Doctor—Episcopal Ministers Aroused.

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, in a sermon which he preached last Sunday morning in All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, in Madison Avenue, expressed his disbelief in the physical resurrection of Christ's body. He acknowledged that this view was opposed not only to the teaching and doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but also to the direct testimony of his disciples.

The sermon has already produced a great deal of comment among clerical and lay members of the Church, and as soon as Bishop Potter returns to the city, it is likely that some concerted action will be taken by those who think that Dr. Newton's latest deliverance involves a breach of his ordination vows, and should subject him to a formal trial for heresy.

Dr. Newton took for his text Acts, 1., 3: "To whom also he showed himself alive after his passion, by many infallible proofs." Among other things he said:

"What are we to understand by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead? What the Church understands is plain. Without doubt, the general belief is that there was a physical resurrection—a rising from the tomb of the very body of flesh and bones which was laid away there after the crucifixion. I have held to its belief as long as possible, but no superstructure can forget its foundation, and my reasons for rejecting this belief I propose to tell you. We know now from our fuller knowledge of the times of Jesus Christ that the people and His disciples themselves believed not only in immortality, but in an actual physical resurrection. I cannot accept the testimony of the disciples.

"Their descriptions are of a body wholly differing in its powers from the body which we now know. Our bodies cannot appear and disappear at will. They cannot pass through closed doors. There is evidently here a manifestation of an existence on an entirely different plane from that on which we are now living.

"Because of all these considerations I am frank to say that for one I do not believe the resurrection of Jesus Christ means the rising again from the tomb of the actual body laid away there. The Church undoubtedly believes it, and its authority is no higher than the authority of the disciples."

In May, 1891, a petition was presented to Bishop Potter signed by several of the clergy of the Diocese of New-York asking that presbyters should be appointed by the Bishop to ascertain whether there was at that time sufficient evidence of uncanonical practices on the part of Dr. Newton to put him on trial for heresy.

Among the signatories to this petition were those of the Rev. Dr. Van Rensselaer, the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, the Rev. Dr. Houghton, the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, the Rev. Dr. Backus, and the Rev. Dr. Hughes.

Several of these clergymen were seen yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times, and two of them were willing to express their views on condition that their names would be withheld until it should be seen whether further action would be taken in the matter or not.

One of these clergymen said:

"I confess I see no use in stirring at present. The former presentment against Dr. Newton, as the result of our action in 1891, came to nothing, and I am doubtful if anything more would follow from another petition.

"Our Bishop by his last pastoral has placed himself in a somewhat awkward position for dealing with cases like that brought up by Dr. Newton's sermon on Sunday. As you may remember, his declaration on the conception caused many letters of expostulation to be sent to Bishop Williams of Connecticut, the Presiding Bishop of the Church.

"Dr. Newton's sermon seems to me to be directly and distinctly at variance with the teachings and doctrines of the Church, as, indeed, he himself openly acknowledges.

"Why, then, does he not leave the Church? He is not forced to stay in it, or to confine his preaching to what is required by its discipline. He is plainly guilty of a breach of his ordination vows in setting aside, not only the doctrine of the Church, but the direct testimony of the Disciples as furnished in the Gospel.

"St. Luke's account says: 'Behold my hands and my feet, that it is I, myself; handle me, and see; for a spirit hath not flesh and bones as ye see me have. And when he had thus spoken he showed them his hands and his feet. And while they yet believed not for joy, and wondered, he said unto them: Have ye here any meat? And they gave him a piece of broiled fish, and of an honeycomb—and he took it and did eat before them.'

"This simple and exact account proves that it was not a spiritual body, but one of flesh and bones which appeared before the Disciples. That nothing should be left to chance, Christ ate before them so as to show His earthly hunger.

"I cannot see why Dr. Newton should be allowed to continue to preach directly in the teeth of this testimony, and if the discipline of our Church were as effective as it should be his language would not be tolerated."

Another clergyman who had also signed the petition of 1891, said:

"I will not comment on Dr. Newton's sermon until I have seen a full report of it signed with his name, but if it is then at all in substance like the report you have shown me I will come out against him trumpet-tongued.

"If Dr. Newton has denied the physical resurrection of the body of Christ he should be presented for trial for heresy as soon as possible. Any such theory as he is reported to have put forward is dramatically and flatly opposed to the doctrines of the Church.

"The Bishop is not likely to act without the presentation of a memorial, though this case would justify his interference if the facts be as reported. I have no feeling of animosity against Dr. Newton, but I would like to see where he stands on this question. If he does not believe in the resurrection of the body his place is certainly not in the Church of which he is at present an ordained clergyman."

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, said to a reporter:

"Dr. Heber Newton is somewhat eccentric and is rather fond of expressing his views. More than once these views have been contrary to what most men in the Church hold, but he is somewhat changeable and has several times turned back again. No one, however, claims that the body in which our Saviour appeared after His resurrection was not different from the one in which He lived. We have St. Paul's own words for that."

Bishop Potter was out of town yesterday.

GEN. M'COOK'S GALLANT RECORD

Secretary Lamont Pays a High Tribute to the Brave Soldier, Announcing His Retirement.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—A general order was issued at the War Department today announcing the retirement of Major Gen. Alexander D. McCook, in which the services of the retiring officer are thus spoken of:

Gen. McCook entered the United States Military Academy from the State of Ohio and was graduated and appointed Lieutenant in the Third Infantry in 1852. His frontier service before the late war was in the Territory and the Military Department of New-Mexico, where he was engaged with hostile Indians in the actions of Sauwatchie Pass, of Arkansas River, and the one on the Gila River.

On the outbreak of the late war he became the Colonel of the First Ohio Volunteers, and was engaged with his regiment in the action of Vienna and the first battle of Bull Run. For gallant and meritorious services in this battle he was brevetted Major. On the 3d of September, 1861, he was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers. From the command of a brigade in the Department of the Cumberland he soon passed to that of a division in the Army of the Ohio, and was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862, and the advance upon and siege of Corinth, April 9 to May 30, 1862. He was commended by Gen. Sherman to Gen. Grant for the conduct of his "splendid division" as it "drove back the enemy along the Corinth Road, which was the great central line of battle. There Beauregard comanded in person, supported by Bragg's, Johnston's, and Breckinridge's divisions."

For gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Nashville, Tenn., he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Shiloh, Tenn. In October, 1862, he came into command of the First Corps, Army of the Ohio, and was engaged in the battle of Perryville and the march to the relief of Nashville. For gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Perryville he was brevetted Brigadier General. He became Major General of Volunteers July 17, 1862. For a time he commanded at Nashville, and later the right wing of the Fourteenth Corps, and was engaged in several skirmishes on the march to Murfreesborough, December, 1862, and the battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862. In January, 1863, he was transferred to the command of the Twentieth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and was engaged in the combat of Liberty Gap, June 24 and 25, 1863; the advance to Tullahoma, June 25 to July 14, 1863; the crossing of the Cumberland Mountains and Tennessee River, Aug. 15, to Sept. 4, 1863, and the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19 and 20, 1863.

While awaiting orders in 1864, he was engaged in Washington, D. C., in defense of the capital, July 11 to 12. In the early part of 1865 he was in command of the district of Eastern Arkansas. For gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war he was brevetted Major General.

On the 5th of March, 1867, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Infantry and served from that time until 1874 in the Department of Texas. On the 15th of March, 1869, he was transferred to the Tenth Infantry. In 1875 he was appointed aide de camp to Gen. Sherman, with the rank of Colonel, and served in that capacity until he was promoted to be Colonel of the Sixth Infantry, Dec. 15, 1880. After a lengthy tour of service in Utah, he was ordered in May, 1886, to the command of the infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth. There he remained until he was appointed Brigadier General, on the 10th of July, 1890, and assigned to the command of the Department of Arizona. Promoted to be Major General on the 9th of November, 1894, he continued in this command, now known as the Department of the Colorado, until the hour of his retirement.

He is the last survivor but one of a gallant family which gave a father and every son to the military service in defense of the country, and lost four—dead upon the battlefield.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

FATHER PHELAN NOT SUSTAINED

His Uncalled-for Slander of the Protestant Societies Not Approved by the Catholic Church.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—In regard to the editorial of Father Phelan in the St. Louis Western Watchman, casting aspersions on the conventions of the Christian Endeavor and Epworth League societies, the Rev. Regis Canevin, speaking for Bishop Phelan, of St. Paul's Catholic Cathedral, said to-day:

"You may say that we regret the charges made by Father Phelan, and we do not believe there is any foundation for them. There is no good to be accomplished for Christianity by the propagation of such charges or by bigotry, and such methods are to be deplored. Father Phelan is responsible to no one but himself for what he says; he does not represent the Church in this particular, nor does he speak for any diocese of the Church. He simply controls the paper called The Western Watchman, which is an independent sheet.

"I have always held the Christian Endeavor and Epworth League societies in high regard, and I believe they are doing a good work. The men and women who are at the head of them have only good motives, and I think ought to be encouraged."

OCCUPATION TO BE FOUND FOR THE NEEDY

The Unemployed About Orange to be Aided in Farming Vacant Land.

ORANGE, N. J., April 22.—A number of philanthropic people of the Oranges are arranging to give the unemployed about here plenty of work, and to make first-class farmers of them if they are willing to become such. The plan is the one that has been carried out successfully by Mayor Pingue of Detroit, and contemplates the use of unused vacant land.

The plan is to have the owners of such land allow the poor to work it for a sufficient time to plant and gather their crops. The land will be in charge of a committee that will co-operate with the Bureau of Associated Charities. They will give careful consideration to the apportionment of plots to the deserving applicants. It is proposed to either give each person a certain quantity of land to work, and allow him the proceeds from the crops in return, or else to employ each man as a gardener and pay him in food and clothing; the bureau running the farm itself.

George A. Vail, Mrs. William E. Doty, Miss Ann Pierson, and Miss M. L. Adams are those most interested in the project, and to them contributions and letters should be sent. George Spottiswoode, Charles A. Lighthip, Mrs. David N. Ropes, William M. Franklin, and Mr. and Mrs. Hussey have already offered land for the proposed experiment.

The President Refuses to Pardon.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The President to-day denied the applications for pardon in the cases of George W. Ricketson of Georgia, convicted of conspiracy to intimidate a witness before a United States court and sentenced to two years in the Ohio Penitentiary, in 1894, and Rufus L. Davis, convicted in the Western District of Missouri of making and passing counterfeit money and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Secretary to the Dawes Commission.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Mr. Allen Richards Boyd, confidential clerk to Secretary Hoke Smith for the past two years, has been elected Secretary of the Dawes Commission to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, at a salary of $2,500 per annum. The commission has been ordered to report at Kuskogee, Indian Territory, May 8 next. Mr. Boyd lived for a number of years in the Indian Territory.

New-England Dry at Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., April 22.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the New-England Society will be celebrated on Wednesday evening, May 15, in Music Hall. Wendell P. Garrison will give a historical sketch of the organization, and Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University will speak on "Puritan Politics." There will be vocal and instrumental music and a collation.

Typhoid Fever and Diluted Milk.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 22.—There is an outbreak of typhoid fever here, more than fifty cases having been already reported. Physicians and the health board upon investigation learned that the disease was confined to families served by a certain milkman. Contaminated water used to dilute the milk is believed to be the cause. A bacteriological examination is being made.

BROOKLYN PASTOR'S TACT

The Rev. J. A. Adams Prevents a Breach in Janes M. E. Church.

SUPT. LANTRY PRAYED "AT"

The Boys of "Class 8" Left the Sunday School, but Were Won Back by Their Pastor—A Case of "New Broom."

Members of the Janes Methodist Episcopal Church, Reid Avenue and Monroe Street, Brooklyn, are congratulating themselves over the fact that the tact displayed by their pastor, the Rev. J. A. Adams, has prevented a threatened serious breach in the congregation.

Twenty members of Class 8 of the Sunday school, who had in a body absented themselves for several consecutive Sundays from their classroom, returned to it on Sunday last, and at least the outward semblance of friendly relations between them and their Superintendent, J. W. Lantry, was established. This is said to be due more to the high esteem in which the Rev. Mr. Adams is held by the young men of Class 8 than to regard for Mr. Lantry

An attendant at the services at the Janes Methodist Episcopal Church gave the following account of the trouble to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"Class 8 of the Sunday school is made up of young men from nineteen to twenty-one one years of age. They came to the Sunday school as mere boys and have grown with the church. In the title of 'Class 8' they have taken great pride. Class 8 not long ago gave an entertainment and devoted the proceeds to charity. Sunday School Superintendents and pastors have encouraged the young men to take pride in their class.

"Mr. Lantry was chosen Superintendent about a year ago, and he set out to make some changes. You know the old saw about the new broom. Mr. Lantry thought it necessary to renumber the Sunday school classes.

"In distributing his numbers Mr. Lantry gave No. 10 to Class 8, and No. 8 fell to Mrs. Lantry's class. The boys of Class 8 protested, but Mr. Lantry would not reconsider his action. It is not an easy thing to get young men to join Sunday school classes nowadays, and some of the best members of the church thought it was the duty of the Superintendent to do all in his power in the direction of encouraging the young men to remain and take pride in their class and Sunday school work. But Mr. Lantry is a bank cashier or a salesman, and he believed in business methods. He believes in discipline also, and evidently thought it would be undignified to yield to the not unreasonable request of the members of Class 8, and so the boys took their hats and coats and walked out. They remained away from their classroom for several Sundays.

"Members of the church were very much disturbed over the action taken by the young men. They thought that the church could better afford to lose one Superintendent than twenty well-behaved young men with Christian aspirations. Word was sent to the Rev. Dr. Adams. He was attending a conference out of town. Mr. Adams sent word to the boys to do nothing rash, but to wait until he could see them. Some of the young men were disposed to leave the Sunday school for good and start a mission.

"When Mr. Adams got home he sought the young men and won them back to the Sunday school by appealing to them as a Christian to Christians. He did not condemn Mr. Lantry; in fact, tried to excuse his course. He said to them, 'Take the number assigned to you by the Superintendent, and if you want to preserve your old number, hang it up in a corner of your room. Surely, no one will object to that.' So the boys came back last Sunday."

"How did the teachers of the Sunday school regard Mr. Lantry's action?" the reporter asked.

"When the boys left some of the teachers prayed openly for a reconciliation between Mr. Lantry and the boys; in fact, it seemed as if some of the teachers prayed at Mr. Lantry, but it didn't disturb him. You see, he is a business man, and he knows how to maintain his dignity."

"Did he welcome the young men back to the school?" queried the reporter.

"He didn't welcome them at all. He just preserved his dignity, and didn't say anything to them," was the answer, and the speaker looked as if surprised at the suggestion that Mr. Lantry would do anything calculated to detract from his dignity.

There are 750 or more scholars in the Janes Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday school, and, from the little tot to the adult, all have a warm feeling of affection for the kind-hearted and broad-minded pastor of the church. Dr. Adams has smoothed the ruffled feathers of the young men of Class 8, and, as Superintendent Lantry has triumphed, peace is restored to the Janes Methodist Episcopal Church. It is likely to be permanent peace, if the scholars obey Mr. Lantry, who, by the way, is a great stickler for order. To illustrate:

One Sunday, while Mr. Lantry was giving out a hymn, one of the scholars ventured to put on his overcoat. The Superintendent promptly called the young man to order for "disturbing the services." Profound silence reigned for several seconds; then the Superintendent led the singing.

Relief Asked for Nebraska Sufferers.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I do not know what our people are to do, as up to the present time our county has failed to dispose of its share of the State warrant provided by the two-hundred-thousand-dollar appropriation. The season came and passed for planting small grain, and no seed was sent nor money enough to purchase any with. Now the fear is upon our people that it will be the same way with the corn and potatoes. Among the 500 families that I am assisting I have been enabled to give seventy-five ears of corn each and one peck of potatoes per family, which amounts to simply nothing.

If we succeed in selling the State warrants referred to, it will only provide about fifteen bushels of corn for seed and feeding to each applicant, and that you know is a very meagre amount for a farmer to expect to raise a crop with. Our people are in despair, and unless aid comes soon it will be everlastingly too late for a crop this season. Not a single oasis can be seen in the desert of their despair, and we ask you to kindly call the attention of your readers to our desperate condition. Money or contributions should be sent to

Mrs. J. H. BROADDUS, Ewing, Neb.
Ewing, Neb., April 19, 1895.

Accessories of Weddings.

One of the most thoroughly-equipped houses in the country in rich and artistic accessories of a wedding is the famous old house of Tiffany & Co. From the diamond engagement ring, selected from their purest gems, to the plain gold band that seals the union of hearts, the tokens of affection, the gifts of friends, whether in gold, silver, or bronze, or an artistic piece of pottery, the invitations to the marriage ceremony and wedding breakfast, and, finally, the table equipments for the new household, may all come from the same establishment.

EXPLOSION IN THE PATENT OFFICE

Chemicals Are Ignited and the Photographer and His Assistants Have Narrow Escapes—Two Seriously Burned.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The United States Patent Office was for the third time visited by fire this afternoon. The location of the fire was in the southwest corner of the basement, in the photographic blueprint room, close to a crowded public thoroughfare.

Mr. Flint, chief of this room, was pouring ether into five-gallon jugs when the vessel containing the liquid exploded. The ether ran down the floor, came in contact with the stove, and ignited. Mr. Flint was caught in the flames and severely burned about the face, arms, and shoulders. He was removed to a drug store across the street, where his wounds were dressed, and was then taken to the Emergency Hospital.

Watchman Perkins, who ran into the room to see what the trouble was, was also caught in the flames and received painful burns. Miss Nevins, in charge of the telephone lines in the building, whose office is in the adjoining room, was overcome by smoke and fainted, but was carried out uninjured by one of the employes. The room was filled with chemicals and explosives, which burned fiercely and emitted vast volumes of smoke, which caused a hasty stampede of the numerous clerks employed in other portions of the building.

The photographer and assistants had many narrow escapes, and nearly all were on fire, as the explosives flew all about the room. Besides Mr. Flint, the Chief, there were in the room at the time of the explosion Assistant Photographer Theilkill, J. B. Wheat, Jr., J. E. Latimer, and Mr. Blackage, assistants.

Mr. Theilkill's story of the occurrence was that while Mr. Flint was pouring about five gallons of ether into a bottle, the bottle fell to the slate floor and broke, the contents running along the floor. He began sweeping it toward the door, remarking to those about to be careful with the lamps, &c. Some of the fluid reached the stove, and there was an explosion, which was quickly followed by a second, with considerable force, blowing up about seventy-five bottles. Mr. Flint was blown through the door, his head striking a mass of papers piled in the hallway. He arose, his clothing in a blaze, and rushed for the area, calling for help.

J. E. Wheat, Jr., was standing near Mr. Flint, and was also blown through the door, his hair ablaze and clothing torn. He received no permanent injuries, and attended to Mr. Flint. J. E. Latimer was blown through the open window to the lawn, and was followed through the adjoining window by Mr. Blackage, who was in the dark room at the time.

Mr. Theilkill was blown across the room by the first explosion. He was blown through the window by the second. His apron was on fire, his head singed, his hat blown into fragments, and his coat torn in numberless places.

Stored in the room were 18 gallons of colspunod, 200 gallons of ether, and 100 pounds of gun cotton. Of course, these and everything else in the room were totally destroyed.

By 3 o'clock quiet was restored about the building, and the panic-stricken clerks, many of whom were women, who had rushed out of the building screaming, resumed their work.

The Patent Office has twice previously been on fire. In 1877 a fire occurred there which burned for twenty hours and destroyed the museum of the Patent Office, necessitating the entire reconstruction of that portion of the Interior Department Building.

A TRAVELED PIGEON THIS

Picked Up 200 Miles Off the Virginia Capes and Taken to New-Orleans—Belongs in Baltimore.

Capt. E. V. Gager of the steamer Louisiana of the Cornwell Line yesterday brought into port a passenger that he picked up about 200 miles off the Virginia capes on his last outward voyage.

Capt. Gager left New-York April 6, bound for New-Orleans, and when off the capes on the morning of the 7th a dark bluerock carrier pigeon came on board. The bird was thoroughly exhausted, and was easily caught. The Captain examined it closely, and found a band around one of its legs, upon which were the letters "U. H. F.," and under its wing a slip, upon which was "Louis Debus, 1,009 Leadenhall Street, Baltimore."

The bird's arrival was properly entered in the ship's log, by which it appears that it was in latitude 36 degrees 45 minutes, longitude 74 degrees 50 minutes that the bird sought safety on the ship. A cage was at once provided, and the bird taken to New-Orleans. From there Capt. Gager wrote to the address that he found under the bird's wing, and yesterday received a letter from its owner, asking him to forward it to Baltimore, and thanking him for having rescued and cared for it. The bird started out to make a trial trip a short distance from its home, and has already covered 3,500 miles on ship board.

It appears by the letter from the bird's owner that it belongs to a Baltimore association known as the United Homing Fanciers, and that, with thirteen others, it was taken to the Relay Station, nine miles from Baltimore, on March 31, and there liberated. The other birds immediately flew home. Many inquiries were made for the missing bird, but, of course, nothing was learned until Capt. Gager's letter arrived from New-Orleans.

The only reason that is advanced for its having left its compaions is that it mounted much higher than they when all were liberated, and got into a current of air that was too strong for it, and so was blown out to sea. How it lived during the seven days between its liberation and its rescue can only be surmised.

It was as happy and contented a looking pigeon yesterday as one would wish to see, although it must have suffered terribly before it found its berth on the Louisiana. It will be sent home to-day by express. If it has but a small smattering of knowledge that Rudyard Kipling says birds of the air possess, it will have strange tales to relate to its cotemates in Baltimore.

NEW SYSTEM OF ARMY INSPECTION

Reorganization of the Inspector General's Office.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—After much discussion, bordering on controversy, between the Inspector General of the Army and other staff officers, who had the privilege of offering suggestions to the Secretary of War, a new system of army inspection has been inaugurated. The system is partly a reorganization of the Inspector General's Department, the idea being so to assign Inspectors General to districts as to make the observation of military work more thorough than at present.

Col. R. P. Hughes, who is stationed on Gen. Miles's staff, at Governors Island, New-York Harbor, will have charge of what is known as the North Atlantic District, including the following posts and stations: Fort Schuyler, David's Island, Fort Trumbull, Fort Adams, Fort Warren, Fort Preble, Fort Ethan Allen, Plattsburg Barracks, Madison Barracks, Fort Niagara, Fort Porter, West Point, Fort Columbus, Fort Hamilton, Fort Wadsworth, Wilet's Point, Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Kennebec Arsenal, Watervliet Arsenal, New-York Arsenal, Sandy Hook Proving Ground, United States Powder Depot, Subsistence Depot, Boston; Quartermaster, Subsistence, and Medical Depots, New-York; disbursing officers at these places, and at Newport, Boston, Portland, (Me.,) Burlington, (Vt.,) Sacket's Harbor, Oswego, Buffalo, Cold Spring, Governors Island, and New-York City; also any ungarrisoned posts and national cemeteries along the route.

There are five other districts in charge of the remaining Inspectors General.

THEIR TIME NEARLY UP

Believed Mayor Strong Will Soon Ask Murray and Kerwin to Resign.

ONLY WAITING TO FIND SUCCESSORS

Theodore Roosevelt, It Is Thought, Will Yet Decide to Become a Police Commissioner—Talk of Col. Cruger.

There is a prospect that Police Commissioners Murray and Kerwin will be asked to send in their resignations to Mayor Strong without much further delay. The feeling of security which their friends say has settled over them during the two or three weeks that have elapsed since the Mayor made public his determination to lop off their heads, is fictitious, so far as any basis for it goes, for Mayor Strong is only waiting to secure two suitable men as their successors. Then the official axe will fall. Kerwin and Murray's official heads will roll into the basket, and the Power of Removal bill will have had its perfect work.

All this may take place within a few days.

Civil Service Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt, who was spoken of as one of the men most likely to be selected by Mayor Strong at the time he first declared his intention of removing Commissioners Kirwin and Murray, has been tendered a place as the successor of one of them. He has the matter under consideration and there is reliable information that he is disposed to accept the place. His friends think he is so inclined. He has made no declaration that he will accept, although he has been in frequent correspondence with Mayor Strong on the subject.

The Mayor when asked yesterday what was the situation as regards Mr. Roosevelt, said he had received two letters from him in the mail yesterday, but he added that Mr. Roosevelt had not given a final reply. Those who know Mr. Roosevelt say the fact that he is thus in correspondence with Mayor Strong is indication that he is favorably inclined to the proposition. If he were not he would have declared himself frankly and at once.

Naturally, to accept a position in this city will necessitate a readjustment of Mr. Roosevelt's personal affairs, because he has become established in his home in Washington, and has some interests there, aside from those connected with his public position. It will require some time to adjust these matters. Close friends of Mayor Strong say that his Honor takes the same view of Mr. Roosevelt as a possible Commissioner as does Mr. Roosevelt, and believes it is about as good as settled.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger has been asked to become one of the Commissioners in the reorganized board. He, too, has the matter under consideration. Within two or three days many of his friends have urged him to accept the place, but he has business interests which would necessarily be placed in other hands if he became a Commissioner, so he has hesitated.

Col. Cruger is a Republican, a member of the County Committee, who suported William

NO MORE M'LAUGHLIN JURORS

Five Talesmen Took Seats in the Box Yesterday, but They Were All Challenged—A Fresh Panel.

The attempt to get a jury to try Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin, who is accused of bribe-taking, was resumed yesterday before Justice Barrett in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. A fresh panel of 150 talesmen had been summoned for yesterday, and the time of the court was taken up for nearly an hour listening to the legal excuses of the talesmen.

Inspector McLaughlin was on hand early and seemed to be in the best of spirits. Col. Fellows, ex-Surrogate Rollins, and Austen G. Fox, who are prosecuting the case for the people, were also on hand.

The third talesman called, Lorenza N. Fowler of 1,762 Amsterdam Avenue, on declaring that he would believe a policeman under oath was allowed to take the fifth seat in the box, provisionally. William A. Sherman of the Produce Exchange Bank was allowed in the same way to take seat No. 6, and Daniel C. Dalsheimer, a salesman, living at 126 West Seventy-first Street, took the seventh seat in the box. Seats 8 and 9 were occupied by Alexander Maitland of 14 East Fifty-fifth Street and Charles S. Sweetzer.

At the adjournment of the session the defense challenged the jurors in seats Nos. 5, 6, 8, and 9, and the prosecution challenged Juror No. 7. This left the box as it stood before. The trial will be continued to-day.

Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court yesterday, together with the Sheriff, Commissioner of Jurors, and Deputy County Clerk Scully drew another panel of 200 talesmen, who will be summoned to the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Judge Barrett, to be called touching their qualifications to serve as jurors upon the trial of Police Inspector McLaughlin.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...5:09|Sun sets...6:47|Moon rises...4:15

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook.....	6:36	6:48	12:24	12:37
Governors Island..	6:53	7:15	1:04	1:08
Hell Gate.....	8:46	9:08	2:32	2:36

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 23.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Fluminense, Barbados and North Brazil	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	1:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Saginaw, Cape Haitien	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.		
Antilla, Nassau, N. P.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Berlin, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rhyniand, Antwerp	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, APRIL 25.		
Niagara, Nassau, N. P.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Normannia, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) April 23.—Athos, Kingston, April 18; Bohemia, Hamburg, April 3; Colorado, Hull, April 7; Gienshiel, Gibraltar, April 7; Gregory, Para, April 11; Panama, Bordeaux, April 7; State of Nebraska, Glasgow, April 13; Westernland, Antwerp, April 13.

WEDNESDAY, April 24.—Chalmette, New-Orleans, April 19; Fulda, Naples, April 12; Phoenicia, Hamburg, April 12; Salier, Bremen, April 13; Sirius, St. Lucia, April 17; Yucatan, Havana, April 20.

THURSDAY, April 25.—Ontario, London, April 9; Suevia, Naples, April 10; Trave, Bremen, April 10.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, April 22.

SS City of Para, Lockwood, Colon April 16, with mdse and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:35 A. M.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool April 12, with mdse to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 A. M.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow April 11, via Moville, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 10:50 P. M. 21st.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Thompson, Southampton April 13, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:01 A. M.

SS Vignaes, (Nor.,) Petersen, Baracoa 5½ ds, with fruit and passengers to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Parton, Hamburg April 4, via Shields, in ballast to Goepel & Trube. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Louisiana, Sager, New-Orleans, with mdse and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Steencken, Bremen, April 8, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Advance, Beers, Colon, April 15, with mdse to Stamford Parry, Herron & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 P. M.

SS Yamuri, Hansen, Tampico April 14, via Havana, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 P. M.

SS Bluefields, Masigno, Baltimore, with mdse to H. C. Foster.

SS Saale, Hix, Texas, Fernandina and Brunswick, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Seminole, Chichester, Jacksonville April 18, via Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Excelsior, Byrne, New-Orleans, with mdse to John T. Van Sickle.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Gates, London April 11, with mdse and passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:20 P. M.

SS Delcomyn, (Br.,) Pettle, Rosario March 20, via St. Lucia, with mdse and passengers to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4:10 P. M.

Ship Barcore, (of Liverpool,) Yoe, Hongkong, 130 ds, with mdse to Smith & Schlipper—vessel to F. W. J. Hurst.

Ship Ben Nevis, (of Glasgow,) Dill, Singapore 154 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to Peter Wright & Sons.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., light breeze, hazy and cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Wyanoke, for Newport News and Richmond; Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Regulus, for Perth Amboy.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., April 22.—The following notice to mariners has been issued by the Lighthouse Board, Third District: On or about April 20, 1895, oil lanterns showing a fixed white light will be hung temporarily on the experimental electric buoys marking the southern side and fixed red lanterns on the north side of Gedney and Bayside Channels, New-York Lower Bay. Masters of vessels are requested not to run afoul of these buoys.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 22.—SS Italia, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, from New-York April 6 for Genoa, passed Gibraltar to-day

SS Leibnitz, (Belg.,) Capt. Graham, from New-York April 9 for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from Barcelona for New-York April 18.

SS Govino (Br.) sld. from Palermo for New-York April 19.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Douglas, sld. from Hull for New-York April 20.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sld. from Swansea for New-York April 20.

SS Verbena, sld. from Hartlepool for New-York April 20.

SS Menemsha sld. from Swansea for New-York yesterday.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Bunger, from New-York April 3, arr. at Rotterdam April 19.

SS Straits of Magellan, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New-York April 3 for Genoa and Batoum, arr. at Lisbon April 20.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New-York March 28, via Leith, arr. at Dundee April 21.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from New-York April 6, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New-York April 6, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Vega, (Port.,) Capt. Ramos, from New-York April 3, arr. at Lisbon yesterday.

SS Ruabon, (Br.,) Capt. Couch, from New-York April 6, arr. at Limerick to-day.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Dulac, sld. from Marseilles for New-York April 19.

HAMBURG, April 22.—SS Persia, (Ger.,) Capt. Speidt, sld. hence for New-York at 5 P. M. yesterday.

CAPE SAGRES, April 22.—SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New-York for Gibraltar and Genoa, passed here at 8 A. M. to-day.

ANTWERP, April 22.—SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Grant, sld. hence for New-York April 20, and passed Flushing at 3 P. M. same day.

Old Judgment Against Mayor Sanford.

A judgment in favor of the Chatham National Bank against Horatio S. Sanford, Mayor of Long Island City, for $455, was obtained on March 29, 1879, in the old Marine Court, now the City Court. For some reason, which does not appear, the judgment has not been satisfied, and nothing was done to collect it until yesterday, when the counsel for the bank obtained from Judge Van Wyck an order allowing an execution to issue for the purpose of satisfying the judgment.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A refined, educated girl would like to take care of grown children and do light chamberwork and sewing; can furnish references; city or country. M. A. F., 310 East 53d St.; ring one bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an excellent chambermaid and seamstress; disengaged April 27; can be seen Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 12, at present employer's, 6 West 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID—HOUSEWORK.—By three Norwegian girls, not speaking English; excellent references; as chambermaids or for general housework. 8 State St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By thorough, experienced chambermaid and seamstress; or as nurse; excellent city reference. 188 East 64th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in private family; two years' city reference. 224 East 47th St., top bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young woman; Swedish; as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to the country; good references. 426 3d Av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city references. 246 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best references., 1,315 3d Av., Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a middle-aged Scotch woman as chambermaid, and to wait on lady, or as maid; personal reference from last employer. A. B., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl; first-class; in private family; leaving on account of family going to Europe. Call or address present employers, 5 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; thoroughly understands her work; as chambermaid and to do plain sewing if required. Present employer's, 89 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with waiting in private family; two years' best city references. M. T., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wants to find a place for Swiss Protestant, speaking French. Apply Tuesday, from 10 to 12, at 7 East 72d St., last employer.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Protestant girl in a private family; no objection to country; city reference. 134 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; first-class personal reference. Call, two days, at 115 West 53d St.; ring Donnelly's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; four years' reference from last place. 216 West 84th St.; Galway's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl, just disengaged on account of lady giving up housekeeping, as chambermaid and waitress; well recommended. Chambermaid, 302 East 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; good city reference. 109 West 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best reference. 1,315 3d Av.; Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Protestant girl to do chamberwork and fine washing or cooking; excellent references. Rainbird, care Flannagan, 306 West 39th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with any other work; good references. Call, Monday, at 111 West 30th St. A. Vernier.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl in a small private family; city references. Call, two days, 327 West 44th St., Egan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; in a private family; best city reference. 151 East 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or care of children; reference. 790 9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young North German as chambermaid, and to do sewing; or assist with children. V. R., 251 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; reference. 314 East 44th St., ground floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl; city reference. Care Bopp, 428 East 77th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Disengaged May 1; family breaking up housekeeping; best of reference. 52 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By ayoung girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good city reference. 63 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. 164 East 88th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do the mending in private family; good references. L. M., Box 883 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a colored girl as chambermaid, waitress, or general housework. 218 West 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. B., branch office, 59 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Good reference; in American family; city or country. 221 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young French girl; best city references; in private family. Bertha, 222 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; eight years' city reference. S. J., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German girl as chambermaid; best city reference. 225 East 10th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent girl; first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best reference; lady can be seen. Call Monday, at 42 West 47th St.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class; understands her business thoroughly; city references; wages, $30 to $35. M. D., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

COOK—BUTLER.—By French couple; the wife first-class cook; husband as butler; in private family; no objection to country; two years' references. D. P., 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

COOK.—Competent girl as good cook and baker; private family; would do coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. S., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman; excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; private family; best city reference. M. T., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By girl as good cook and laundress; three years' city reference; willing to go to the country in Summer. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St., Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches of French and English cooking; city or country; four years' city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—A lady breaking up housekeeping would like to procure a place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend in every respect. A. D., Box 865 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a woman as cook and laundress in a private family or private boarding house; best of reference from last place. 408 West 56th St.; no cards.

COOK and BAKER.—By respectable woman as first-class cook and baker in private family; country preferred; good reference. 108 West 40th St.; ring basement bell.

COOK.—By an experienced French person as first-class cook where kitchenmaid is employed; has resided several years in this country, and can give best of references. S. B., 202 West 36th St.

COOK.—A lady would like to procure a place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. 73 East 56th St.

COOK.—As competent cook in private family; city or country; personal reference. 420 West 55th St.; bell, 1 flight.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; understands her business; no objection to go to the country with a family; best references. 544 West 44th St.

COOK.—By young girl for plain cooking, washing, and ironing. 177 West 101st St.; janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; has best city personal reference. K. F., Box 888 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in good family; personal references. 152 West 81st St., ground floor.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman; middle age; cook in small family; good city references. O. A., 118 West 31st St., basement.

COOK.—A respectable young woman as cook in private family; no objection to short distance in the country. M. S., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook in a private family; city or country; best references. Cook, 460 West 57th St., McGuirk's bell.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class; private family preferred; year and half's city reference; last lady can be seen. M. J., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—As cook in private family; good reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, from 8 to 5, at present employer's, 804 5th Av.

COOK.—By a competent cook; by day or week; understands creams, jellies, &c.; best city reference. 338 West 24th St.; Lavery's Bell.

COOK.—By a middle-aged Frenchwoman as cook in private family; best references. Desiree, 222 West 35th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in family; quiet place; wages, $20; good references. 985 6th Av., near 55th St.; ring Coughlin's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands English, French, and American cooking; excellent reference; city or country. 250 West 10th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; assist in washing; willing to go to the country for the Summer. 121 East 37th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent, first-class cook; Protestant; best references. Competent, Box 837 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; best city reference. C. W., 155 East 52d St., second floor; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family; city reference. 157 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a good cook; first-class baker; last employer can be seen. 784 8th Av., first floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Best city reference. M. B., 325 West 31st St.

COOK.—By English girl as cook in small private family; best city reference. 8 East 73d St.

FIRST-CLASS COOK.—Does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; best personal reference; city or country. 136 West 52d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a thorough cook; understands meats and pastry; makes excellent soups; a good baker; private family; willing to go to country; best of city references from present employer. 159 West 73d St.

COOK.—By young Swedish girl as first-class cook; competent to take full charge; makes up large parties in style; economical manager; with kitchenmaid; first-class personal city reference. 243 East 32d St.

COOK.—By young woman; in private family; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; four years' reference from last place; wages moderate. 341 East 65th St., one flight up, back.

COOK.—By first-class cook, Swedish, in private family; wages, $50 to $60; first-class references. Call, for 2 days, 473 2d Av., care Mrs. Swenson.

COOK.—First-class in all its branches; meats, soups, entrees, and deserts; good baker; good reference; prefer the country for the Summer. M. H., 144 East 43d St.

COOK.—By a good cook; assist with washing; understands all kinds of cooking; best reference; city or country. 165 East 34th St., near 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as excellent cook and laundress; willing and obliging; best city reference; city or country. H. S., 213 East 25th St., top floor.

COOK.—By competent woman, as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, &c; side dishes; city reference; good baker. 706 3d Av., second bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl; Protestant; no objection to the country for the Summer months; good city reference. Call 1,152 8d Av., second floor, Walsh's bell.

COOK.—By good cook; will do coarse washing, or assist with other work; 3 years' city reference; can be seen at present place. 1,045 Madison Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best of city references; city or country; country preferred; thoroughly capable. Call, two days, at 667 3d Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; does not object to plain washing; good city reference. 310 West 49th St.; ring first bell.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; best city references; city or country. E. B., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—A lady wishes a situation for her first-class cook. 57 West 48th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman to go out by day housecleaning, washing, or ironing. Mrs. Kirby, 63 Amsterdam Av.

DAY'S WORK.—Housecleaning, washing, and ironing taken home, or office cleaning; best reference, Houlehan, 840 East 36th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman by day; as laundress, housecleaner, or do anyn kind of work; references. 872 6th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By artistic designer, cutter, and fitter; well made at reasonable prices; dinner, ball, visiting, and reception gowns; capes, coats, tailor-made suits; man's work; newest fashions. Call and judge, 686 6th Av., between 39th and 40th Sts.

DRESSMAKER.—By refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; or seamstress or nursery governess; best reference. Kemp, 1,696 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by the day, or take work home; skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Mrs. Hulin, 59½ Amsterdam Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By highly educated North German Protestant; teaches successfully, and takes entire charge of children; highest reference. A. M., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By competent North German; perfect pianist; German, French, English; highest references. Frauleln, 850 Madison Av.

GOVERNESS.—By a highly cultivated North German lady as governess to children; first-class references. O., Box 40, 1,563 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By nursery governess, or as companion; disengaged May 1; family breaking up housekeeping; best of reference. 52 East 55th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an experienced French Protestant person as nursery governess; good seamstress; best city references. M. H., care of Mrs. Barrière, 239 West 82d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German as nursery governess to children over three years; in American family; good sewer; city references. E. Aicher, 348 East 78th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework or chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city reference. 70 Amsterdam Av., near 63d St., Cullaghan's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a good strong girl as housework; good plain cook and laundress; would go to the country; best city reference. 173 East 33d St., first bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a strong woman in small family; city reference. 463 West 52d St., one flight; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a middle-aged woman to do general housework for one or two in family; country preferred. Marianne, 222 West 35th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do housework in private family of adults; can do plain cooking. 253 West 135th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, newly arrived, to do housework or chamberwork and waiting; no washing; country preferred. 118 East 51st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl as houseworker in small American family; best city references. 1,142 2d Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By young American girl to do housework; good washer and ironer; reference. 319 East 56th St.; no cards.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable girl as first kitchenmaid or second cook; best city references. M. M., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—To elderly lady; willing to go in the country for the Summer; good seamstress; understands all kinds of fine sewing; is good packer; understands the duties of maid; last employer can be seen; best city reference. M. J. Brennan, 27 Perry St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By German; speaks French; thoroughly competent; good dressmaker, hairdresser and packer; would like to go to Europe; best city references. K. B., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; thoroughly competent in all her duties; seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; would like to go to Europe; excellent references. Jeanne, Box 404 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable girl as lady's maid; understands hairdressing; neat sewer; will wait on invalid lady. L. V., Box 656, Orange, N. J.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; French; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to traveling; no objection; willing and obliging; best references. A. M. J., 25 East 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a well-educated North German; with experience; first-class city reference; city or country; no objection to travel. 1,204 3d Av., candy store.

LADY'S MAID.—By respectable North German; understands hairdressing and shampooing; good seamstress and packer; willing to travel; good city references. 252 East 51st St.; dentist.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisienne; good dressmaker; competent in duties; best city reference. Jeanne, care of Mme. Martin, dressmaker, 207 West 27th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Swedish; first-class hairdresser, seamstress, and packer; accustomed to travel; excellent city reference from last employer. 150 East 49th St., care Mrs. Howard.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French maid; thoroughly competent hairdresser and dressmaker; first-class packer; best city references. J. B., 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By respectable Frenchwoman as lady's maid or nurse to grown-up children; do sewing; lately landed; does not speak English. 210 East 27th St., top flat.

LADY'S MAID.—A competent French lady's maid; reliable in all duties; good packer; best references. Philomeni, 118 West 31st St., ground floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By French person; dressmaker; cut and fit; good hair dresser; accustomed to traveling; city or country; best reference. Jeanne, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisenne; good dressmaker; competent in duties; best city reference. Jeanne, care of Mme. Martin, dressmaker, 207 West 27th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By capable and experienced German; good hairdresser, sewer, packer, or would attend elderly or invalid lady; best references. S. S., 82 West 127th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisienne; good dressmaker, packer; willing to travel; good city refernce. M. D., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

MAID — CHAMBERMAID.—By two Protestant girls together; one as maid to growing children; good plain seamstress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; good references. A. R., care of Mrs. Almstrong, 480 4th Av.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a position for her English Protestant maid, whom she can highly recommend; would prefer to go out West. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 3 West 37th St.

MAID.—By a refined middle-aged German; thoroughly trustworthy; high references; as maid to a lady, or to take care of one or two children; city or country. 161 West 98th St., first floor.

MAID, &c.—To wait on ladies or children; assists with other light duties; good seamstress; town or country; long years' reference. 228 East 45th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent girl; good dressmaker and packer; willing to help with any other work; best city reference. 1,575 8d Av.; ring Carpenter's bell.

MAID.—By educated German lady as companion to a lady; willing to do maid's service; never seasick; best city references. T. K., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French Protestant; for growing children; first-class seamstress; good city reference. H. B., 222 West 35th St.

MAID.—By English maid; good seamstress, dressmaker, and packer. A. M., Mme. Kraemer, 104 West 40th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By French Swiss girl as maid and seamstress. 16 East 68th St.

MAID.—French; to go to Europe; good city reference. J. M., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; best city references; present employer can be seen from 9:30 to 11 A. M., on Tuesday. 55 East 25th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; three years' city reference; city or country. B. L., 106 West 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as competent laundress in a private family; two years' reference. 2 East 81st St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to place a laundress whom she can recommend. Present employer's, 143 East 86th St., on Tuesday, from 9 until 11 o'clock.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; city or country; four years' city reference. 232 West 31st St., Room 9.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; has lived with best families and has excellent city reference. 323 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as laundress in private family; best city references. 302 West 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as laundress; first-class city reference. K. M., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly reliable, trustworthy, middle-aged English Protestant; good city reference; wages, $20. Call, from 10 to 4, 208 East 35th St.

NURSE.—By a first-class, experienced nurse of the highest respectability, who thoroughly understands the care of children in every respect; excellent seamstress; middle-aged; undoubted reference from the very highest city families, who can be seen. 267 East 78th St.

NURSE.—By superior French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; take entire charge of baby, or as maid to children; neat sewer; good accent; first-class family; city references. Superior, Box 338 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or MAID.—By a first-class experienced North German person from Hanover; understands kindergarten; take entire charge of children from three years up; best referennces. F. P., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined German girl, who is very fond of children, and willing to do housework; best references from present employer. M. S. K., care of Richardson, 22 West 118th St.

NURSE.—By experienced American; competent to take entire charge of infant; understands all kinds of infant's food; three years' city reference from last employer. H. Hauley, 310 East 34th St.; ring twice.

NURSE.—By a refined young German woman as infant's nurse; entire charge; fully competent, having hospital experience; first-class city reference; wages, $20. 210 East 57th St., second bell.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young girl; in a private family; or chamber maid and waitress. Call, Tuesday, from 9 to 6, 112 West 30th St., one flight up.

NURSE, COMPANION, and AMANUENSIS.—By a trained nurse to lady or gentleman; could travel and be generally useful; best references. G., 47 7th Av.

NURSE.—By Protestant; experienced and reliable; to take care of infant or young children; good reference; city or country. A. R., 150 West 28th St., Room 8.

NURSE.—By middle-aged person of long experience; or any position of trust; is a good seamstress; personal reference. Call or address Whalen, 401 Willis Av., near 143d St.

NURSE.—By middle-aged, respectable woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands the care of bottles; very best city reference; no cards. 435 West 37th St.

NURSE.—By experienced and competent infants' nurse; is capable of taking entire charge; city or country; excellent city reference. S. H., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced woman to take care of a baby or growing children; has the best of city reference. Can be seen from 11 till 4 in the embroidering store 809 6th Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NURSE.—A lady highly recommends an experienced infant's or young child's nurse; plain sewing. Call, Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 12, at present employer's, 6 West 87th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse to grown children; good sewer; best city references. Marguerite, 222 West 35th St.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to procure a position for her thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; patient, trustworthy. 1,020 5th Av., corner 83d St.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse for small baby; fond of children; good reference. 249 West 29th St. Mrs. Kumf.

NURSE for CHILDREN.—By competent French woman; good city reference. V. S., 162 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By a French Swiss as nurse; does not speak English; well recommended. 240 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl to take care of two growing children and do light chamberwork. 62 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By French person; for children; competent in all her duties; good city references. Louise, 162 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By English child's nurse; neat sewer; good city reference; willing to travel. 966 3d Av., second floor.

NURSE.—By young Frenchwoman; for grown-up children; is a good seamstress; best city references. A Parisienne, Box 388 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl to take care of grown children. 62 West 43d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—English; good reference. S. M., care Mrs. Wilson, 220 East 52d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By neat young girl to go out by the day; understands dressmaking; or to assist dressmaker in private family; terms moderate. M. F., 310 East 53d St.; ring one bell.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; seamstress and chambermaid; understands maid's work; good reference. 241 West 50th St.; ring twice.

SEAMSTRESS.—By good dressmaker as seamstress in family; would assist with light work. S. Gallagher, 329 West 15th St.

SEAMSTRESS or MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Protestant; to ladies or children; three years' city references. J. H., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; willing to assist with chamberwork; can furnish good city references. M. H., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; can do light chamberwork and take care of a grown child; best city references. Clifford, 344 7th Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Take butler's place; in good private family; will go to country; disengaged on account of family going to Europe; highest reference; wages, $20. 406 2d Av., near 28th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as waitress and parlormaid; willing to assist with chamberwork; no objection to country. 444 West 54th St., second floor, back.

WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as good waitress; would help with chamberwork; private family; would go to country for Summer months; city references. E., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—In private family; understands her business in all its branches; care of silver; makes all salads, carves, and arranges flowers; best city references. S., 1,140 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress, or will help with chamberwork if required; no objection to the country; best reference. 236 East 41st St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; in a private family; city references. 112 West 70th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters together; one as waitress and laundress; the other as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good reference. 159 West 62d St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; understands all kinds of salad; seven years' reference from last place; country for the Summer. 223 East 70th St.; ring twice.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; best references from present employer. Call, Monday, 64 East 66th St.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress and to assist with chamberwork; best reference. 115 East 40th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—Lady wishes to find a situation for a Protestant waitress; disengaged May 1. 31 Park Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid; good reference. 70 West 83d St.; ring Smith's bell.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent to take butler's place; best city references. E. O., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Competent; has best of city references; can be seen at present employment. 804 Broadway, Grace Church rectory; no cards.

WAITRESS.—A lady going abroad wishes situation for her Protestant waitress, whom she can highly recommend; city preferred. 31 Park Av.

WAITRESS.—In private family; three years' personal references. 798 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—Few private curtomers at home or at their residence. 26 West 19th St.

USEFUL GIRL.—By little girl to make herself useful and mind baby. Call, Tuesday, 146 West 10th St. Donnelly.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man; French, age, 30; single; highly recommended for capability and sobriety; six years' first-class city references. N., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man; thoroughly competent; is a first-class valet; tall and good appearance; best personal and written city reference. E. J., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced man; Swiss; in a private family; best city references; permanent position for the Summer. Pagesy, 222 East 52d St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent man; single; long city reference. Can be seen at his present employer's, 9 East 35th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in private family; city or country; good city references. G. P., 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—Age, 30; height, 5 feet 10½ inches; English; single. 161 East 39th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young German; city or country. Butler, 489 Amsterdam Ave., store.

BUTLER.—By a competent Englishman. Apply Butler, 11 Lexington Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; man as first-class butler and valet; wife as first-class French cook; understands American cooking; first-class pastry and bread maker; take full charge in management of kitchen; best city reference. J. V., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife, lately arrived from London; together or separate; wife thoroughly understands French and English cooking; would take entire management of kitchen; last employer can be seen. Oliver, 266 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—A lady going abroad wishes a situation for her butler; young man; French; of good experience; honest, sober, and willing; disengaged May 1; present employer can be seen. Alfred, 671 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced and competent man; age, 38;

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Active and Excited Markets, with Prices Higher.

TRADING IN WHEAT WAS VERY HEAVY

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Firm—Provisions Higher—Cotton Lower—Coffee Quiet.

There was considerable excitement at the opening of the wheat trading, and prices were 2¼@2¼c higher than Saturday, as the West showed a sharp advance and European advices were of a bullish nature, while local shorts covered freely. A reaction was caused by longs liquidating, but later reports from the West sent prices up again and the close was steady. The sales reached 32,985,000 bushels, or the largest in about four years. Corn and oats were influenced by wheat and made a substantial advance. Provisions were higher, but rather quiet. Cotton followed Liverpool and closed lower with a fairly active local trade. Coffee was quiet and a shade easier.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat No. 2 red, elevator	65¾@	66
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	32¾@	33¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	55¾@	..
Flour, straight Spring	$3.25 @	$3.35
Flour, straight Winter	2.85 @	3.10
Cotton, middling uplands	6 15-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.50 @	14.00
Lard, Western steam	7.22½@	..
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	20 @	..
Sugar, granulated	3 15-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10½@	11¼
Coffee, Rio No. 7	16 @	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.55 @	..
Lead	3.07½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened excited and irregular, with prices 2¼@2½c higher, and a very heavy covering trade on local account, with cables higher and the West better, and free buying by foreign houses; prices declined 1@1¼c on the increase of 1,920,000 bushels in the amount on passage, advanced 2@2⅝c on light receipts and decreased clearances with considerable local covering, declined ⅛@¼c on foreign selling, and closed steady at 2¼@2¼c advance, with an active trade and largely in a switching way. Spot was in light supply and quoted 2¼c higher, with a moderate demand. Sales 64,000 bushels, for export, including 60,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1¼c over May, free on board, store, and 4,000 bushels do at ¼c over May, in store.

Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 2c over May prices, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9⅝c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 9½c over May free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board, No. 2 red, cash, 67c in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 75⅝c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 74⅛c....Clearances hence, 173,271 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 184,429 bushels....Receipts, 9,750 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 15,000 bushels; in the interior, 285,696 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouse decreased for the week 508,836 bushels, and 4,134,719 bushels, (2,135,576 bushels contract red and no No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 470,600 bushels, afloat. The visible supply shows a decrease of 1,860,000 bushels, or to 68,626,000 bushels, against 68,325,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts advanced 2@2⅛c on firmer cables, and following wheat and the West; declined ¾@1c with the West; rallied ⅝@⅞c on the decreased visible supply; and closed firm at ⅞@1c advance, with trading more active. Spot was scarce and firm, with demand light. Sales: 21,000 bushels steamer mixed at 52¼@52¼c in elevator....Receipts, 12,350 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 54,683 bushels; in the interior, 133,323 bushels....Clearances hence, 2,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 43,995 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse decreased for the week 80,956 bushels, or to 203,678 bushels, (15,000 bushels No. 2 corn and 132,023 bushels steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 492,000 bushels, or to 11,529,000 bushels, against 14,566,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were more active, and advanced ⅝@1c with wheat and corn, with shorts covering; declined ⅝@⅛c on the increased visible, closing firm at ⅛@⅜c advance for the day. Spot were dull but firm, at ¼@¼c advance. Sales, 42,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36½@36⅝c for 6,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37½@38c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 32⅝@32¾c for 6,000 bushels; No. 3, 32c; rejected mixed, 31c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 white, 33⅝@33¾c; track mixed, at 33@34⅜c for 2,000 bushels; track white, 36@40¼c for 28,000 bushels....Receipts, 56,700 bushels; exports, none. Stocks of oats in warehouse increased 167,264 bushels, or to 816,403 bushels; 157,109 2....The visible supply shows an increase of 515,000 bushels, or to 6,245,000 bushels, against 2,665,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
May	9,420,000	64 11-16@	65⅞	65⅞
June	1,029,000	65⅝ @	66⅜	66¼
July	15,730,000	65⅝ @	66⅞	66⅝
August	1,925,000	66 @	67	66⅝
September	2,870,000	64 7-16@	65⅝	65¼
December	2,020,000	68¾ @	69¾	69½
Total	32,985,000			

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	410,000	52¼@53¾	53¼
July	335,000	52¾@53⅝	53½
September	185,000	53⅜@54⅛	54
Total	930,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	....	....	32⅜
May	115,000	32⅝@33	32⅞
July	100,000	33½@33⅞	33⅜
No. 2 white—			
April	....	....	....
May	....	....	36½
	....	....	36⅝
	215,000		

FLOUR—The sharp advance in wheat caused a proportionate increase in the asking price of flour, and trading was thereby hindered. Sales, 35,600 bbls, including 2,000 bbls Kansas clear, at $2.85@$3; 500 sacks No. 2 Spring at $2.25, 7,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.65@$3.80, 3,700 bbls Winter straights at $2.90@$3.10, 3,500 bbls Winter clear at $3@$3.05, 450 bbls Winter patents at $3.50, 300 bbls supers at $2.40, 8,200 bbls city mill patents at $4.10, 6,000 bbls do clear at $3.35@$3.45, 1,750 bbls No. 2 at $2.75, and 1,500 bbls fine at $2.45....Arrivals, 8,110 bbls and 6,250 sacks; exports, 4,245 bbls and 24,195 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 34,605 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	.... @	$2.00@$2.15
Supers	$2.10@	....@ 2.40
No. 2	2.00@$2.15	2.30@ 2.60
No. 1	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.65
Clears	2.00@ 2.50	2.50@ 3.05
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.85@ 3.10
White wheat str'ts.	@	2.75@ 3.10
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.15
Special brands	2.90@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.50
City patents	....@	....@ 4.10
City clears	.... @	3.35@ 3.45
City No 2	.... @	....@ 2.75
City supers	.... @	....@ 2.45
City fine	.... @	....@ 2.45

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	....@ ....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.40@ ....
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@$2.75
Clears	2.20@ 2.50	2.50@ 2.90
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.35
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.60
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.30

RYE FLOUR—Higher and in demand; sales, 600 bbls We quote: Western and State superfine, $3@$3.20; fancy, $3.30@$3.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Fairly active and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.70; Esmeralda, $2.70; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@ $2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85@87½c; coarse meal, 97c; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Quiet and about steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.70@$4.15; cut, $4.05@ $4.40; ground, $3.75, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. We quote: 52@ 53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@58c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@ 72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 87½@90c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 87½@92½c; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseal, $18@$19, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—The movement in clover continues steady in fair volume to the home trade, and at well-sustained prices. Quoted at 10¼c for No. 1 and 10¾c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market is beginning to get in shape for the handling of larger lots, although no marked advance in prices is considered probable right away. In fact, all parties look upon the lard position as the keynote, and when the time comes for the packers to strengthen it, there are expectations for a revival of the compound lard trading to affect oil. The feeling on the part of dealers is that when the May deal on lard is settled, although its interest is not large, the packers will have taken away the main motive for manipulations to weak prices. As concerns the business in oil for the day, there were sellers of prime yellow at 27c, and 300 lots taken at that price, although general bidding is not over 26½c, with 200 bbls about prime yellow taken for export at 26½c. Besides, there were 500 bbls nice yellow taken for export at 28c, for the first half of May delivery. The Mediterranean is the main export buyer at present. Of good off-grade yellow sales of 100 bbls at 26c and 100 bbls at 26½c. The soap trade is also more freely interested, and if it can find sellers for future deliveries at an advance of 1¼c on current figures for spot, is inclined to negotiate for some large lots, as encouraged by the situation of tallow in its reduced offerings and higher prices. Sales of 1,500 bbls good off-grade yellow, for future deliveries, May and later, at 27½c. A large line of crude in bulk was taken up at the close of last week of South Carolina mill holdings, reaching equal to 4,000 bbls, on private terms. COCOANUT OIL is dull and steady. Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5¼c; Cochin is at 6@6¼c. LINSEED OIL is firm and in fair demand; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a small demand, with pure unracked white at 55c; racked yellow to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is in moderate demand; quoted at 54@55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—Oil opened and lowest, 195; highest, 211; closed, 210 bid here and at Oil City.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The temper was much stronger, although the dealings were not active. Pork closed at an advance of 7@10 points, lard at 7@10 points, and bacon at 5@ 8 points. The advance was more in sympathy with grain. The packers, however, were not offering much of the stuff, but seemed inclined to hold the market down as closely as possible, in order to shake out the outsiders, who have been generally for some time on the long side. There was not much export demand, however, as easier-priced stock is now arriving out freely, and satisfies foreign markets for the present. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day as 15,000 head. Exports from Atlantic ports last week were 6,009 bbls pork, 9,417,425 lb lard, and 12,722,350 lb bacon; same time last year, 9,266 bbls pork, 10,048,907 lb lard, and 9,198,420 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week, 3,376 bbls pork, 4,514,503 lb lard, and 11,742,785 lb meat; same time last year, 2,815 bbls pork, 7,453,533 lb lard, and 10,289,549 lb meats.

LARD—Western steam is up 5@8 points here, and, as following the West, where grain is stimulating the position more than any other feature. Export dealings at the West are moderate. A little cash demand prevails here. Sales of 250 tcs to a refiner on private terms, closing at about 7.22½c, and 250 tcs for export, early May delivery, at 7.25c. City steam is firm, with 6.50c bid and 6.62½c asked; sales of 110 tcs at 6.50@6.62½c. Options—Sales of 250 tcs May at 7.20c, and 500 tcs on private terms; April closed at 7.20c, nominal; May closed at 7.25c, nominal; July closed at 7.45c asked. Refined moves out slowly; Continent quoted at 7.50c; South American at 7.90c. Compound lard is taken up only moderately; quoted at 5.37½@5.62½c. At the West, April closed at 6.95c; May was at 6.95@7c, closing at 6.97@7c; July at 7.07½@ 7.15c, closing at 7.12@7.15c; September at 7.25@7.27½c, closing at 7.27c.

PORK—There was only a small export demand here, while prices were firmly held. Sale of 100 bbls mess. The West went up 17½c, per barrel, closing at an advance of 7@10c for the day, with the better grain position, without much activity in the product. April closed at $12.32; May was at $12.27½@$12.47½, closing at $12.37; July was at $12.52½@$12.70, closing at $12.65. Prices here are: For mess, $13.50@$14; family mess, $13@$14; short clear, in lots, $13.25 @$15.50.

BACON advanced 5@8 points, and displayed a moderate amount of animation. At the West, short ribs for April closed at 6.37½; May was at 6.32½@6.37½c; closing at 6.37½c; July was at 6.45@6.50c; closing at 6.50c; September at 6.60@6.65c; closing at 6.62c bid.

CUTMEATS—City meats are slow, with only small sales. Sales of 500 pickled hams, 12 lb average, at 9½c, with 40 bxs rib bellies on private terms. City pickled shoulders, 6c; 10-lb bellies, 7c; 12-lb do, 6¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 7¼c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12 lb, and 8¾c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams, 9¼c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¾c; fresh shoulders, 5¾c.

BEEF is sustained to firm prices, with steady demand. Packet, $8.50@$10; do, in tierces, $12@$14; family, $11@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$18; extra mess, in barrels, $8@$8.50; plate, $8.50@$9.

BEEF HAMS are held firmly, but rule quiet. At the West, $18.50@$19, the latter price for May delivery, while here $19.50 is quoted.

DRESSED HOGS are rather more firmly held, with fair demand. Receipts at the West, 41,519 head; same time last year, 44,266 heads. Chicago—Receipts, 26,000 head; unchanged, to 5c lower; $4.55@$5.10. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,343 head; active; heavy, and higher, steady; light average, 5c higher; $4.25@$4.30. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,047 head; $4.65@$4.95. St. Louis—Receipts, 2,301 head; lower; $4.40@$4.85. Omaha—Receipts, 1,500 head; opened slow; bidding 5c lower; $4.50 @$4.75. Pittsburg—Active; $5@$5.25. Kansas City—Receipts, 3,000 head; strong; $4.60@ $4.95. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers, $4.95@$5.05. Indianapolis—Receipts, 100 head; steady; $4.75@$5.10. Quotations here are 6⅝c for heavy, 6⅝c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 6¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6⅞@7c for pigs.

TALLOW—Is ⅛c higher, and strong. The sales are 300 hhds city at 4⅞c, closing at 4⅞c bid and 5c asked. The make now is closely sold, with only one or two lots on offer at the outside price. The business is wholly from the home soap trade, and is encouraged by an increasing business in manufactured goods. Australian is not offered under 5¼c and is, as a rule, at 5 5-16c; so at the price for city there is the proper difference in values. Of country, sales of 100,000 lb, in lots, at 4⅞@5⅛c, chiefly with 5c as the outside.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market is quiet and without important change, on moderate offerings; 8¾c might buy, but 9c is asked. For lard stearine, a quiet market and 9c a nominal price.

COFFEE.

Contracts were very quiet, and closed firm at unchanged prices to 10 points decline, influenced by the foreign markets. Havre was irregular, and ½@1f lower, and Hamburg quiet at partly ½ pfennig decline. Spot Rio was dull and easier at 16c for No. 7 and 14¾c for No. 8. Sales, 1,650 bags Maracaibo and 350 bags Central American on private terms. Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M. —May, 250 bags at 13.90c. Between Call and Close—May, 250 bags at 13.85c and 3,500 bags at 13.90c; July, 250 bags at 14.05c and 500 bags at 14.15c; September, 2,750 bags at 14c and 750 bags at 14.10c; October, 250 bags at 14c; December, 250 bags at 13.95c, 250 bags at 14c, and 250 bags at 14.10c; total, 9,000 bags. Total for day, 9,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Month.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
April	14.10@14.25	15.75@15.80
May	13.90@13.95	15.70@15.75
June	13.85@13.95	15.45@15.50
July	14.15@14.20	15.20@15.25
August	14.05@14.15	14.95@15.05
September	14.05@14.15	14.65@14.70
October	14.10@14.20	14.30@14.40
November	14.05@14.15	14.25@14.30
December	14.05@14.15	14.10@14.15

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	182,770
Arrivals	....
Total	182,770
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	4,176
Total stock in New-York to-day	178,594
Total stock in Baltimore	21,718
Arrivals	....
Total	21,718
Deliveries Saturday	100—21,618
Total stock in New-Orleans	39,416
Arrivals	....
Total	39,416
Deliveries Saturday	467—38,949
Total stock in other ports	....
Total stock in United States	60,567
Afloat from Rio per steam to April 20	239,161
Afloat from Rio per sail to April 20	69,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to April 20	21,000
Afloat from Victoria to April 17	113,000
	22,000
Total	225,000
	464,161
Same time 1894	521,120

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.80 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deal:

No. 1 Nom. above No. 7	No. 6 1.00 above No. 7
No. 2 Nom. above No. 7	No. 7 .. above No. 7
No. 3 2.75 above No. 7	No. 8 1.25 below No. 7
No. 4 2.25 above No. 7	No. 9 1.75 below No. 7
No. 5 1.50 above No. 7	No. 10 2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java, fancies	28 @21	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	20½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@20¼
Timor	22 @23½	Porto Cabello	17 @18¼
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19½@20¾
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17¾@18¾	Ocana	18 @20
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Bucara'ga	18¾@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18½@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19½@19½	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do, white	19 @20
Central American—		Oaxaca	19½@21¼
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	18¼@19½	Coban	19 @22
Do, washed	19¼@21½	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Mocha	25½@26½		

COTTON.

Contracts were active and lower, with longs realizing freely, and Europe reporting a decline of 4@5 points. The close was firm at a loss of 3@5 points, while the early trading was at 7@8 points' decline. Spot was quiet, with sales of 51 bales to spinners and 100 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7 3-16
Middling uplands	6 15-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	¼c on
Strict low middling	1-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	¼c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
April	6.81@6.84	6.77	6.75	400
May	6.83@6.84	6.83	6.75	10,300
June	6.73@6.74	6.75	6.68	30,000
July	6.73@6.79	6.79	6.72	15,600
August	6.82@6.83	6.34	6.75	129,700
September	6.83@6.84	6.84	6.77	18,000
October	6.89@6.90	6.88	6.80	32,100
November	6.91@6.92	6.92	6.84	9,900
December	6.96@6.97	6.96	6.93	3,000
January	7.02@7.03	7.03	6.93	9,600
February	7.06@7.08	....	....	....
Total				259,800

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, APRIL 26.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	632	3660	..	..	..	..
N. Orleans	1457	7114	..	..	..	..
Mobile	53	711	..	..	..	..
Savannah	954	1379	..	..	..	..
Charleston	296	635	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	..	42	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	563	646	..	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York	..	950	..	..	..	..
Boston	..	1479	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	1347	1615	..	..	..	..
West Point	525	647	..	..	..	..
Nep't News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco, Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6384	17698	..	..	..	..
This day last week	8401	20605	14406	8340	7944	11540
This day last year	4090	9267	6967	4596	4560	4743

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Offerings moderate and full prices ruling, with demand fair.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test—Nominal		Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—Demand very good and prices held firmly, with receipts light.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1¾@2¾
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java	3½@3¾
Good	4¾@4¾	Rice flour	2⅝@2½
Prime	5 @5¼	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅝@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6¾@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4		

SUGAR—Raw was in light demand at firm prices. Sales, 1,800 bags muscovado, 89° test, at 2 11-16c; 500 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3c, and 6,350 bags do, 96° test, at 2¼c, cost and freight. Refined in limited demand at steady prices.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	9-16@4⅜
Coarse powdered	4	3-16@4⅛
Granulated	3	15-16@4⅛
Cutloaf	4	9-16@4⅜
Crushed	4	9-16@4⅜
Powdered	4	3-16@4⅛
Coarse granulated	4	1-16@4¼
Fine granulated	3	15-16@4¼
Extra fine granulated	4	1-16@4¼
Con. granulated	4	1-16@4¼
Cubes	4	3-16@4¼
XXXX powdered	4	7-16@4⅜
Mold A	4	3-16@4⅛
Diamond A	3	15-16@4¼
Confectioners' A	3	13-16@4
Columbia A	3	11-16@3⅞
Windsor	3	11-16@3⅞
Ridgewood	3	11-16@3⅞
Phoenix A	3	11-16@3⅞
Empire A	3	9-16@3⅝
No. 6	3½	@3 11-16
No. 7	3	7-16@3⅝
No. 8	3⅜	@3 9-16
No. 9	3	5-16@3⅛
No. 10	3¼	@3 7-16
No. 11	3⅛	@3 5-16
No. 12	3	1-16@3¼
No. 13, (net)	3	@....
No. 14 (net)	2⅞	@....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS.—The steamer Cholerton has arrived with 3,003 bags of beans from Fiume. The demand for the foreign beans is so much lighter than was expected that owners have become quite anxious to sell, and lower prices are named on all grades. Best marks of medium and pea are jobbing at $1.90; some prime lines of medium have sold at $1.85, and low grades down to $1.80. The decline in imported stock has increased the weakness in domestic, and further concessions are being made on some kinds, especially small white. Receipts continue very light, but trade is uncommonly dull. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, per bushel, $2.65@$2.70; do, pea, $2.30@$2.40; do, medium, $2.05; do, white kidney, $2.35@$2.40; do, red kidney, $1.95@$2.05; do, turtle soup, $1.70@$1.75; do, yellow eye, $2.20@$2.25; do, lima, California, $3@$3.05; do, foreign, marrow, $2.25@$2.45; do, foreign, pea, $1.85@$1.90; do, foreign, medium, $1.80@$1.90; green peas, bbls, $1.05; do, bags, 97½c@$1; do, Scotch, $1.02½.

BUTTER—There is rather light trade, but desirable stock, particularly fancy, is in moderate offering, and the tone quite steady. Low grades are dull and freely offered.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	20 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	17½@18
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	16 @17
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	15 @15
Welsh tubs, extra	17 @17½
Welsh tubs, firsts	15½@16½
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @14
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western extra	20 @..
Creamery, firsts	18 @19
Creamery, seconds	15 @17
Creamery, thirds	12 @14
Imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	9 @11
Dairy, firsts	12½@13½
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8 @ 9
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	10 @11
Factory, fresh, seconds	8½@ 9
Factory, fresh, thirds	8 @..

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Dairy, firkins or tubs	8 @14
Western—	
Creamery, June	9 @15
Factory	7 @ 9

CHEESE—Demand is slow for both new and old stock, which are offered freely, with a weak tone to all grades.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, colored, choice	8	@..
State full cream, large, white, choice	7	@ 8
State full cream, fair to prime	7	@ 7½
State full cream, small, choice	9	@ 9¼
State full cream, small, fair to good	6	@ 8½
State light skims, Central N. Y., choice	6	@ 6½
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	4	@ 5
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	2½	@ 3
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., com	1½	@ 2
State full skims	1	@ 1½

OLD CHEESE.

State full cream, large, Sept., col., f'cy	11 @11¼
State full cream, large, Sept., white, f'cy	10½@11
State full cream, large, choice	9¾@10
State full cream, large, good to prime	8¼@ 9¾
State full cream, large, com. to fair	6 @ 8
State full cream, small, colored, f'cy	11 @11¼
State full cream, small, com. to prime	7 @10½
State part skims, Ch. Co., ch'e, large	6¼@ 7
State part skims, small, fair to prime	3½@ 5½
State part skims, Ch. Co., ch'e, large	5½@ 6
State part skims, fair to prime	3 @ 4½
State factory, part skims, common	2 @ 2½

EGGS—A firmer market, with a fair speculative interest.

State and Pennsylvania	13½@13¾
Western fresh-gathered, choice	13¼@13½
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	12 @12¾
Duck	20 @25
Goose	30 @35

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in light supply and firm. Cranberries very dull. Florida strawberries a little more plentiful, but moving well; prices unchanged, but top figures more extreme. We quote: Apples, Baldwin, per bbl, $3.50@$4.25; do, Spy, $3@ $4; russet, $2.50@$3.50; do, Ben Davis, $4@ $4.50; cranberries, Jersey, per crate, $2@$3; strawberries, Lawtey, per quart, 35@40c; do, other section of Florida, 25@35c.

FRUITS—DRIED—There is no improvement in the demand for evaporated apples, and with continued pressure to sell, prices lean in buyers' favor; no change in sundried; supply and demand both light; chops would sell pretty well if here; cores and skins steady. Very little doing in small fruits. California fruits have a steady jobbing demand, at about late prices. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, per lb, 7¾@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7¼c; do, common to fair, 6@6½c; do, sun-dried, 5¾@6½c; chops, 2¼@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 21c; cherries, 12@12¼c; blackberries, 5c; plums, State, 4½@5c; apricots, 6@9½c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@10c.

GAME.—Fresh snipe and plover in moderate supply and steady. We quote: Plover, golden, per doz., $2; do, grass, 50c@$1; English snipe, $1.50@$1.75; sand snipe, 25@30c; wild ducks, as to kind, per pair, 25c@$1.

HAY AND STRAW.—Market quiet. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lbs, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50c; clover, mixed, 55@60c; clover, 45@50c; rye straw, 40@60c; oat straw, 35@45c.

POULTRY—ALIVE.—Receipts to-day were 4 cars of Western. There was a little steadier feeling on fowls, and jobbers took the offerings promptly at 10c. Roosters and turkeys about steady. Ducks and geese quiet and unchanged. We quote: Spring chickens, per pair, 75c@$1; fowls, local and Western, 10c; do, Southern, 9c; roosters, young, 9c; do, old, 6c; turkeys, 10@12c; ducks, per pair, 50@90c; geese, 60c @$1.25; pigeons, 35@50c.

DRESSED.—Fresh fowls more plenty, but moving fairly, and held about as quoted on Saturday, with a steady market for choice. Turkeys scarce and firm. Long Island and Philadelphia poultry nominally unchanged in absence of fresh receipts. We quote for fresh killed: Turkeys, per lb, 10@14c; fowls, 10@10¼c; old cocks, 7c; ducks, Western, 8@12c; do, Long Island, Spring, 35@40c; chickens, Philadelphia, broilers, 30@40c; squabs, per doz., $1.50@ $2.25. We quote for No. 1 Western frozen: Turkeys, 12@15c; chickens, 12@14c; fowls, 10@10½c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 8@10c.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes quiet and easy, but the demand is quite fair for Bermuda and Floridays lots. Asparagus at full prices. Cabbages in demand for new; quiet for old. Kale firmer. Peas in fair supply, but choice find a good outlet. Tomatoes in light supply and inquired for. Old onions dull for the quality offering.

Asparagus, per dozen	$2.75@$6.00
Beets, Bermuda, per crate	2.00@ 2.50
Cabbage, domestic, per 100	5.00@ 6.00
Cabbage, imported, per 100	8.00@10.00
Celery, New-Orleans, per dozen roots	60@ 1.00
Onions, white, per bbl	2.00@ 6.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.00@ 2.50
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.00@ 2.50
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.00@ 2.25
Onions, State and Western, yellow, per bbl	1.00@ 1.75
Onions, Havana, per crate	1.25@ 1.50
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.60@ ..
Radishes, per 100 b

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Operators Work for a Reaction, but with Little Success.

SHARP ADVANCE IN THE COAL STOCKS

Unusual Activity and Strength in the Bond Market—Chicago Gas and the Low-Priced Specialties Active and Higher.

MONDAY—P. M.

Board room operators began the week by working strenuously for a reaction, which they are convinced is due because in the past couple of years all upward movements have been of short duration, and have been followed by declines which have more than wiped out the improvement. Lower prices from London favored the operation, but even with this the success achieved was only temporary and uncertain. There was excellent demand for all offerings at slight concessions, commission house buying being notable, and at the close of business the general list was, as a rule, higher than on Saturday. A marked feature of the day was the activity and strength of the bond market. The transactions in that branch footed up $3,558,700.

The coal stocks became prominent early in the day on the announcement that several of the Presidents of the New-York companies were in conference in Philadelphia with the Reading Receivers over a proposition involving a concession by the Reading, which it was thought might be agreed to and thus lead to an adjustment of the coal trade difficulties. The result of the conference was not known up to the close of business, but the buying of the coal stocks was so good that the Street was prepared to believe in a favorable outcome. The heaviest trading was in Reading (48,850 shares) and it advanced from 14½ to 15⅞, closing at 15¾, a net gain of 1¼ points. The other coalers were fairly active, but much less so than Reading, and at the close Delaware and Hudson was up 2¾, Jersey Central 1½, and Lackawanna 1⅝ points. The Granger stocks were less prominent than usual, and were slightly irregular. St. Paul lost ¼ and Burlington ⅜, while Northwestern gained ¼, and Rock Island was unchanged.

Among the low-priced specialties Kansas and Texas preferred and New-England were well to the front, with Tennessee Coal and Iron in fair demand. Kansas and Texas preferred advanced sharply in the first half hour to 33, but there met realizing orders which carried it back to 31⅝. There was good buying at the decline, and it closed with a net loss of only ¼. There is apparently no organized support to the stock and the buying was by investors, who recognize the desirability of the stock on account of the sound financial condition of the company. New-England in the early session fell back to 38¾, but then developed strength and moved up to 40½, closing at 40¼, a net advance of ⅞. Tennessee Coal and Iron was strong all day on buying by people who believe in the future of the property, and it closed ⅝ higher at 22½. The President of the company in the annual report recently issued announced that there had been no period in the existence of the company when he felt greater assurance as to its ability in the future to produce satisfactory results than at present. Its volume of business, he adds, is very large, the costs of production are the lowest known in this or any other country, and by reason of its magnitude any slight improvement in prices will yield a large profit.

Chicago Gas led the industrials in activity and strength, and it closed at its top price, 73¾, a net gain of 1⅞ points. There was no particular news on the property. The stock has been more or less dormant for some time, and has not enjoyed its share in the recent advance. At present prices it yields about 7 per cent. on the investment, and the continuance of its dividends is reasonably assured. Sugar showed signs of reacting, and it closed ¾ down. Distilling, General Electric, and Tobacco were unchanged at the close. Leather preferred scored a further advance of 1⅝ points.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were very active and strong. The record of transactions for the last year was again broken, to-day's total aggregating $3,558,700. While the business was well distributed, the dealings on the Atchison, Northern Pacific, and New-Albany issues were particularly heavy, and they all made sharp gains. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. F 4s	1¼
Cedar Falls & Minn. 1st	3
Col. Midland 1st	1¼
Col. Midland con. 4s	1
Duluth & I. R. 1st	1
East. Tenn. Reor. lien	1
Eliz., L. & B. S. 1st	1
General Electric deb. 5s	1½
Iowa Central 1st	1
L., N. A. & Chicago con	2
L., N. A. & Chicago gen. 5s	2¾
Northern Pacific 2d, c	2
Northern Pacific col. tr. notes	1
Ohio Southern gen	1½

DECLINED.

Chicago Gas L. & Coke 1st	2

Government bonds were firm. The 5s and 4s, coupon, of 1907, advanced ⅛, while the 4s, coupon, 1925, declined ¼. The sales on call were $14,000 4s, coupon, of 1925, at 121, and $25,000 5s, coupon, at 116⅛. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	90	..
4s, c., 1907	111¾	111⅞
4s, c., 1907	112¼	112⅜
4s, r., 1925	119¾	120¼
4s, c., 1925	120½	121
5s, c., 1904	116	116½
5s, c., 1904	116	116½
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102¼	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅜	..

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money shows no particular change. The moderate demand is more than satisfied by the amount offered. Rates were 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was quiet. The demand shows a tendency to increase, and some choice paper is to be had. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent. for high-grade four months' commission-house acceptances as well as for four months' single names, 5@5½ per cent. for six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for those less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $75,719,595, and the balances were $5,793,801. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $551,313.

Money in London, on call, ½ per cent., closing at ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 13-16@¾ per cent.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Bay State Gas	1½
Chicago Gas	1⅞
Delaware & Hudson	2¾
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1⅝
Iowa Central pf	2½
L., N. A. & Chicago pf	1¾
National Lead pf	1
New-York Central	1½
New-York & New-England	1½
Oregon Short Line & U. N	1½
Philadelphia & Reading	1¼
Pullman Car	3
United States Leather pf	1⅝

DECLINED.

American Sugar Ref	⅝
Lake Erie & Western	⅝
Michigan Central	⅝
United States Cordage stfd	1

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	147½	147½	147½	147½	143	148	15
Alton & Terre Haute	40	40	40	40	38	40	33
American Cotton Oil	27½	28½	27½	27⅝	27½	28	2,325
American Cotton Oil pf	77	77	76¼	76¼	76	77	722
American Express	113	113	113	113	112	114	5
*American Sugar Refining	106	106⅝	105⅜	105½	105½	105⅝	27,897
*American Sugar Refining pf	96¾	97⅛	96¾	97	96¾	97¼	501
*American Tobacco	99	90⅝	99	99	98¾	99	2,349
American Tobacco pf	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	108	110	5
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	6⅜	6⅜	6	6	5⅞	6	5,670
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1	1	1	1	1⅛	300
Baltimore & Ohio	56	56	55½	56	55½	56	700
*Bay State Gas	15	16½	15	16½	17	18	2,050
Canada Southern	52⅜	52⅜	52½	52⅝	52	52½	930
Canadian Pacific	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44¼	45¼	220
Chesapeake & Ohio	19	19	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	18¾	3,470
Chicago Gas	72	73⅝	71¾	73⅝	73¾	73⅞	31,323
Chicago & East. Illinois pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	98	110
Chicago & Northwestern	97	97⅛	96⅝	97	96⅞	97	8,453
Chicago & Northwestern pf	141	141	141	141	141	..	50
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	74⅜	74⅜	74	74	74	74⅛	5,060
C., C., C. & St Louis	40⅞	41	40	40⅞	40⅞	41	3,703
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	60⅜	61⅛	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅝	11,035
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	117⅞	118	117⅞	118	117⅞	118½	315
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	66½	68⅜	66¼	66½	66½	66⅝	4,500
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	7	7	7	7	6¾	7⅛	150
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	26⅝	26⅝	26	26	26	26¼	1,000
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf	67	67	67	67	65	65	10
Consolidated Gas Company	135¼	136	135⅝	135⅝	135	136	605
Delaware & Hudson	127½	130	127¼	129½	129¼	129½	4,361
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160½	162¼	160⅜	161½	161¼	161⅜	4,620
Denver & Rio Grande	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13½	14	410
Denver & Rio Grande pf	40⅜	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜	40½	40⅞	400
Dist. & C. F., 2d in. pd	15	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	15	15⅛	3,350
Dist. & C. F., 3d in. pd	15¾	16¼	15⅞	16	16	16¼	8,245
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97	97⅜	120
Flint & Père Marquette pf	36	36	36	36	35	40	100
General Electric	33½	33⅞	33¼	33⅝	33½	33¾	2,165
Great Northern pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	103	105	20
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	⅞	1½	300
Illinois Central	90½	90½	90½	90½	91	91½	30
Iowa Central	8½	8¾	8½	8½	8¼	8½	550
Iowa Central pf	26	26½	26	26½	25½	27	255
*Keely Motor	4½	4½	4½	4½	..	..	50
Laclede Gas	26½	26½	26¼	26½	26½	27	520
Lake Erie & Western	21⅜	21⅞	20¾	20½	20⅜	20¾	2,250
Lake Erie & Western pf	78	78	77½	77½	77½	78	571
Lake Shore	141½	141½	141½	141⅝	141	141½	110
*Long Island Traction	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9½	10	805
Louisville & Nashville	54⅝	55½	54⅝	54⅞	54⅝	54⅞	4,490
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	7¾	8½	7¾	8	8	8½	3,319
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	26¼	28¼	26¼	27⅝	27¼	28	3,095
Manhattan Consolidated	117⅜	117⅞	117⅜	117⅝	117⅜	118¼	1,050
*Metropolitan Traction	90	90	90	90	..	..	100
Mexican National certs	2⅜	2⅝	2¼	2¼	2⅜	2⅝	200
Michigan Central	100⅜	100⅞	100	100¼	90⅜	100½	610
Missouri Pacific	25⅜	25⅜	25	25	24¾	25	1,090
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	16⅞	16⅞	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½	1,600
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	32	33	31⅝	31⅜	31¾	32	12,611
Mobile & Ohio	18	18	18	18	18	18½	200
*National Lead Company	34½	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	34	4,860
*National Lead Company pf	89	89¼	89	89	88¼	89	687
*National Starch 2d pf	25	25	25	25	26	35	5
New-Jersey Central	95	97⅜	95	96¼	96¾	96¾	4,412
New-York Central	99	99¼	99	99¼	98¾	99¼	1,922
New-York & N. E., all in. pd	39¼	40½	38¾	40½	40	40¼	14,710
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15¼	14½	15	60
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	29⅜	30	29⅜	29⅜	29	30	1,350
New-York, L. E. & Western	11⅜	11½	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	2,840
New-York, Sus. & Western	12	13⅜	12	12⅞	12⅜	13⅜	2,075
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	36½	37⅛	36½	36⅝	36⅜	37	3,200
Norfolk & Western	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝	3⅞	160
Norfolk & Western pf	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15½	16	100
North American	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	255
Northern Pacific	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾	20
Northern Pacific pf	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19½	19½	20	625
Ohio Southern	14	15	14	15	15	..	300
Ontario & Western	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17¼	17	17⅛	1,370
Oregon S. L. & U. N	7	8	7	8	8	8½	710
Pacific Mail	24	24¼	24	24	23⅞	24	1,205
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	5	250
Philadelphia & Reading	14½	15⅞	14½	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	48,850
Pittsburg & Western pf	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼	29	30	100
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	18	18⅛	18	18	17⅝	18½	815
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	49¼	49½	49¼	49½	..	..	300
Pullman Palace Car Co	168	168	168	168	165½	168	240
Quicksilver pf	18	18	18	18	17	18	100
Rio Grande Western	17	17	17	17	16¾	17½	200
St. Louis Southwestern	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5¾	900
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	1,070
St. Paul & Duluth	27	27	27	27	27	28	200
St. Paul & Omaha	34⅜	35	34⅜	35	34½	35	700
Southern Pacific	17⅜	17½	17¼	17¼	17	17⅜	300
Southern Railway	12⅛	12⅝	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	4,650
Southern Railway pf	35	35	34½	34½	34⅜	34¾	932
Tennessee Coal & Iron	21½	22⅜	21¼	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	3,250
Texas Pacific	10¼	10½	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	1,765
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich	2	2	2	2	1⅞	2	110
Union Pacific	13	13⅛	12¾	13	12¾	12⅞	1,300
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅝	5⅜	5½	750
United States Cordage	5⅞	6	5¾	5⅞	5⅞	6	1,224
United States Cordage pf	9½	10¾	9	9¾	9½	10	992
United States Cordage stfd	18	18	18	18	17½	19	154
United States Rubber	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39⅜	39⅞	130
United States Rubber pf	94	94	94	94	93½	94	280
*United States Leather	14¼	14½	14⅛	14½	14⅛	14¾	2,835
*United States Leather pf	78	79⅜	78	79⅜	78¾	79	3,897
Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	7	300
Wabash pf	16¾	16⅞	16	16⅞	16	16¼	3,501
Western Union Telegraph	88¾	89⅜	88¾	88⅞	88¾	88⅞	4,392
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	215
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43	44½	200
Wisconsin Central	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4½	180
Total sales							297,119

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Union Con	.60	.60	.60	.60	..	..	200

Bonds.

Atch, Col & Pac 1st 5,000	36¼	Cleve & Pitts S F 5,000	119
Atch, Top & S F 4s 13,000	71½	Colorado Mid 4s 15,000	23¼
18,000	71⅜	5,000	23⅜
5,000	71⅞	2,000	23½
$4,000	72	2,000	23⅝
10,000	71⅜	13,000	24
3,000	71⅝	Col, H V & Tol 5s 10,000	92
35,000b3	71⅜	5,000	92¼
1,000	71½	3,000	92⅜
4,000	71⅝	Den & Rio Grande 4s 1,000	84
5,000	71¾	Det, M & M L G 1,000	23
15,000	71½	Dul & Iron G 1st 7,000	95
2,000	71⅝	East Tenn Reor Lien 4-5s 5,000	83
8,000	71½	E T, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 8,000	106
10,000	71⅝	Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 2,000	97
27,000	71¾	Erie 5th Ext Gold 4s 1,000e	102
10,000	71⅝	Flint & P M Port Huron Div 5s 3,000	84
37,000	71⅜	3,000	85
75,000	71⅝	Gal Har & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s 5,000	91¾
66,000	72	10,000	92
3,000	72⅛	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 22,000	91
234,000	72¼	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 1st 15,000	105
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 15,000	22⅞	Hock V, O & T 1st 4s 14,000	91½
1,000	23⅛	Hock V, O & T 1st 5s 5,000	103
5,000	23¼	3,000	103¼
20,000s3	23	Iowa Central 1st 5s 10,000	87½
5,000	23	11,000	87
15,000	22⅞	Kan Pac 6s, 1895 18,000	106
5,000	23	Kan Pac 6s, 1896 2,000	106½
5,000	23⅛	5,000	106⅞
10,000	23¼	Laclede Gas L Co of St Louis 1st 5s 9,000	91⅛
Broadway & 7th Av Cons 5s 22,000	91	Lo, N A & Chi Cons 5,000	98½
15,000	110¼	6,000	98⅞
Brooklyn Elev 1st 10,000	96	1,000	98½
Bur, C R & N 1st Collat Trust 5s 1,000	96⅜	3,000	99
2,000	96½	Lo, N A & Chi G M 5,000	71
2,000	96⅜	5,000	71½
1,000	96⅞	13,000	72
1,000	97	5,000	71⅜
2,000	97⅛	5,000	72
Canada So 2d 1,000	103⅜	3,000	72¼
5,000	103½	2,000	72⅜
Cedar F & Min 1st 2,000	128	Mex Int 1st 4s 10,000	70⅝
Cen R & B Co of Ga Collat Gold 5s 3,000	95	5,000	70¾
Ches & O Con 5s 1,000	106½	5,000	71
Ches & O Gen 4½s 18,000	107	13,000	72
5,000	75¾	5,000	71⅜
1,000	75⅝	5,000	72
1,000	75¾	3,000	72¼
1,000	75⅝	2,000	72⅜
15,000	75½	Mex Int 1st 4s 10,000	71¾
10,000	75⅝	5,000	72
8,000	75¾	3,000	99
5,000	76	Lo, N A & Chi G M 5,000	71
Ches & O 6s, 1911 1,000	116½	5,000	71½
C & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 2,000	93	13,000	72
Chi & Ind Coal 1st 4,000	100½	5,000	71⅜
C, B & Q Conv 5s 15,000	99½	5,000	72
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s 5,000	100½	3,000	72¼
Chi G L & C Co 1st 1,000	93	2,000	72⅜
Chi & Ind Coal 1st 4,000	100½	Mex Int 1st 4s 10,000	70⅝
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 21,000	45½	5,000	70¾
10,000	45⅝	4,000	71
2,000	45⅞	Mil & St Paul 1st 2,000	112½
18,000	46	Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 11,000	88¼
58,000	45⅞	11,000	89
12,000	45⅝	4,000	122½
5,000	45½	5,000	123
5,000	45⅞	1,000	123¼
10,000	45⅝	Minn & St L 1st Iowa Extension 3,000	123
10,000	45⅝	Mo, K & T 1st 4s 14,000	84½
Chi & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s 27,000	121½	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 10,000	58¾
30-Yr Deb 5s 15,000	105¼	10,000	58¼
14,000	105½	15,000	58⅝
1,000	105¾	1,000	58¾
Chi & N W Ext 4s 4,000	99	7,000	58⅝
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 25,000	101¾	1,000	59
23,000	102	10,000	59¼
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 26,000	90	31,000	59
1,000	90¼	2,000	59¼
1,000	90	12,000	59
Clev, C C & St L St Louis Div 4s 14,000	91½	Mo, Kan & East 1st 6,000	87⅛
Consumers Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s 3,000	85	Mo, K & T of T 5s 10,000	81¼
Colorado Mid 1st 5,000	70⅜	1,000	81¼
6,000	71	Mo Pac 1st, Cons 35,000	93
6,000	71½	Mob & Ohio G M 4s 5,000	65½
5,000	72	N Y Cent Deb 5s 1,000	106¼
		N Y Elev 1st 24,000	108⅜
Total sales			

N Y, L E & W Funded 5s, Coup 1,000	54	Phil & Read Defd Inc 25,000	3½
D M & Co Eng Certs Stamped 1,000	54	5,000	3⅝
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs 2,000	138½	25,000	3⅝
Small Bonds		42,000	3½
N Y, Ont & W Refunding 4s 4,000	89½	Pitts & W 1st 5,000	81
Nor Pac 1st, Coup 11,000	117¼	P, C, C & St L 4½s Series A 1,000	106
Nor Pac 1st, Reg 20,000	116½	Rio Grande W 1st 5,000	70
15,000	117	5,000	70¼
10,000	116½	13,000	70⅜
Nor Pac 2d, Coup 10,000	90⅝	11,000	70¾
10,000	90⅞	15,000	70⅝
5,000	91⅜	2,000	70¾
6,000	92	8,000	70⅝
4,000	92½	12,000	70⅞
Nor Pac 3d, Coup 1,000	59¼	St L & Ir Mt 5s 5,000	76¾
25,000	59⅜	St L & Ir Mt 1st Ext 5s 10,000	102½
10,000	60	St L & S F Con 4s 1,000	52
1,000	60¼	St L & S F 2d Inc 16,000	28¼
4,000	60	10,000	28¾
Nor Pac Cons 5s 80,000	31¾	6,000	28¼
12,000	31⅞	1,000	28½
36,000	32	10,000	28¾
10,000	31⅞	5,000	28⅝
21,600	32	3,000	28⅞
28,000	32¼	St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s 3,000	118½
10,000	31⅞	San An & Ar P 4s 16,000	61⅜
15,000	32	6,000	61⅜
4,000	32¼	22,000	61½
1,000	32¼	So Pac, N Mex 1st 10,000	102¼
2,000	32	5,000	102
13,000	32¼	So Ry 1st 5s 30,000	89⅛
6,000	32¾	3,000	89
Trust Receipts 10,000	31½	5,000s15F	89
24,000	31⅞	5,000	89
13,000	32	1,000s15F	89
Nor Pac Col Tr Notes 10,000	78	40,000	89
10,000	79	8,000	89
8,000	79⅛	11,000	89⅛
5,000	79⅝	Tenn C, I & R 6s Birm Div 1st 10,000	85
10,000	79	1,000	85½
20,000	80	Tenn Div 6s 4,000	84
5,000	79½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 11,000	89⅜
5,000	79	20,000	89½
Nor Pac Term 1st 18,000	100	2,000	89⅝
12,000	100½	2,000	89⅞
Nor Pac & Mon 2d 2,000	74¾	Tex & Pac 2d Inc 5,000	26½
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 6,000	91	4,000	26⅝
7,000	91½	21,000	26¾
Ohio, R & G M 4s 8,000	47	10,000	26⅞
2,000	47½	10,000	27
1,000	48	3,000b3	27
1,000	48¼	2,000	26⅞
1,000	48½	35,000	27
Ore Imp 1st 1,000	99	25,000b5F	27
2,000	99½	1,000	26⅞
1,000	99¾	49,000	27
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 1,000	51	2,000	26⅞
3,000	51¼	5,000	27
3,000	51	To L, A A & Cad 6s Trust Receipts 2,000	69¾
1,000	51⅜	Tol, A A & G T 1st Trust Co Certs 1,000	81¼
10,000	51	Tol, Peo & W 4s Fd Coup July, '96, on 14,000	72
Ore R & N 5s Trust Co Certs 1,000	90	Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Co Certs 20,000	62
5,000	90⅝	1,000	61¾
Ore S L & U N Con Trust Receipts 2,000	41	Union Elev 1st 6s 5,000	96½
Peo G & C of Chi 1st Cons 6s 9,000	91	5,000	96⅜
Phil & Reading 1st Pf Inc 10,000	20¼	Union Pac 6s, 1896 1,000	104¼
30,000	20⅜	U P Ext S F 8s 1,000	94
30,000	20⅝	Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes Stamped 1,000	87
8,000	20⅜	U P, Den & Gulf 1st 11,000	36½
2d Pf Inc 10,000	16½	17,000	36
5,000	16⅝	U S Leather Co 6s 5,000s3	113¾
5,000	16¾	Wabash 1st 5s 2,000	106¼
20,000	17	11,000	106½
10,000	17¼	Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 5,000	70
17,000	17⅜	5,000	69¾
5,000	17¼	Wabash Deb, Ser B 10,000	24¼
10,000	17	1,000	24½
5,000	17¼	West Shore Gtd 4s 5,000	105⅝
5,000	17	1,000	105¼
3d Pf Inc 10,900	17⅞	W N Y & Penn 1st 2,000	106¾
10,000	11¾	Wilkes & East 1st 10,000	94¾
20,000	12	Wis Cen Co 1st 8,000	53⅜
20,000	12¼	Wis Cen Co Inc 2,000	9⅜
10,000	12½		
5,000	12⅜		
5,000	12½		
Phil & Read Gen 4s 12,000	75		
10,000	75¼		
Trust Co Certs 30,000	67½		
5,000	67¾		
5,000	67⅝		
30,000	67¾		
St L S W 1st 20,000	74		
1,000	73¾		
11,000	73½		

	$3,558,700

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in whi ch there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Telegraph & Cable	91	..
B. & O. Southwestern pf., new	5	7
B. & So. Illinois pf	135	..
Boston Air Line pf	101½	103
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	62
Cedar F. & M.	4	9
Central Pacific	17¼	17¾
Chicago & Alton	147	150
Chicago & Alton pf	167½	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	158
Col. Fuel & Iron	24	25½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	65	..
Col. & Hocking Coal	6	6½
Commercial Cable	141	..
Consolidated Coal	29	31
D., M. & Ft. D.	6	7½
D., M. & Ft. D. pf	32	..
*D., S. S. & A.	4¾	5¾
*D., S. S. & A. pf	33	10
Erie Tel. & Tel	50½	..
Evansville & T. H.	40	50
Flint & P. M.	14½	15
Green Bay & W. pf., t. r.	1½	2½
Homestake	20	22
Kanawha & Michigan	9	10
Keokuk & Des Moines	2¼	3
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	13	..
Laclede Gas pf	84	86
Louisville, St. Louis & T	1	4
Mahoning Coal R.	115	..
Manhattan Beach	3	6
Mexican Central	9	10
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	26½	28
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	47	48
Minn. Iron	46

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000 000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET
LV. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.L.SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TR... CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government, Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, and 15 Broad St.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight.
Branch office, 252 5th Av., corner 25th St., 87 Hudson St., and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

State, City & County Bonds
BOUGHT & SOLD.
Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
H. Walters Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.	

Storage Vaults For OLD BOOKS, VOUCHERS, &c.
Produce Exchange
Safe Deposit & Storage Co.

1st Mtge. 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
COLUMBUS AND 9TH AVE. R. R. CO.,
and of the
Lexington Ave. and Pavonia Ferry R. R. Co.
Dated, 1895. Due, 1995.
Guaranteed by the
Metropolitan Street R'y Co. of N. Y.
For Sale by
HENRY BROS.,
72 BROADWAY.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FIRST MTGE. 5 PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS OF THE EAST TENNESSEE, VA. & GA. R'Y CO. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. of N. Y. THURSDAY, April 25th, 1895, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due May 1, 1895, and will reopen May 1 at 10 A. M.
W. G. C. EWEN, Sec'y Southern R'y Co.
New-York, April 17, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Meetings and Elections.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
New-York, April 13, 1895.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 29, 1895. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from April 13 to April 29, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking house, corner of Nassau and Cedar Sts., on MONDAY, May 13, 1895, at 12 o'clock.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Aluminum Printing Plate Company will be held at 223 East Forty-ninth Street, WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., in accordance with the following by-law:
The annual meeting of stockholders of the company shall be held at the offices of the company, in the City of New-York, on the fourth Wednesday in April of each year. Notice of the annual meeting shall be given by publishing the same and this by-law at least once a week for two weeks in some newspaper published in the City of New-York; and notice shall also be given by the Secretary of said company in writing at least ten days before said meeting by mailing such notice to the address of each stockholder, as such address shall appear on the books of the company.
LOTHROP L. BULLOCK, Secretary.
New-York, April 13, 1895.

OFFICE
of the
SPANISH-AMERICAN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY CONSOLIDATED.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Spanish-American Light and Power Company, Consolidated, for the election of Directors and four members of the Advisory Board at Havana and two Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 15 WALL ST. in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1895, at 11 O'CLOCK in the forenoon.
The polls will be open at 11 o'clock and close at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will cose on the 25th day of April, and will open on the 15th day of May.
Dated New-York, April 10, 1895.
ANTONIO CUYAS, JR., Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, O., April 1, 1895.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 1st day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Detroit, Mich., April 1, 1895.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.,
New-Brunswick, N. J., March 28, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company, in New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, May 21, 1895, at 12 o'clock M.
The transfer books will be closed at 12 M., Saturday, April 27, 1895, and will reopen May 22, 1895. By order of the Executive Committee,
CHARLES L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-AMSTERDAM.
New-York, April 19, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking rooms on WEDNESDAY, May 1, prox. Polls will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed on the evening of 20th inst. and reopened May 2.
N. J. H. EDGE, Cashier.

April 17, 1895.
Notice is hereby given of an election for seven (7) Trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and for three Inspectors, to be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 177 and 179 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, May 6, 1895, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.
Transfer books will close April 25, 1895, and reopen May 7, 1895.
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Lawrence Electric Co. will be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 130 and 132 Pearl St., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 7, 1895, at 12 M. Transfer books will be closed from 1st to 15th May.
By order of the board,
D. P. HELFRICH, Secty.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, May 2, at No. 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Sec'y.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, April 24, 1895,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
Consld. 7 p. c. Bds. Regstd., 1902. (By order of executors.)
$20,000 N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1903.
$50,000 Michigan Central R. R. 7 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1902.
$10,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1917.
$10,000 Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Genl. Consld. 7 p. c. Bds. Regstd., 1902.
$20,000 Chicago & Northwestern R. R. 7 p. c. Consol. Skg. Fund Bds., 1915.
$15,000 Chicago & Northwestern R. R. 5 p. c. Skg. Fund Bds. Regstd., 1929.
$50,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. 7 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1903.
$10,000 Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. 6 p. c. Consol. Mtge. Bds., 1911.
$15,000 Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R. R. 6 p. c. Consol. Mtge. Bds., 1930.
$50,000 Morris & Essex R. R. Consold. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., Regstd., 1915.
$50,000 Central R. R. of New-Jersey 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Gold Bds., Regstd., 1987.
$50,000 Lehigh Valley R. R. 1st Mtge. 4½ p. c. Gold Bds., 1940.
$20,000 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1917. (McMinnville Branch.)
$50,000 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis R. R. 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1928.
$50,000 Louisville & Nashville R. R. Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1931.
25 shs. 5th Avenue Bank, N. Y.
50 shs. Lincoln National Bank.
100 shs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
200 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
1 Membership N. Y. Metal Exchange. (By order of administrators.)
40 shs. Celluloid Manufacturing Co.
50 shs. Commercial Building Investment Co. of Sioux City, Iowa.
100 shs. N. Y. Phonograph Co.
76 shs. Automatic Phonograph Exhibition Co.
1 Membership Larchmont Manor Park Society. (By order of executor estate Albert C. Hallam, deceased.)
24 shs. Paterson, Passaic and Rutherford Electric R'y Co. (For account of whom it may concern.)
39 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
30 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
52 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
25 shs. Central Park, North & East River R. R.
75 shs. Tradesmen's National Bank.
$12,000 N. Y. & Perry Coal & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., (Trust Co. Receipts.) Hypd.
$360 do do for coupons due Nov., 1892, (Hypd.)
100 shs. Sailfield Publishing Co.
50 shs. Bishop Fiber Co.
$16,500 Railroad Equipment Co. 6 p. c. Special Trust Loan, due Oct. 1, 1895, Series A E.
$1,000 Milwaukee Street R'way Co. 5 p. c. Consld. Mtge. Bds., 1920.
30 shs. H. B. Claflin & Co., common.
40 shs. H. B. Claflin & Co., 2d pfd.
60 shs. H. B. Claflin & Co., 1st pfd.
$8,000 Sheppard Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fund 6 p. c. Bds., (Hypd.)
100 shs. Indianapolis Gas Co.
15 shs. Terre Haute & Logansport R. R.
$6,000 New-Orleans & Pacific R. R. Land Grant Bds.
750 shs. Cavanal Coal & Mining Co., (Hypd.)
28 shs. Fourth National Bank.
13 shs. Barney & Smith Car Co. pf.
$25,000 Santa Fé, Prescott & Phoenix R'way Co., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1942, Sept., 1894, Coups., (Hypd.)
20 shs. Broadway & Seventh Avenue R. R.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, April 23, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shares Clinton Bank, $100 each.
150 shares of the corporation of Phillips, Doup & Company, $50 each, (hypothecated.)
10 shares Western Union Telegraph Co., $100 each.
10 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each.
Manhattan Trust Co.'s receipt for 41 mortgage bonds U. S. Book Company of New-York, $1,000 each, and for $70 per bond paid thereon as per "Bondholders' Agreement."
Note of John W. Lovell, dated Dec. 12, 1892, due March 28, 1893, for $35,000.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Dividends.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, 330 Bowery.
New-York, April 19, 1895.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared an annual dividend of 16 PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after May 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed until May 2.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New-York, April 19, 1895.
EIGHTY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend was declared this day of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after May 1.
Transfer books closed until May 2.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

GERMANIA BANK,
215 Bowery,
New-York, April 19, 1895.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after May 1 next.
The transfer books will remain closed to May 2.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

Dividends.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL first mtge. 4 Per Cent. registered bonds of the CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO R'Y CO. and of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 Per Cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. & St. L. Ry Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., THURSDAY, April 25th, 1895, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1895, and will reopen May 1, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 16th, 1895.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
April 18, 1895.
The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 1, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.
Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., April 19, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1895.
F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, March 27, 1895.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6, prox.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
128 Broadway, New-York, April 19, 1895.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1 proximo.
Transfer books will close this day and reopen May 6 proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL STARCH M'F'G. CO.
Office of the Treasurer, No. 1 Broadway,
New-York, April 19, 1895.
The coupons due May 1, 1895, on the bonds of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid on Wednesday, May 1, 1895, upon presentation at the Chase National Bank, New-York.
CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES PUZZLED

They Have as a Prisoner a Man Caught Stealing on Shipboard.

The authorities at Ellis Island have in custody Diss Champe, a Belgian, thirty four years old, who boarded the Berlin at Southampton and came to this city. He was in the steerage, and while on the voyage relieved many of his fellow-passengers of such small articles as he took a fancy to and could pick up unobserved. He put them in his old carpet bag and stowed it away under his straw mattress.

Those who had been robbed complained, but Champe was not detected until he began stealing from the officers' quarters, to which he gained access unobserved. It was after one of his succesful trips to an officer's room that the steerage steward saw him take his carpet bag from his berth and crowd something into it. The man's actions and the fulness of the bag aroused the steward's suspicion, and he ordered him to open it. Champe declined to do so until compelled, and then the bag was found to contain all of the missing articles—watches, chains, clocks, &c.

A complaint was made against Champe and he was placed under arrest on board ship, and on arrival was turned over to the immigration officers, who now do not know what to do with him. They cannot allow him to land, and they cannot compel him to return to Southampton, as the thefts were committed on the high seas, under the English flag.

Struck Geese with a Shovel.

Michael Flynn, a fireman on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer City of Para, is in the custody of the United States Marshals in this city, and is being held to await the effect of a blow with a shovel that he struck Fireman John Geese April 18, while on the high seas.

Geese, who has been unconscious ever since he was struck, was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. He is suffering from concussion of the brain, and is not expected to recover.

J. C. Kelley Must Give $200,000 Bonds.

John C. Kelley, who has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Brooklyn District by President Cleveland, is obliged to give bonds in the sum of $200,000. Mr. Kelley does not intend to ask his friends to become his bondsmen, but will depend on a guaranty company. He expects to take charge of the office in the latter part of the week.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 22—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 71s 3d; prime mess firm at 60s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, firm at 58s 9d; do, medium, firm at 53s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 44s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 33s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 34s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 32s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, firm at 32s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, firm at 28s 6d. Cheese—American finest white dull at 48s; do, colored, dull at 49s 6d. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 18s. Spirits of turpentine firm at 29s 6d. Resin—Common firm at 4s 1½d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 35s. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 1½d; No. 2 red Spring firm at 5s 4½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 6s. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 4s 3¾d; April steady at 4s 3¾d; May steady at 4s 3¾d; June steady at 4s 4d. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at £2@£3. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 14,900 quarters; from Pacific ports, 10,000 quarters; from other sources, 42,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 16,300 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed irregular; American middling, low middling clause, April delivery, 3 33-64@3 34-64d, value; April and May delivery, 3 33-64@3 34-64d, value; May and June delivery, 3 34-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 3 35-64@3 36-64d, value; July and August delivery, 3 36-64@3 37-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 38-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 3 39-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 3 40-64@3 41-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 41-64@3 42-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 3 43-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 3 44-64d, sellers.

LONDON, April 22—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined petroleum, 7½d per gallon. Spirits of petroleum, 5½d. Pea Rosin—Common, 11s@11s 1½d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 8s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—April, 9s 2¼d; August, 9s 7½d.

ANTWERP, April 22.—At the closing of the wool sales here Saturday 2,200 bales of better quality were offered. The competition was more active, but prices were unchanged. The sales were as follows: Buenos Ayres, 109 bales at 60@150f per 100 kilos; Montevideo, 531 bales at 75@145f. There are available 12,825 bales of Plate River and 1,100 bales of various other kinds.

HAVANA, April 22.—Sugar steady, with a moderate demand. Exchange—On the United States, short sight, gold, 7@8 premium; on London, 17½@18½ premium.

BREMEN, April 22.—Petroleum, 10 marks 75 pfennigs for American.

COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, April 22.—Cotton firm; middling, 6 5-16c; low middling, 6c; good ordinary, 5⅝c; net receipts, 1,379 bales; gross, 1,479 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,244 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 43,470 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 22.—Cotton easy; good middling, 6⅞c; middling, 6⅝c; low middling, 6c; good ordinary, 5 11-16c; net receipts, 7,114 bales; gross, 7,196 bales; sales, 2,150 bales; stock, 272,045 bales.

GALVESTON, April 22.—Cotton firm; middling, 6⅝c; low middling, 6c; good ordinary, 5⅝c; net and gross receipts, 3,660 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,125 bales; sales, 2,830 bales; stock, 53,503 bales.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BUFFALO, April 22.—Spring wheat quiet; steady for No. 1 hard at 10c over Chicago May for car lots; No. 1, 9¼@9½c over. Sales, 11,000 bushels, in lots, 70¼@70¾c; closing: No. 1 hard, 71⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 70⅝@70¾c; Winter white scarce on track and higher; 2 cars No. 2 red sold 60¾c, closing 67c; 2 red, store, 65@65½c; No. 1 white, 71c; 35,000 bushels Kansas hard sold 66½c, closing 66¾c. Corn higher; closing strong at outside prices; 8 cars No. 2 yellow, 51¾@52c; 6 cars No. 3 yellow, 51½@52c; No. 2 corn, 51⅝@52c; No. 3 corn, 51¼@51⅜c, on track; No. 2 yellow, 51¾c; No. 3 yellow, 51¼c; No. 3 corn, 50@50¾c, in store. Oats higher; light receipts; sales, 5 cars No. 1 white, 36¾@37c; 6 cars No. 2 white, 35¾@36c; 3 cars No. 2 mixed, 32½@33c; No. 3 white quoted 35½c, on track. Rye higher; No. 2, 67c asked, in store. Flour strong; better demand; unchanged. Millfeed strong; unchanged. Canal Freights—No prospects of doing anything; rail rates are down to 3½c, including Buffalo charges, which would make the canal rate 2¾c. Receipts—Wheat, 85,000 bushels; corn, 22,000 bushels; oats, 30,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls; wheat, 18,000 bushels; corn, 10,000 bushels.

PEORIA, April 22.—Corn—Receipts, 45,500 bushels; shipments, 2,900 bushels; market higher; No. 2, 40¾c; No. 3, 40c. Oats—Receipts, 51,700 bushels; shipments, 25,900 bushels; market quiet; No. 2 white, 31@31¼c; No. 3 white, 30¼@30¾c. Rye—Market dull; No. 2, 61@62c. Whisky quiet; higher; proof spirits, $1.21; finished, $1.20.

AYMAR PROCURES NO BAIL

Shoe and Leather Bank Bookkeeper Sent to Jail.

LAWYER ANGEL CHARGES BAD FAITH

He and the Bank Officers Disagree About the Question of the Arrest—The Institution Declared to be Perfectly Sound.

Samuel E. Aymar, the bookkeeper of the National Shoe and Leather Bank who embezzled $20,000, while his brother-in-law, Samuel C. Seely, was stealing $353,000 from the same institution, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields, and committed to Ludlow Street Jail for examination April 30 in default of $15,000 bail.

Rumors about the bank were swept away yesterday by the statement of National Bank Examiner Kimball, that it is such a perfectly sound institution that an examination because of Aymar's dishonesty is unnecessary.

The arrest of Aymar has brought about an issue between the officers of the bank—John M. Crane, President, John A. Hiltner, Vice President, and John I. Cole, cashier—and Frank Warner Angel, the lawyer, to whom both Aymar and Seely confessed their dishonesty, and who was retained as attorney by each.

The bank officials declare that the crimes of Aymar were discovered on the morning of April 19, and that knowledge of this discovery drove Aymar to seek counsel of Angel, while the bank people were perfecting arrangements to prove his guilt conclusively and arrest him.

Lawyer Angel appears to have proof that some sort of an arrangement was entered into between him and the Shoe and Leather Bank officers, to, at least temporarily, guarantee Aymar immunity from arrest. Angel asserts that the first knowledge of his client's dishonesty that the bank officers possessed came from him, and that every pledge made in regard to Aymar was ruthlessly broken, so that he has a grievance and, possibly, legal aid in saving Aymar from punishment.

The bank people asserted their position yesterday by issuing the following circular to their depositors, who number about 1,100:

Dear Sir: You have doubtless seen an account in the public press of the Aymar theft, which is correct so far as my statement and amount involved are given.

The net loss of $15,000 is the outcome of a severe examination of the accounts of the bank, and trouble is accepted as final. The loss might have been suppressed and the guilty party allowed to escape, but so long as I continue in the management I will withhold nothing that interests either stockholder or depositor.

The result obtained from new methods introduced in the bank is an indication that the interests of all concerned will be jealously guarded.

With the $250,000 paid in by the stockholders, and after charging off the $15,000, there remains a good surplus over and above the unimpaired capital of $1,000,000, which should be a sufficient guarantee to the depositors of the bank.

Bespeaking for the bank and myself your confidence and consideration, I remain, respectfully yours,
JOHN A. HILTNER, Vice President.

"The statement to the depositors covers the ground," said Mr. Hiltner, when first asked about the circular.

"There are no new developments, and if I decline to talk further on the subject it is because there is nothing to talk about."

"But," suggested the reporter for The New-York Times, "the public will not refrain from asking questions and making inferences if they are not clearly and unhesitatingly answered. For instance, why did not President Crane sign the circular?"

"I am the Vice President of the bank, and it was sufficient that I signed it."

"Why, when Seely's doings led to what the public believed was a thorough examination of the bank's books, was not Aymar's rascality discovered?"

"You must excuse me. I have business to attend to. No; Mr. Crane will see no one. He is busy. I think the circular is sufficient."

Lawyer Angel read the circular and remarked:

"What do I think of it? It admits a net loss of $15,000; that is, stolen, $20,000; received from the Guarantee Company of North America, $5,000.

"The National Shoe and Leather Bank knew nothing of Aymar's embezzlements until I informed President Crane. What better proof is wanted than that when I told him that Aymar had been doing as Seely did he staggered to a desk, saying: 'My God, this is the last straw!'

"I did not go to the bank to dictate as to its course or to negotiate for Aymar's comfort. I went to put the officials in possession of facts that came to me as an attorney. I did not go with the idea of saving my client from arrest, and I do not complain of Aymar's arrest. I complain of bad faith in my regard.

"The bank people agreed specifically not to have Aymar arrested unless I was notified, and that I was to surrender him. I gave them the facts, and they were left to take such course as they chose. This specific agreement was made at 3 P. M. Friday at the offices of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, because its President, John R. Hegeman, is the largest stockholder in the bank, and Vice President Hiltner went to consult him.

"Mr. Hiltner, after keeping me waiting quite a time, came out and said: 'We have agreed that the best course for the bank to take is not to have Aymar arrested unless the story comes out. You must caution your client not to talk.' This decision was announced by Hiltner in the hall, and he renewed the promise made that if Aymar was arrested I should surrender him.

"I forgot to state that at the bank I asked what I should do with Aymar in the meantime. 'Well, he can come back to the bank,' was President Crane's reply.

"'Do you,' I asked, 'think that would be good policy?' 'Well, perhaps not: let him be as he is,' was the reply.

"At the office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company the question of disposing of Aymar quietly was discussed, and Mr. Hiltner said that his bank would furnish an excuse for his discharge. He had, Mr. Hiltner said, been followed and seen to enter two saloons. Another clerk had in like manner been detected in tippling, and it was suggested that both being amenable to punishment for the same offense, little curiosity would be excited were they dismissed simultaneously. So it was decided to mail the letters of discharge that night.

"I suggested that it would be better to mail Aymar's letter to my office, because, if it was sent to his home, his wife would get it and question him, and it was agreed that this should be done.

"Here is the letter which I found in my mail at my office Saturday morning, addressed 'Samuel E. Aymar, Esq., care of Frank W. Angel, 108 Fulton Street, New-York City':

"'April 19, 7 P. M.

"'Samuel E. Aymar:

"'Dear Sir: Please take notice you are hereby dismissed from the employ of this bank on the evidence of drinking and visiting drinking saloons. Yours, &c.,

"'JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.'

"This bears out my statement about an arrangement, does it not? See the Post Office stamp—New-York, N. Y., April 19, 7 P. M., 1895. Does not that show that my client was protected by being discharged for bad habits to cover his leaving the bank? Does it not indicate that at the start the bank took steps to compromise the misdemeanor, for misdemeanor is the offense under Section 5,208 of the United States Revised Statutes?

"Yes; and I even said to the bank people: 'If you do that you cannot prosecute, because it's a misdemeanor, and a misdemeanor can be compromised or compounded.' They may take the ground that there was no compromise, but we'll see how it comes out. Let them prove their case if they can.

"What I object to is being placed in a false position. I was ready to surrender my client, according to agreement, and they disregarded their word and arrested him without a warrant and locked him up over Sunday. It was bad faith with me. I keep my word and propose to hold others to theirs.

"President Crane's a nice old gentleman and I am sorry for him. He's so honest that he judges every one by his own standard and thinks every one around him is honest. It is a great blow to him after getting over the Seely business.

"As to the surety company and the excuse that it insisted on prosecution, didn't the bank save $5,000 out of $20,000, and then send for detectives and notify the newspapers after Mr. Hiltner had assured me that so long as the story did not become public my client would not be arrested?

"Why, after I had told President Crane that Aymar had embezzled he asked me particularly what account had been doctored, and I told him of one account that had a $10,000 entry, and two others, each with an entry of $5,000. The promises in regard to Aymar were made by both Hiltner and Crane, at the bank and at the offices of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. No one made any overtures. My first impulse was to surrender Aymar to the United States Marshal, but on second thought I went to the bank."

"Why was not Aymar's wrongdoing discovered when the bank's books were examined after the Seely affair?

"I don't know enough about bookkeeping to tell, but I am of the opinion that an expert accountant should have made the discovery. It is a fact that Aymar did not steal after Seely was found out. If Aymar had stayed with the bank two years more he would have been saved by the statute of limitations.

"As to Aymar, I know nothing of his antecedents or home life. He was not a drunkard, a gambler or mixed up with women. He never had much money in a lump, and his stealings date back fourteen years. He was poorly paid, and the money he stole enabled him to live better than he otherwise could have done. Still, he was never extravagant. Temptation because of loose business methods in the bank started him in crime. He said to me when I asked about that: 'My God! Angel, the way they kept those books would be a temptation to any man to steal.'

At the office of William H. Kimball, National Bank Examiner, the statement was made that the National Shoe and Leather Bank's condition was entirely satisfactory, so that an examination of its affairs because of a defalcation of $20,000 was unnecessary.

Mr. Kimball and two assistants examined into the affairs of the Shoe and Leather Bank and found them satisfactory, but recommended that the bank call in and balance all pass books. Had this plan been followed out properly, Aymar's stealings would have been detected, but he was allowed to balance the very pass-books which would have betrayed him.

President Crane was not disposed to talk of Aymar's defalcation or the contention of Lawyer Angel, but he was interested in a rumor that either by resignation or otherwise the Shoe and Leather Bank would soon have a new President.

"I do not know," he said, "how such a rumor started. It is without foundation. I am tired and naturally annoyed, but I have no intention of retiring and know of no disposition on the part of the directors to be rid of me."

"Mr. Crane," asked the reporter, "had you a nephew in the employ of the bank?"

"No, sir."

"Not William R. Crane?"

"He is not my nephew, or any relation at all. He was assistant cashier and a very faithful man, but wore himself out with work and had hemorrhages of the lungs, yet still persisted in working. Finally he was told he had consumption.

"We gave him six months' leave of absence, from December 1 last, and he went south. From what I hear he is dying."

"Where did he go, Mr. Crane?"

"I do not remember, but he is now somewhere in South Carolina."

"He has not in any way been affected by discoveries made in the investigation of Seelys and Aymar's affairs?"

"Not in the least. There's nothing against him."

A second visit to Vice President Hiltner found him anxious to explain that he was not an officer of the bank when the Seely investigation was made. So methods introduced by him, Mr. Hiltner claimed, would prevent dishonesty from remaining undetected for any great time.

Mr. Hiltner insisted that it was not Lawyer Angel, but the bank's present system, that first informed its officers of Aymar's rascality. No agreement not to prosecute Aymar was made, and the suggestion of immunity came from Angel. A promise not to act against Aymar on Friday, except to dismiss him for frequenting saloons, was kept.

"It is but just," added Mr. Hiltner, "to remember that the bank has been in the control of the present management but six weeks. When we took charge we were assured that all accounts had been examined and found correct. With our new system and the carrying out of our intention to rigidly investigate the circumstances by which, under the old system, stealing was possible, we shall do away with any impression that idle rumor may have created."

Cashier Cole said that the bank detected Aymar, and did not need the information brought by Lawyer Angel. The new system trapped the embezzler. Up to March 1 Aymar had hidden the theft of $20,000 in one account. Then he divided it among three accounts, but April 13 his facilities for manipulation were ended by his transfer to new duty, and detection followed.

Aymar was taken to the Tombs Police Court at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His counsel, Frank W. Angel, was waiting for him, and as soon as the prisoner reached the courtroom they entered into a lengthy conversation. During the conference Aymar was joined by his son and his brother-in-law.

Two United States Deputy Marshals were also in court. They had lodged with the Clerk of the Court a warrant for Aymar issued yesterday morning by United States Commissioner John A. Shields, on a complaint to the United States District Attorney by John I. Cole, the Cashier of the National Shoe and Leather Bank. The affidavit in effect sets forth that Aymar had knowingly made the deposit of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company read $351,-301.54, whereas it should have been $371,-301.54.

Police Justice Voorhees discharged the prisoner and surrendered him into the custody of the United States Marshals. The Deputy Marshal took charge of Aymar, and he was taken to the office of United States Marshal McCarthy, in the Post Office Building.

He was soon after arraigned before Commissioner Shields. United States District Attorney Macfarlane and his ass

CALLS HER HUSBAND A MONSTER

THE WIFE OF DR. A. W. CARPENTER WANTS A LIMITED DIVORCE.

She Charges Cruelty Ever Since the Marriage Bells Ceased Ringing—The Doctor Denies Her Statements.

Dr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Carpenter do not seem to have had a particularly cheerful time of it since they were married, two years ago last November.

After a honeymoon spent in what appears to have been an endless round of quarrels, they have finally separated, and now Mrs. Carpenter is suing for a limited divorce, in the Superior Court. Her counsel, Howe & Hummel, yesterday made a motion before Judge Gildersleeve for alimony and counsel fees, and in support of their request they submitted nearly a ream of affidavits. The doctor, through his counsel, replied with an equal number of affidavits in opposition, the lot making a collection that covered the Judge's desk.

Dr. Carpenter is a well-known physician, with an office at 219 East Nineteenth Street. To the world he appears a very worthy sort of man, but Mrs. Carpenter says that this amiability is all a hollow show and that he is in reality a monster of cruelty, heartlessness, and iniquity. During their courtship, Mrs. Carpenter alleges, he deceived her, as he did the rest of the world, with his supposed kindness. He was devoted to her and made a model lover. But the wedding bells had hardly ceased ringing, she declares, when he dropped his mask and came out in his true colors. Since then he has systematically ill used and abused her, she declares, until she finally could stand it no longer. Among other things, he was wildly jealous, according to the wife. She goes on to say:

"His unreasonable jealousy became so great that he caused letters to be written to me purporting to come from different people, so that he might trap me into some answer that his diseased imagination could distort into evidence of impropriety on my part."

To further humiliate her, she goes on to say, the husband put a girl named Hannah Brown in their house, and gave her control, telling her that she should not obey her mistress. This was after ten servants had left within eighteen months, because they could not be witnesses to the abusive treatment to which he subjected her. Her husband used toward her such vile language, it is further asserted, that she "cannot spoil the records of the court with a repetition of the words."

She says that on one occasion, when she ordered the brown girl to do something, her husband struck her, and also hit her sister, who came to her assistance.

Mrs. Carpenter, after this list of charges, touches on what she calls her husband's meanness, which, she says, is so great that he refused to buy her a glass of cool soda water in the heat of last Summer. This, too, she declares, in spite of the fact that her husband is a rich man, with an income of $600 a week.

In view of these allegations the wife is corroborated by her sister, Mrs. Amelia Hoag, who lived in the doctor's house with her.

The doctor vigorously denies all the charges. He says that he has always been a kind husband, and that the wife's action has been brought for spite, because he refuses to allow Mrs. Haas longer to remain in his house. The sister, having a strong influence over his wife, had threatened that if she left Mrs. Carpenter would go, too. He says that his income is little more than $200 a month, and that his property is worth about $5,000. His wife, he declares, has $5,000 that she got from her father's estate, while she has made him a poor man and ruined his practice by her misconduct.

Judge Gildersleeve granted Mrs. Carpenter $10 a week alimony and $250 counsel fee, pending the issue of her suit.

A VICTORY FOR MR. DALY.

Suit Against Him for Violating the Contract Labor Law Dismissed.

Augustin Daly came out victorious yesterday in the suit brought against him for alleged violation of the contract labor law.

The case grew out of the employment by Mr. Daly of Henry W. Elliott as the property man of his theatre. Elliott had been originally employed by Mr. Daly in a similar capacity at his London theatre. The action to have Elliott sent back to England was instituted by the United States immigration authorities at the instance of the Theatrical Protective Union. Besides endeavoring to secure the deportation of Elliott, the union also asked that the penalty for violation of the contract labor law, a fine of $1,000, be imposed on Mr. Daly.

This action was tried yesterday before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, and it was dismissed by the Judge without submission to the jury.

Mr. Daly was not in court, but he was represented by Warren W. Foster as counsel. Assistant United States District Attorney Ely appeared for the prosecution.

Elliott was the only witness examined. He said that in June, 1894, he was employed in Daly's London theatre. When Mr. Daly was about to leave for this country the witness asked Mr. Daly to loan him sufficient money to get to America, as he desired to see if he could not better his condition. Elliott said that Mr. Daly advanced him money enough to pay his passage to New-York. He denied that he had entered into a contract with Mr. Daly to work in this city at a salary of $30 a week as property boss of the theatre.

Elliott added that after landing he went to see Mr. Daly at the theatre, but did not find him. He called the following day and asked Mr. Daly if he could give him a position in his theatre. Mr. Daly replied that he could not give him a position at the time.

He saw Mr. Daly again two days later and was employed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Foster, Elliott said that he had often borrowed money from Mr. Daly.

"When you borrowed the money from Mr. Daly to come over here on, did you tell him to what use you proposed to put the money?" asked Mr. Foster.

"I can't say that I did," Elliott answered.

He was never employed by Daly to work in this city until Tuesday, which was the day after he arrived, he said, and he went to work on Wednesday.

"Is it necessary for you to understand the action of the play in order to arrange the scenery property?" Mr. Foster asked.

"Yes, Sir."

"How many assistants do you have?"

"Sometimes five, eight, or more."

"Is your work of an artistic nature?"

"Yes."

Elliott said he had studied designing, modeling, and drawing for several years under the best masters. He said he had devoted fourteen years to his work, which he considered artistic. He had created and painted the transformation scene of "Cinderella" in London, and the scenery of many other of the best productions. He had also done scene painting for Mr. Daly, and had always the most artistic part of it.

Elliott was then excused, and Assistant District Attorney Ely said that the Government rested.

Mr. Foster at once moved to dismiss the case, and the request was promptly granted by the court.

TRIANGULAR FIGHT OVER BONDS

Suit Which Concerns St. Nicholas and Madison Square Banks.

There is a three-cornered fight going on in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Justice Stover, over $66,000 of bonds of the Louisiana Electric Light Company, in an action brought by Ronald T. McDonald of Fort Wayne, Ind., and the Fort Wayne Electric Company, against Hugh J. Grant, as receiver of the St. Nicholas Bank, and Miles M. O'Brien and James G. Cannon, as receivers of the Madison Square Bank.

William B. Putney, H. B. Twombly, and James C. Carter appear for the plaintiffs. John M. Bowers is counsel for Receiver Grant and Louis Marshall represents the receivers of the Madison Square Bank.

Ex-Mayor Grant was in court yesterday, as were also ex-President Blaut of the Madison Square Bank and Edward S. Stokes.

McDonald made an agreement, on Jan. 27, 1891, with the Madison Square Bank, whereby, in consideration of the bank's discounting three promissory notes for $50,000 each, made by McDonald, for the accommodation of the Fort Wayne Electric Company, and indorsed by that company, McDonald deposited $200,000 of the bonds of the Louisiana Electric Light Company, a part of an issue of $600,000 of bonds, as collateral. It was agreed that the notes could be renewed from time to time. The notes were delivered to the bank, together with the bonds, and were renewed the last time on June 5, 1893. Two of the notes were for $50,000, and the other for $40,896.

The Madison Square Bank had been dealing with the St. Nicholas Bank, and in January, 1893, made its promissory note to the St. Nicholas Bank for $50,000. As security the Madison Square Bank turned over to the St. Nicholas Bank one of the notes indorsed by the Fort Wayne Company, and also $66,000 of bonds of the Louisiana Company, without the knowledge or consent of Mr. McDonald. The fifty-thousand-dollar note of McDonald has been paid since.

It is charged that the bonds in question were transferred by the Madison Square Bank, in contemplation of insolvency, for the purpose of giving a preference to the St. Nicholas Bank. The Madison Square Bank had on deposit with the St. Nicholas Bank large quantities of collateral security, some of which are still the subject of litigation. Ex-Mayor Grant, as receiver of the St. Nicholas Bank, has refused to turn over the bonds in suit, claiming that under the note, as security for which they were given, he has the right to hold them for any indebtedness of the Madison Square Bank to the St. Nicholas Bank.

Mr. McDonald wants to secure the bonds, which are valued at about $50,000. He asserts that the Madison Square Bank had no legal right to deliver them up for any purpose other than the one for which they were deposited with it. Ex-Mayor Grant denies that the St. Nicholas Bank had any knowledge of the purpose for which the bonds were deposited with the Madison Square Bank.

The Madison Square Bank was indebted to the St. Nicholas Bank in almost $500,000 at the time of its failure. The main question as to this indebtedness is now before the Court of Appeals.

The trial was not concluded.

QUESTIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKS

Judge Beekman Passes upon Points Concerning Trust Funds.

The Union Dime Savings Bank finds itself in a peculiar position in regard to a trust fund, under a decision handed down yesterday by Judge Beekman in the Superior Court. Questions of particular interest to all banks and other institutions that have trust funds on deposit were passed upon by the court.

The matter came up in a suit brought by Lavinia A. Du Bois against the Union Dime Savings Bank to recover the amount of a trust fund deposited in her name in the bank. William A. Du Bois deposited $4,086.50 in the bank in 1886 in trust for Ellenora Decker. A year later he went to the bank and opend another trust acount in the name of Lavinia A. Du Bois, asking that $1,000 of the trust fund for Mrs. Decker be transferred to the new acount. This was done. Later, he had the balance of the Decker account transferred to that of Lavinia Du Bois.

Du Bois died some time ago, and Mrs. Decker brought suit in the Superior Court against the bank to get possession of the trust fund, as originally deposited. Mrs. Du Bois has brought a suit against the bank for her trust fund. The bank asserted that it was ready to pay, only a stakeholder between the two parties, and asked in the Du Bois suit that Mrs. Decker be made a party defendant, and that an order of interpleader issue.

In denying this Judge Beekman yesterday said that the circumstances attending the alleged transfer impart a liability on the part of the bank to Mrs. Decker, and that this is different from the other action, as each claims under a separate account. The funds could have been drawn for specific purposes from the Decker account, and the court says that the bank would not have been liable had money been drawn in the usual way. But there was no money drawn, the transfer having been made on paper by the use warranted and the consent and co-operation of the bank had been necessary to effect the transfer.

Du Bois, the Judge holds, was guilty of a breach of trust, and there was an obvious attempt on his part to open two trust funds with the same money.

Mrs. Decker has a claim against the bank, the Judge says, but he is far from asserting that the bank might not have a good defense to her action. Mrs. Decker, however, is not at all in the position of contending that title to the funds with the plaintiff, and, therefore, the order to implead her as a party defendant was denied, with costs.

CHARGES AGAINST A POLICEMAN.

A Witness Says Efforts Were Made to Induce Him to Testify Falsely.

Something interesting regarding police methods was made public yesterday in the trial in the Court of General Sessions of Edward Grinnon, a patrolman, charged with assault in the third degree.

The complainant in the case is Giuseppe Pietro, a bootblack. He says Grinnon owed him 75 cents, a month's dues for blacking the policeman's boots. While with his partner, Frank Martini, Pietro met Grinnon and demanded the money. The policeman, instead of paying him, beat him unmercifully, the bootblack says, and then took him and Martini to the station house.

Grinnon preferred a charge of fighting on the street against the two botblacks, and next morning they were fined by Police Justice Voorhis. Pietro complained to the District Attorney, and Grinnon's indictment followed.

Pietro and Martini testified yesterday against the policeman, and just before Martini finished his testimony Assistant District Attorney Lewis, who conducted the prosecution, said the witness had a statement to make to the court that was extraneous to the case, and he asked that the jury be excused until after the statement was taken down.

The Recorder ordered the jury to retire. Martini then said that since last Wednesday a man had been constantly following him and trying to induce him to shape his testimony to suit the defense, and offered him a deputy foremanship in the Street-Cleaning Department if he would do so.

The man wanted him to drink beer on Saturday night, but he refused, and had some words with the man in front of the saloon.

Policeman McDonna then came up and arrested him and took him to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station. The Captain, he said, chased two witnesses he had with him out of the station; but finally, when Martini threatened to take the matter to the District Attorney if he was locked up, the Captain discharged him.

Pietro corroborated this testimony. The case will be continued to-day.

Coffee Brokers Ask for Relief.

Thomas E. Luhrman and J. Wagner are fighting hard to get back into the Coffee Exchange, from which they were expelled some time ago.

They have carried their case into the Supreme Court, and yesterday an application was made on their behalf to Justice Lawrence for writs of mandamus to compel the officers of the Exchange to reinstate them to membership, upon the ground that their expulsion was illegal and a violation of their rights.

They were expelled from membership on account of transactions involving the sale of a quantity of coffee to Crossman & Co. of Philadelphia. It was charged that the coffee was not up to contract, and that it had been adulterated. This assertion was disputed, and the Exchange appointed arbitrators to investigate the subject in dispute. The arbitrators reported that the charge was established, and the two members were expelled.

Robert Davidson appeared as counsel for the two men, and claimed that the action of the officers of the Exchange was illegal and arbitrary.

E. M. Shepard, on behalf of the Exchange, raised the point that the action of the officers of the Exchange was final, inasmuch as they had simply enforced the rules of the Exchange, and that the court had no jurisdiction over the matter.

While Justice Lawrence was inclined to think that this point was good, he said he would examine the papers, and reserved his decision.

A Would-Be Suicide Amused.

Wanda Van Flanders of 5 St. Mark's Place, a waitress, was arraigned before Recorder Goff in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning on a charge of attempting suicide.

The defendant, who is a good looking young woman, seemed to regard the proceedings as a huge joke, and she laughingly requested that she be allowed to go, saying that she would come back whenever she was wanted.

When the girl was told that she could not go, but would have return to the Tombs unless she could furnish bonds, she expressed her unbounded astonishment. She has made several unsuccessful attempts on her life.

Her trial will take place late this week, and in the meantime Recorder Goff, at the request of the Tombs missionaries, will make an investigation into the facts.

Ex-Senator Whiteman Seeks Release.

Ex-State Senator Alonzo J. Whiteman of Duluth, Minn., does not propose, if he can help it, to remain in prison until the California authorities can get hold of him.

He is at present in the Tombs on the strength of a telegram from the San Francisco Chief of Police asking that he be held under an indictment found against him in San Francisco for alleged forgery. Through his counsel, A. H. Evans, Whiteman obtained from Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court yesterday a writ of habeas corpus in order that an application may be made for his discharge. The contention is that the telegram alleged to have been sent by the Chief of Police is entirely insufficient to warrant his detention.

The hearing will come up to-day.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—Another injunction has been granted by Justice Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers, at the instance of Susan W. C. d'Hautville, the owner of the Hotel Bartholdi, and other property owners on Broadway, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, restraining the Metropolitan Street Railway Company from continuing its work for the purpose of connecting the Lexington Avenue road with the Broadway road at Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, and restraining the operation of the cars on the new road at this point.

—Michael D. George was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions on a charge of arson in the second degree. It is alleged that on Sept. 15, 1894, the defendant attempted to set fire to a tenement house at 165 Avenue A. It will be the contention of the defense that the complaint is brought at the instigation of the "Mafia Society."

Charles W. Brooke is defending George.

—Justice Patterson in the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday rendered judgment in favor of William H. Phillips, the owner of the properties at 1,381, 1,383, and 1,385 Third Avenue, against the New-York and Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company, for $1,944, for the loss of rentals occasioned by the maintenance of the railroads, and also for $3,000 for the value of the easements taken by the railroads.

—The trial of the suit of the Dueber Watch Case Company against the former members of the Case Movement and Jobbers' Association of the United States, was concluded yesterday before Justice McLeuer in the Supreme Court. It will be given to the jury to-day. The Dueber Company claims $50,000 damages, alleging that the Association conspired to ruin its business.

—The motion to punish Coroner John B. Shea for contempt of court for failing to obey an order requiring his attendance in court to submit to examination in supplementary proceedings was denied yesterday by Judge Van Wyck. Mr. Shea's excuse was that he did not understand the nature of the order.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 124.—D. E. Roberts et al. vs. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Wisconsin. Decree affirmed, with costs.

No. 164.—The Risdon Iron and Locomotive Works vs. Philip Medart et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of California. Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with directions to dismiss the bill.

No. 240.—John E. Du Bois vs. Arthur Kirk.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Decree affirmed, with costs.

No. 220.—The Richmond Silver Mining Company vs. Sebastian Koenigsberger, administrator, &c.; and No. 260.—Sebastian Koenigsberger, administrator, &c., vs. The Richmond Silver Mining Company.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of South Dakota. Judgment affirmed, each party to pay one-half of the costs in this court.

No. 223.—The Newport News and Mississippi Valley Company vs. A. R. Pace.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Tennessee. Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest.

The Chief Justice announced that the call of the docket will be suspended for the term on Friday, May 5. The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

No. 978.—Leverett Saltonstall, Collector, &c., vs. Joseph Birtwell.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. Granted, as of April 17, 1893.

No. 767.—Lew Rosen vs. The United States; and No. 933.—A. W. Bellew vs. The United States. —Motion to advance granted and causes assigned to the second Monday of the next term.

No. 930.—William H. Markham vs. The United States.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned to the third Monday of November next.

No. 795.—The Erwin-Wood Coal Mining Company vs. The Steamship Kate, &c.—Order of submission set aside and writ of certiorari directed to be issued, requiring the whole record and cause to be sent up to this court for its consideration.

No. 268.—William W. Armstrong vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims. Judgment affirmed on the authority of United States vs. Fisher, 148 U. S., 602.

No. 292.—The County of Gratiot vs. Henry M. Aylesworth.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest, by a divided court.

No. 248.—Hiram Barney, Collector, &c., vs. Joseph H. White et al.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. Judgment affirmed for the sum of $1,030.62, with interest thereon from March 24, 1883, until paid.

No. 839.—Clay Peters vs. The United States; No. 891.—The Flourney Live Stock and Real Estate Company, vs. The United States; and No. 945.—Cline et al. vs. The United States; and No. 945.—John Ansbro vs. The United States.—Motions to advance submitted by Solicitor General Conrad.

No. 318.—Lippman Toplitz et al. vs. Edwin A. Merritt, Collector, &c.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. Dismissed, with costs, on authority of counsel for the plaintiff in error, on motion of Solicitor General Conrad.

No. 860.—Frank Moore vs. the State of Missouri. —Motion to advance submitted.

Ex parte: In the matter of John M. Quarles, Sr., David Butler, James A. McEntire, and John H. Goble, petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of habeas corpus submitted by W. C. Glenn, with leave to Solicitor General Conrad to file brief in opposition within three days.

No. 215 and No. 793.—Anthony P. Carr vs. W. H. Fife et al. and James T. Shields, Jr., receiver, vs. John Lamb et al.—Mandates granted on motion of H. J. May for the appellants.

No. 928.—Theodore Lambert, appellant, vs. George Barrett, sheriff, &c.—Motion that mandate issue submitted by Wilson H. Jenkins for the appellee.

No. 943.—The Steamship Beaconsfield, &c., vs. Albert W. Sanbern.—Submitted by J. Parker Kirlin, for the appellants, and by William G. Choate for the appellee.

No. 299 and No. 830.—The Rutland Railroad Company vs. The Central Vermont Railroad Company et al.—Argument concluded by George F. Edmunds for the plaintiff in error.

No. 262.—E. W. Clark vs. Charles Reeder.—Argument commenced by Joseph S. Clark for the appellant and continued by James McColgan for the appellee.

The day call for Tuesday, April 23, will be as follows: Nos. 262, 303, 295, 306, 308, 310, (and 311 and 312,) 313, 314, 315, 316.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J. —Open in Room 40, Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

102—Hall vs. Woodruff. 114—Ulman vs. steamship Flintshire. 115 — Reliance Marine Insurance Company vs. New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company. 116—Hawley vs. steamship Normannia. 117—Baccus vs. steamship Manhansett. 55—Hutchings vs. Wilson. 118 —Switzerland Marine Insurance Company vs. steamship Flamborough. 48—American Sugar Refining Company vs. steamship Indian Prince. 119—Blackmar vs. schooner F. W. Washburn. 120—Kelly vs. tug Estelle. 122—Egbert vs. St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company. 123 —Christall vs. steamships Creole Prince and Carib Prince. 124—Scott vs. Beverwyck Tow Company. 125—Oslen vs. The Mayor, &c. 126—Fisher vs. tug H. A. Crawford and barge Blanche L. 127—McWilliams vs. tug Nannie Lamberton. 128—Dalley vs. The Mayor, &c. 129—Hoboken Ferry Company vs. tugs A. J. White and J. W. Hall. 130—Morris vs. tug H. A. Crawford and barge Blanche L. 131—Bressette vs. tug H. A. Crawford and barge J. S. Thompson. 132—Hall vs. ferryboat Paunpeak and tug A. J. White. 133—Briggs vs. ferryboat Whitehall. 134—Deates vs. steamboat Sylvan Shore.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Held in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Jury Calenrad.—44—Boyle vs. Barrow Steamship Company. 64—Sprague vs. International and Great Northern Railroad. 90—Tattersalls vs. Easton. 93—Hennion vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. 98—Hunter vs. same. 65—Bolles vs. Outing Company. 67—Studwell vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 83—The Mayor, &c., vs. Taylor. 84—United States vs. Seley 69—Same vs. Garcia. 82—Marsland vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 2—La Rue vs. Cumner. 3—Moore vs. Steiges. 87—Langdon vs. United States Mutual Accident Association. 49—United States vs. Howard. 55—McDonald vs. Press Publishing Company. 57—Girardi vs. Zimmermann. 66—Connelly vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 70—Bennett vs. Walsh.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

People ex rel. Sarah J. Bird, appellant, vs. Edward P. Barker et al., Tax Commissioners.—Motion for reargument submitted.

Stephen Smith, as executor, et al., appellants, vs. Town of Greenwich, (two cases.)—Motion for reargument submitted.

Laura Stevan vs. J. B. Lord, as executor.—Motion to advance—W. T. Gilbert for motion, no one opposed.

Alexander McAndrews vs. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, appellant. —Submitted.

People, &c., vs. Edward Hodnett, appellant.—Argued by W. B. Klaseburgh, Jr., Deputy Attorney General, for appellant; C. H. Brown, District Attorney, for respondent.

M. A. Jones vs. Charles H. Butler, appellant.—Argued by O. C. Holt for appellant, Henry L. Brant for respondent.

In the matter of the application of F. M. Peaslee.—Argued by R. H. McGrath, Jr., for appellant, C. N. Bovee, Jr., for respondent.

Noyes F. Palmer vs. City of Brooklyn, appellant.—Argued by H. O. Wood for appellant, J. P. Adams for respondent.

Soldiers' Orphan Home of St. Louis, on behalf, &c. appellant, vs. Russell Sage et al.—Argued by Joseph H. Choate for appellant, W. S. Pierce for respondent.

Joseph J. Kittel, appellant, vs. Henry Steuve.—Submitted.

In the matter of the application of W. H. Smith and another for writ of habeas corpus.—Argued by C. J. Patterson for appellants, A. H. Van Cott for respondent.

James Roarity, appellant, vs. E. C. McDermot et al., F. J. Walgiring, purchaser.—Argued by W. H. Hamilton for appellant, C. J. Kracht for respondent.

In the matter of the tax on the estate of C. H. Edwards.—Argued by J. H. Corwin for appellant, E. R. Olcott for respondent.

People ex rel. Edson Lewis, appellant, vs. Edward F. Brush et al.—Argued by R. M. Sherman for appellant, J. H. Wod for respondent.

The calendar for Tuesday is Nos. 232, 272, 235, 237 236, 191, 9, 115.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Angelo vs. Kiernan.

Class IV.—2—Stokes vs. Sullivan. 3—Anhalt vs. Bush.

Class VII.—4—Seelig vs. L'Amoureux. 5—Martens-Turner Company vs. Mackintosh. 6—Killgannon vs. Police Commissioners. 7—National Wall Paper Company vs. Hobbs. 8—Mitchell vs. Mitchell Fashion Plate Company.

Class VIII.—9—Manhattan Railway Company vs. O'Shea. 10—Korn vs. Korn. 11—Matter of Moss. 12—Cummins vs. Campbell. 13—Schneider vs. Russell. 14—Stewart vs. Keating. 15—Cohen vs. Koch. 16—Sutphin vs. Pettit. 17—Stokes vs. Stokes. 18—People ex rel. Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company vs. Roberts. 19—Laino vs. Frank. 20—Matter of Higgins. 21—Milbank vs. De Peyster. 22—Stout vs. Linde. 23—Sawyer vs. Mack. 24—Citizens' Savings and Loan Association vs. Gerry. 25—People vs. National Mutual Insurance Company. 26—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Aberle. 27—Matter of Fire Department, (in re One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Railroad Avenue.) 28—Matter of Board of Education, (Second Street, between Avenues B and C.) 29—Gilhooly vs. American Surety Company. 30—New-York Building Loan and Banking Company vs. Britton. 31—Williams vs. Lindblom. 32—Scott vs. Breevoort. 33—Matter of Office Furniture Supply Company. 34—Demarest vs. McKee. 35—McDonnell vs. Mercantile Trust Company. 36—Renton vs. Supreme Council Royal Arcanum.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Law and Fact.—1974—Oehm vs. Leibinger. 2618 —Pratt vs. Barowsky. 2898—Roxby vs. Kendrick. 2213—Crosby vs. Workingman's Co-operative Association. 1522—McBurney vs. Lederle. 2175—Zwingle vs. Kohn. 2182—Same vs. Thall. 2305—Hepburn vs. Hepburn. 1170—McCullough vs. Pence. 2845—Same vs. Same. 2417—Mackay vs. Mackay. 180—Graham vs. Graham. 485—Cohen vs. Morse. 2776—Densmore vs. Searle. 1088—Brown vs. Central National Bank. 2220½—Hart vs. Frank. 2242—Wolff vs. Bischild. 2260½—Standard Elevator Company vs. Herter. 1528—Todd vs. Eighmie. 2139—Thurber vs. Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company. 945—Martin vs. Bernhard. 606—Smith vs. Bernhard. 1387—Metropolitan Storage, Warehouse Company & Van Company vs. Spitz. 2294—Finn vs. Lally. 2318—Exkorn vs. Exkorn. Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned October term, 1892. Law and fact. Calendar clear.

281—Inness vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 210—Brunelly vs. same. 211—De Balafine vs. same. 306—Dexter vs. same. 212—Ellis vs. same. 213—Heimberg vs. same. 214—Kane vs. same. 215—Shulman vs. same. 228—Rice vs. same. 604—Goldstein vs. same. 333—McGinn vs. same. 334—Brady vs. same. 299—Winthrop vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 300—McKim vs. same. 301—Winthrop vs. same. 320—Guardians' Sisterhood, &c., vs. same. 310—Church of the Holy Communion vs. same. 321—Trustees of Home Aged Church, &c., vs. same. 322—Kerr vs. same. 217—Moore vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 204—Hulm vs. same. 190—Schwartz vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 194½—Hamilton vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 196—Newhaus vs. same. 197—Jacobs vs. same. 202—Sinsheimer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 203—Reiss vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 205—Langenzer vs. same. 155—Tucker vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 156—Same vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 218—Spellman vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 380—Morrison vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 381—Same vs. same. 332—Same vs. same. 384—Schreyer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2354—Taylor vs. Thompson. 1588—Cox vs. Ehrich. 2891—Brown vs. Foster. 414—Schutz vs. Boynton. 3600—Laidlaw vs. Sage. 6034—Osborn vs. Sexton. 5872—Slattery, vs. The Mayor, &c. 1473—Corleis vs. Fisher. 6305—Hamilton vs. Brennan. 4947—Lamb vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1173—Stillwell vs. Oceanic Steamship Company. 3186—Page vs. French. 2033—Willoughby vs. Ehrman. 2916—Diekerhoff vs. Kessler. 2226—Haoge vs. Kusshewsky. 3259—Bein vs. Williams. 3249—Hoeninghaus vs. Levy. 3360—Sloane vs. Payn. 3404—Gray vs. The Mayor, &c. 2413—Eiseman vs. Heis. 3223—Lauendahl vs. Rosenberg. 3224—Hardt vs. Cassel. 3225—Mall vs. Rosenberg.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3408.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—McLennan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of May.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bischoff, J.—Held in Superior Court, Part I. Room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

26—De Ruyter vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 27—Same vs. same. 6—Langbein vs. Duckler. 71—Fitzpatrick vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 9—Traitel vs. The Mayor, &c. New-American Tube and Iron Company vs. Ransom.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J. —Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

39—Zychlinski vs. Zychlinski.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

1158—Davis vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company. 1159—Parrish vs. same. 1379—Thorp vs. Carvalho. 1429—Goldstein vs. Bush. 1447—Diaz vs. Brown. 1418—Italano vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1484—Herfeldt vs. The Mayor, &c. 1517—McLaughlin vs. Forty-second Street Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 1518—O'Neill vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1519—Zion vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 1018—Bretherton vs. Holmes. 1520—Kennedy vs. Scully. 1521—Driggs vs. Driggs. 1522—Burritt vs. Koster & Bial Company. 1523—Russell vs. The Mayor, &c. 1524 —Jarvis vs. Hubbell. 1525—Kemelhorn vs. Fleischhauer. 1526—Hupfeld vs. Ayer. 1528—Driggs vs. Driggs. 1529—Sweeny vs. Canchois. 1530—McGearty vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1531—Gunther vs. Hoyt. 1532—Lobuno vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1533—Craig vs. Heipershansen. 1534—Rowley vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. 1535 —Seacord vs. Macauley. 1536—Spears vs. Gray. 1537—Sheridan vs. Scott. 1538—Harrison vs. Dwyer. 1539—Dennison vs. Thomas. 1540—Same vs. same. 1541—Same vs. same. 1542—Bourke vs. Wertheimer. 1543—Maccario vs. Saladino. 1544—Blake vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1546—James A. Welch Company vs. F. Claus Dynamo Company. 1547—Haefeli vs. Sidon. 1548—Hopkins vs. Inman and International Steamship Company. 1550—Carney vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 1551—Wendell vs. Horschheimer. 1552—Cunningham vs. Wathen. 1553—Cahill Iron Works vs. Pemberton. 1554—Lawlor vs. Knapp. 1555—Winkler vs. Lyons. 1556—American Stowboard Company vs. Spooner. 1557—Smith vs. Crosby. 1558—Levy vs. Falk. 1559—Mahoney vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad. 1561—New-York and Yonkers Land Improvement Company vs. McDonald. 1562—Elder vs. McMahon. 1563—London vs. 1562—Eder vs. McMahon. 1563—London vs. Cutting. 1564—Ridgewood Ice Company vs. Beasley. 1565—Disler vs. Judson. 1566—Murphy vs. Judson. 1568—Bernays vs. The Morning Journal Association. 1569—Calas vs. Rietzo. 1570—Silver vs. Nauss. 1571—Steffen vs. Hoffman. 1572—Hart vs. Harris.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1572.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday in May.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Case on.

408—Sturm vs. Rosendorf. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part 1.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1214—Ricka vs. Harper. 1174—Lapretto vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1076—Zwiefel vs. Schlickwein. 1518—Meehan vs. Eggers. 1186—Dutton vs. Burns. 992—Hilliard vs. Garrison. 1786—Pendergast vs. Sexton. 630—Hastings vs. Central Cross-Town Railroad.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1253.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Catherine M. Morrison, Neary McClellan, Simon Bing, Jr. Morris Latz.

At 2 P. M.—Helene Alvine von Keller.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term, Arnold, S. —Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

1029—Contested will of Charles Foster.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

586—Civolari vs. Benvenuti. 4082½—Campbell Printing Press Manufacturing Company vs. Yorkston. 587—Civolari vs. Benvenuti. 1603—Sharley vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1207—Carey vs. Robertson. 1733—Phillippi vs. Baumgartner. 1322—Koschnofsky vs. Behrman. 1612—Abendroth Brothers vs. O'Connor. 1691—Byrnes vs. Baldwin. 1734—Schlesinger vs. Beyer. 1610—Livingston vs. Levy. 1688—Noelke vs. Rosenthal. 1727—Doran vs. Hilton. 1701—Solomon vs. Conner. 690—Howitz vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1584—Sauer vs. Barry. 4

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO MEN IN THE BUSINESS.

Some Down-Town Property Sold—A Long List of Auction Offerings Set Down for To-day.

Messrs. Hoffman Brothers, with J. N. Kalley & Son, have sold 267 and 269 Washington Street, extending through to 103 and 105 Warren Street, at $200,000. The property measures 52 feet on Washington Street and 40 feet on Warren. The same brokers have sold, at $100,000, the corner of Clinton and De Kalb Avenues, Brooklyn, 130 by 200. They have also sold, at $110,000, six dwellings at the corner of De Kalb and Waverley Avenues, Brooklyn.

Mr. Daniel Whitford has sold, at $80,250, the two four-story brick buildings, with stores, 62 and 64 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 50 by 100, to M. J. Adrian.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold, under foreclosure, at $5,500, to Philopena Asmus, the two-story and attic frame dwelling 813 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Brook Avenue, 25 by 100.

The auction list for to-day is a long one. The offerings, given herewith, will be disposed of at 111 Broadway except as otherwise specified:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sale, 511 West End Avenue, west side, 82 feet south of Ninetieth Street, 18 by 90, four-story and basement stone-front dwelling.

By Smith & Ryan, auction sale, 315 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, north side, 69 feet east of Ryerson Street, 18.6 by 50 by 100, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By Smyth & Ryan, partition sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 161 and 163 Lewis Street, west side, 84 feet north of Third Street, 25 and 22.6, respectively, by 100, four and five-story front and rear brick tenements.

By James L. Wells, auction sale, 349 West Fifty-third Street, north side, 188.7 feet east of Ninth Avenue, three-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling, 21 by about 39 by 51.10½.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Jacob Fromme, referee, eleven lots, as follows: Three, each 25 by 115.02, on the east side of Eagle Avenue, 425 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; three, each 25 by 115.03, abutting in the rear and fronting on Cauldwell Avenue; the southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Trinity Avenue, 25 by 100 by 24.98 by 98; also four lots adjoining on the east side of Trinity Avenue, each 25 feet front by from 86.92 to 91.08 feet deep. Due on judgment, $9,500.

By William Kennelly, auction sales, as follows: Leasehold of 180 to 190 West Houston Street and 1 to 9 Bedford Street, forming northwest corner, 163.6 by 115.5 by irregular, four and five-story and basement dwellings and tenements; also lease of 125 by 150, on the north side of Sherman Avenue, 100 feet east of Dyckman Street; also three lots, 25 by 125 each, on the north side of Vermilyea Avenue, 100 feet west of Isham Street.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, three actions, Porte V. Ransom, referee, 1,464, 1,466, and 1,470 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, respectively 50 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and 50 and 75 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, three five-story brick flats, with stores, the first two 25 by 100 each, and the last 24.11 by 100. Due on judgments, on each, $4,540; on prior mortgage on each, $19,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Daniels, referee, 247 Delancey Street and 44 and 44½ Sheriff Street, forming the southeast corner 19 by 87.6 by irregular, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $30,430.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac L. Sink, referee, 617 and 619 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 50 by 103.5 by 50 by 102.5, exclusive of a five-foot wide strip in front, two-story frame factory and stable. Due on judgment, $2,870.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, James M. Varnum, referee, East Seventy-second Street, north side, 448 feet east of Avenue A, 100 by 64.4, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $53,265.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Siegmund Siesel to 213 Third Avenue, east side, 92 feet north of Eighteenth Street, 18 by 60, leasehold.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By John T. Boyd, auction sale, 211 and 213 Second Street, Union Hill, N. J., each 25 by 100, one lot vacant, the other with two-story frame building.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: 520 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, lot 23 by 100.11 by 20.11 by 100.11; also, 49 Leroy Street, 24.11¾ by 85.2 by 25 by 69.8, five-story brownstone flat; also, 39 and 41 East Seventy-fifth Street, two four-story and basement brownstone dwellings, the first 19.6 by 102.2, and the other 20 by 102.2; also, 195 Alexander Avenue, 16.6 by 45 by 75, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Bath Avenue, southwest corner of Bay Nineteenth Street, three two-story brick stores and dwellings, three families, 27.6 by 60, 18.6 by 35, 20 by 60, $12,000 in all; R. T. Mitchell, owner.

Flushing Avenue, south side, 50.4 feet west of Steuben Street, three-story commission house and stable, 25 by 50, $3,500; John H. Heyman, owner.

Hart Street, north side, 150 feet west of Tompkins Avenue, two-story basement and attic brick building, 18.6 by 44, $5,000; Mrs. F. Roeper, owner.

Avenue B, north side, 90 feet west of East Twenty-second Street, two-story frame dwelling, 19 by 40, $2,500; John Parkin, owner.

Bath Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Bay Nineteenth Street, two-story frame store and dwelling, two families, 19.9 by 35, $1,500; Abraham Trope, owner.

Doscher Street, east side, 100 feet north of Belmont Avenue, five two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 36, $1,800 each; Gascoigne & Hornby, owners.

Doscher Street, west side, 100 feet north of Belmont Avenue, five two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 36, $1,800 each; same owners.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday April 22.

WATER ST, 307; James Hennesey and others to John W. Allyne and another $28,000
VESEY ST, 74 to 78; Guy C. Dempsey to John Aird Dempsey..... 1
BOND ST, 36, and other property; Cortlandt Irving and others to Charles E. Irving..... 1
CHAMBERS ST, 120, also 50 Warren St; Catharine L. O'Conor Jones to Eugene A. Hoffman..... 145,000
MONROE ST, 175; Harriet Cohen to Fannie Cohen..... 1
FULTON ST, 10, and other property; Cortlandt Irving and others to John Irving 1
AVENUE D, 135; Patrick McLaughlin and Rose McLaughlin to Isaac Rosenberg..... 1,000
12TH ST, 407 East; Benjamin B. Blydenburgh to Alfred L. M. Bullowa and others 13,000
BARROW ST, s s, ... ft e of Bedford St, 17x25; Elvira S. McCollough to Alfred J. McCollough..... 6,000
STANTON ST, 178; Frank M. Welles to Harris Gluckman, ex property and 1
BROOME ST, s w corner of Lewis St, 25x80; Louis S. Brush and others to Nanie Happ..... 1
SUFFOLK ST, 71; Sarah Loebel to Charles Lewis..... 1
11TH ST, n s, 233 ft w of Avenue C, 20x103.3; Raphael Danziger and wife to Emanuel Marum..... 1,500
49TH ST, n s, 324.6 ft w of 2d Av, 20x92; George H. Goodwin and others to Gisela M. Hoffman.... 16,000
22D ST, n s, 83.4 ft w of 9th Av, 16.8x98.8; William H. Willis, referee, to James W. Ketcham..... 11,800
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 59 ft n of 31st St, 19.6x85.5; Anna C. Thompson to Emanuel Baruch 14,000
PARK AV, e s, 49.5 ft n of 35th St, 24.8x80; William L. Skidmore and wife to William M. Martin..... 1
BROADWAY, e s, 132.2 ft s of 27th St, 26.5x91.4x24.8x81.10; The Mayor, &c, to Marietta R. Stevens..... 41,800
PARK AV, e s, 49.5 ft n of 35th St, 24.8x80; William L. Skidmore, executrix of Jeremiah Skidmore, to William M. Martin..... 60,000
35TH ST, 40 East; James B. Ludlow to Annie L. Winters..... 1
20TH ST, n s, 210 ft w of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Dorothea A. Mueller to Patrick J. Corduke 15,500
22D ST, n s, 66.8 ft w of 9th Av, 16.8x98.9; William H. Willis, referee, to James W. Ketcham..... 11,700
89TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; Alexander Bell to William G. McCrea..... 37,500
71ST ST, 314 West; John Kehoe and wife to Henry E. Woodward, ex property and 1
130TH ST, 254 West; Sarah Spencer to Siegfried Swarsensha 18,000
89TH ST, 117 West; Jacob A. Zimmermann and George B. McIntyre and wives to Alexander Bell..... 37,500
89TH ST, 352 West; Lillian E. Baldwin to Margaretta Card..... 1
90TH ST, 51 West; Sigmund Gutwilig to William A. Schutz and others 100
68TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 50x100.5; Henry Spies and wife to Frederick Voss..... 1
82D ST, 325, and 327 East; Henry V. Peck and others to Louisa Stubenvoll 21,750
72D ST, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 39.5x102.2x39.10x102.2; Henry E. Woodward and wife to John Kehoe..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Charles H. Knox and wife to Henry E. Woodward... 1
94TH ST, 11½ East; James Carlew and wife to Theresa Sternberg..... 1
91ST ST, n s, 210 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.8; Charles Klotz and wife to Martin L. Metzger..... 15,700
91ST ST, s s, 123 ft w of Third Av, 25x100.8; Hyman Sarner to Frederick Cramme..... 14,000
62D ST, 321 East; Tillie Fischer to Caroline Wallace..... 7,400
95TH ST, 120 East; Francis J. Schnugg and wife to Julius N. Lewinson 18,000
79TH ST, 242 East; Martin Prior and wife to Cacilie Feder..... 22,000
47TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Jacob H. Halsted and others to Harriet Hayden..... 1
GORE LOT, begins at point 37 ft w of Madison Av, at centre line between 114th and 115th Sts, 38x39.6x54.10; W. H. Underwood, receiver, to William W. Chester 100
124TH ST, s s, 180.6 ft e of 3d Av, 44.5x100; Hannah S. Cole to Edward Gothelmer 1
MADISON AV, n w corner of 108th St, 50x25; the executors, &c., of John S. Davidson to Thomas C. Smith, all title..... 1,000
128TH ST, 251 East; Peter P. Decker and wife to Amelia Kleinschmidt.. 1
SAME PROPERTY; Amelia Kleinschmidt to Howard McWilliams... 1
114TH ST, 108 East; Terence McGuire to Solomon Volfer..... 10,000
113TH ST, 79 West; William Ricken to Jeannette E. Downey..... 1
114TH ST, 421 East; Thomas F. Flynn and wife to Margaret Wagner..... 1
98TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Alexander Wilson and wife to Mary McWalters..... 1
147TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 50x99.11, and other property; R. Clarence Dorsett and wife to Mary S. Bowen..... 1
98TH ST, n s, 84.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 52.7x—; Alexander Bell to Jacob A. Zimmermann and George B. McIntyre..... 30,000
119TH ST, s s, 189 ft e of 7th Av, 18x100.11; the trustee of H. W. Havemeyer, deceased, to William C. G. Wilson 15,750
NAGLE AV, centre line, 430 ft s w of centre line of Elmwood Street, 141.4x82.11x191.11x228.10..... 1
137TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100; Henry Allen to Mary E. Sherwood..... 20,750
143D ST, s s, 350 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Robert D. Murray, referee, to Dorothea Haar 6,200
150TH ST, n s, 234.3 ft e of Morris Av, 14x irregular; Philip A. Moore and wife to John Curry..... 5,000
KING'S BRIDGE to West Farms Road, s e corner of Elizabeth St, x125x25x87; Dennis W. Moran and wife to Ralph O. Ives..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Amanda Bussing to John Bussing 150
AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 101.4 ft n of Buchanan Place, 25x99; Edward D. O'Brien, referee to Mary Oliver..... 500
AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 76 ft n of Buchanan Place, 25x103.3; same to Samuel Wright 550
WASHINGTON AV, n w s, part of Lot 62, map of Upper Morrisania, 54x100; Charles L. Starbuck to Luther M. Balster..... 6,500
POPHAM ST, s s, 133.1 ft w of Anthony Av, 25x95; Annie T. McCanless to Lydia A. Kalshoven..... 6,250
FOX ST, w s, 95.4 ft s of Intervale Av, 25x43x25x27; Charles Bjorkegren to William Busse..... 5,000
RYER AV, w s, 150 ft n of 181st St, 50x244; William Reiner to John Reiner 5,000
SEDGWICK AV, n w s, 125 ft s w of Depot St, 50x90; Jennie R. Irving to Alfred E. West..... 3,400
BAINBRIDGE AV, n w s, 244.7 ft n e of Travers St, 52.5x149x irreg; Charles J. Coulter and wife to Thomas C. Lisk..... 10,000
MARION AV, w s, 171.7 ft n of Brookline St, 175.6x irreg; Sarah A. Lisk to Charles J. Coulter..... 30,000
ONEIDA AV, e s, 25 ft s of Kemble St, 75x200; John J. Macklin to Margaret Macklin..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BERGHORN, Henry, to John Witten, store, &c., 961 2d Av, 4 years..... $1,500
DISCH, Gustav, to Denis Mullins, store, &c., 83 Market St, 5 years, $720 900
GORE, Edgar A., to Charles Heinemann, store, &c., 918 9th Av, 3 1-12 years..... 1,620
DUNHAM, Clarence E., and others to Diederich Basse, n e corner 14th St and 11th Av, 5 years, $1,500..... 1,600
O'HALLORAN, John, to Joseph F. Lavine, 138-140 West 54th St, 5 years..... 3,600
ROTH, Carrie, to Franz Rappolt, store, 850 Amsterdam Av, 10 years, $900 1,200
KENDALL, Charles S., to Herman Schuman, 2 West 118th St, 1 year. 1,000
THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURance and Trust Company to Isaac H. Terrell, s e s of 8th Av, lot No. 3, map lands of Cornelius Ray, 20th Ward, 21 years..... 830
TIEDEMAN, Peter, to John H. Heitmann, 2,554 3d Av, 3 years..... 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BARKER, Margaret L., to V. L. Waters; s s of 40th St, 240 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year..... $2,825
BARUCH, Emanuel, to Anna C. Thompson; e s of Lexington Av, 59 ft n of 31st St, 2 years..... 9,000
BEER, Alexander, to Jacob A. Zimmermann and another; 17 West 89th St, 2 years..... 6,250
BUSSE, William, and wife to Meta J. Bjorkegren; w s of Fox St, 95.4 ft s of Intervale Av, (two mortgages) 2 and 3 years..... 1,750
BOWEN, Mary S., to Kate M. Smith; s s of 147th St, 450 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 3 years..... 2,000
CLIFFORD, Anne L., to Mary A. Cruikshank and others, trustees; s s of 64th St, 327.4 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years..... 20,000
COIT, Tracy, and another to George R. Fearing and another, trustees; 7 West 31st St, 3 years..... 30,000
CRAMP, Frederick, and wife, to J. S. Bryant; 168 East 91st St, 3 years 7,000
COSGROVE, Philip, and wife to Annie M. Smith and another; w s of Andrew's Place, (two mortgages,) 3 years.. 1,000
CORDUKE, Patrick J., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 337 East 30th St, 1 year..... 6,000
COLE, Louise, to R. Phillips, Jr., e s of King's Bridge Road, 200 ft n of Cole's Lane, 1 year..... 150
CURRY, John, to Philip A. Moore and another; n s of 150th St, 234.3 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year..... 400
DEAN, William E., and wife to Edward P. Steen; n s of 125th St, 22 ft e of 7th Av, demand..... 17,000
EGENBERGER, William, and wife to Bernhard Beinecke and another; 74 Division St, demand..... 20,000
FARLEY, John T., and another to William Hall's Sons; 48 West 70th St, 1 year..... 7,500
FEDER, Cecilie, to Marianna Rathkopf and others; 242 East 79th St, 3 years..... 14,000
FREEMAN, Margaret A. S., to William G. Appleton; Hunt's Point Road to West Farms, adjoining lands of I. Simonson, 3 years..... 3,000
GOTTHEIMER, Edward, to Louis Smadbeck; s s of 124th St, 180.6 ft e of 3d Av, demand..... 5,000
GEISLER, Margaret, to Albertina Cohn; s s of 151st St, 300 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years..... 3,500
HOFFMAN, Gisela M., to Anna Prahar; n s of 49th St, 324.6 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years..... 4,000
SAME to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 221 East 19th St, 5 years. 10,000
HOOPS, Herman, and wife to Charles H. Spitzner; 413 West 21st St, 5 years..... 7,000
HELFER, Sarah N., to Louis Dinkelspiel; 21 West 90th St, 3 years..... 10,000
HAYDEN, Harriet, to J. B. Kissam; 5 East 47th St, 5 years..... 27,000
HORR, Minnie, to Ann Jackson; e s of Courtlandt Av, between Mott and Benson Sts, 1 year..... 200
HOPP, Nani, to Stephen Duncan and another, trustees; 49 Broome St, 5 years..... 15,600
KETCHAM, James W., to Frederick J. Middlebrook; n s of 22d St, 66.8 ft w of 9th Av, (four mortgages,) 1 year 20,000
KEATING, Edward F., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 189 Cherry St, 1 year..... 30,000
KALSHOVEN, Lydia A., to James F. Donnelly; s s of Popham St, 183.1 ft w of Anthony Av, 5 years.. 3,000
SAME to same; 5 years..... 2,000
KAYSSER, Louis W., and wife to Joseph C. Schrader; w s of Brook Av, 96.7 ft n of 169th St, 1 year... 7,500
LEWINSON, Julius M., to F. J. Schnugg; 129 East 95th St, 2 years. 3,000
LOEWY, Nathan, and another to Jonas Weil; 245 Rivington St, 1 year 2,000
LIVINGSTON, John W., and another to William Hall's Sons; s s of 88th St, 175 ft w of Madison Av, demand 5,600
LISK, Thomas C., to Charles J. Coulter; n w s of Bainbridge Av, 244.7 ft n e of Travers St, 2 years and demand 7,000
LANGE, Henry, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of 81st St and 2d Av, 5 years 18,000
MARTIN, William M., to William L. Skidmore as executor; e s of Park Av, 49.5 ft n of 35th St, 5 years.. 36,000
MORAN, Dennis W., and wife to J. F. Kernochan and another, trustees; s e corner of Ellison St and King's Bridge Road to West Farms Road, 3 years..... 1,750
McWALTERS, Mary, to Alexander Wilson; n s of 98th St, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, demand..... 2,700
NEIL, James, and wife to J. A. Geissenhainer and another, trustees; s w corner of 1st Av and 106th St, 3 years..... 15,000
ROBINSON, Andrew R., and wife to E. McA. Lawrence; n s of 49th St, 104.2 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years... 2,500
STOEHR, Christian, and wife to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 38th St, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 16,000
SPRINGER, John H., and wife to Amanda L. Falke; 312 West 87th St, 1 year..... 1,000
STUBENVOLL, Louisa, to Emma F. Lockwood and others; n s of 82d St, 202.11 ft e of 2d Av, and adjoining property, 5 mortgages, 4 years. 14,000
SCHUSTER, Sallie, to Moses Stern; s s of 107th St, 75 ft w of Lexington Av, note..... 500
VAN CAMP, John G., to D. S. Decker; n s of 84th St, 214.3 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year 2,500
VALFER, Solomon, to Terence McGuire; 108 East 114th St, 3 years.. 6,000
WEGENROTH, Anna, to Caroline Peiser; s s of 12th St, 173.6 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 4,000
SAME to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 232 East 12th St, 5 years. 12,000
WILSON, William C. G., to Charles W. Haskins and another, trustees; s s of 119th St, 189 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BURKE, John E., to H. V. Deshler $3,000
CHESEBROUGH, Robert A., and another to Avery Clark..... 75,000
COIT, Tracy, and another, executors, to Tracy Colt and another..... 1
DE BEIXEDON, Edward F., to D. K. De Beixedon..... 2,038
GOLDSMITH, Abraham, to Charles Weinberg 1
HERSHAU, Kate, to Theodore Ebeling 2,300
MONROE, Elbert B., to the Board of Trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York. 30,000
REILLY, Margaret, to Lewis Johnston 1,000
SANDS, Charlotte B., to Cornelia S. Scharfenberg 1,544
SULLIVAN, Julia, to Edward W. S. Johnston 1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Mary A. McCoy..... 15,000
SAME to Marie Schneider and another, executors 14,000
WEIL, Jonas, to Ignatz Boskovitz.. 2,000

Lis Pendens.

BRISTOW ST, w s, 235 ft s of Jennings St, 60 feet front; Warren B. Sammis against John B. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
24TH ST, s s, 244 ft n w of 2d Av, 48.9 feet front; William H. Earle against Isaac H. Dahlman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.
CLINTON ST, e s, 100 ft s of Houston St, 75 feet front; James P. Kernochan, trustee, against Congregation Chasam Sopher, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
BAYARD ST, s s, 150 ft w of Bowery, 25 feet front; Ernestine Cohen, executrix, against Annie Rogen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
ASHLAND PLACE, n s, 93.10 ft w of Greenwich Lane, 22.6 feet front; Isaac A. Mackie against Isabella Mackie, administratrix, (action to declare lien.)
40TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 25 feet front; Henry T. Dressner against R. Anna Cary and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
1ST AV, w s, 80.1 ft n of 115th St, 20 feet front; National Wall Paper Company against Isaac Hoffman and others, (action to set aside conveyance.)
5TH AV and 119th St, s w corner; William F. Cochran against Charles R. Yandell and others (foreclosure of mortgage.)
ANTHONY AV, e s, 80.9 ft n of 175th St, 50 feet front; Frank M. Clute against Herman Marsche and others, (notice of attachment.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 842 and 844; Malcolm Taylor against Three-Cees-hold Company and Charles G. Judson, owners, Charles G. Judson, contractor $700
STANTON ST, 310; Anton L. Tremel against C. & Louis Davis, owners and contractors..... 1,150
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s s, 25 ft e of 85th St, 25 feet front; Thomas F. Gulick against Charles E. Miller, owner and contractor..... 256
BROOME AND MULBERRY STS, s w corner; J. H. Drew & Brother against Antonio Saladino, owner, Antonio Saladino and Frederick Musty, contractors..... 182

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Fuller's New Aerated Bread Company of New-York City; capital, $25,000; Directors—L. C. Fuller, C. C. Van Santen, and F. J. Winston of New-York City.

Buffalo Envelope Company of Buffalo; capital, $7,500; Directors—C. S. Parke, E. L. Burdick, T. B. Lawrence, A. A. Mackin, and G. S. Hull of Buffalo.

Stow Manufacturing Company of Binghamton, to manufacture and sell flexible shafts, tools, and other mechanical appliances; capital, $60,000; Directors—S. P. Hotchkiss, W. C. Hawes, Julia Hawes, and Ida C. Hawes of Binghamton.

Fulton Button Company of Brooklyn; capital, $9,000; Directors—W. G. Davis, Henry Wilkins, and Milo Hine of Brooklyn.

W. W. Morris Publishing Company of Baldwinsville, Onondaga County; capital, $30,000; Directors—W. F. Morris, C. B. Baldwin, Etta M. Baldwin, Windsor Morris, and W. W. Lewis of Baldwinsville.

Interlake Vineyard Company of New-York City; capital, $25,000; Directors—Fred White, Jr., Wm. Hanger, and Philip Comstock of New-York City.

The Freeman Wall Paper Company of Long Island City; capital, $5,000; Directors—F. A. Freeman and Pliny Freeman of Long Island City; Eugene Cassard, Jr., of Westfield, N. J., and H. W. McGarrah of New-York City.

Sailing Ships Still Dot the Seas.

From The Boston Journal.

If anybody imagines that sailing ships are a thing of the past, a glance at Boston wharves will dispel that delusion. It is a long time since our harbor held so many big "wind jammers" as now. For long voyages and bulky cargoes, steam "tramps" find the square-rigged merchantmen of 2,000 tons and upward formidable competitors. And some of the very largest and swiftest of these vessels fly the Stars and Stripes.

Legal Sales.

GEORGIA, BIBB COUNTY.

Under and by virtue of the decree rendered in the Superior Court of said County of Bibb in the case of J. S. McTighe & Co. et al. against the Macon Construction Company et al., on the intervention of the New-York Security and Trust Company for the bondholders, foreclosing mortgage against the Macon and Birmingham Railroad Company on the 17th day of November, 1893, and supplemental decrees rendered the 17th day of November, 1894, and the 5th day of January, 1895, the undersigned, as Special Commissioner, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House door, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. on the first Tuesday in May, 1895, (said sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.,) the following property of said Macon and Birmingham Railroad Company, to wit:

All of the property and franchises of the said Macon and Birmingham Railroad Company, the same being a standard gauge railroad constructed and in actual operation from Sofkee, in said County of Bibb, to the City of La Grange, in the County of Troup, in said State of Georgia, and being ninety-seven and two-tenths miles in length, more or less, projected from the said City of La Grange to the Alabama line, and thence to the City of Birmingham, in the State of Alabama, together with all the equipment, side tracks, stations, and any and all other rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereof, as set out in said decrees, reference to which is hereby made according to the terms of said decrees for further particulars, both as to the property to be sold and the terms of the sale; said property will be sold as an entirety and for cash. The successful bidder will be required to pay $25,000 cash within one hour after said property is knocked down to him; and $75,000 in cash within twenty-four hours after confirmation of said sale; the balance of the purchase price must be paid in sixty days from date of confirmation, either in cash or outstanding bonds and overdue coupons of said railroad company.

The rolling stock purchased from the United States Rolling Stock Company by the said Macon and Birmingham Railroad Company, and being about 490 freight cars in number, will be sold at the same time, and along with the Macon and Birmingham Railroad Company, for cash, and on a pro rata basis of sale; which amount of cash is estimated to be about one hundred and sixty-four housand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars, and will be in addition to any amount of cash hereinbefore referred to according to the provisions of said decrees specifically covering the sale of said rolling stock, reference to which is hereby made. Said sale is made subject to confirmation by the court.

For further particulars regarding the property to be sold and the terms of sale all persons are referred to the original decrees now on file in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court of Bibb County, Macon, Georgia. Copies of these decrees may be found at the offices of the New-York Security and Trust Company, 46 Wall Street, and of Hornblower, Byrne & Taylor, 45 William Street, New-York.

ISAAC HARDEMAN,
Special Commissioner.
mh26-1aw6wTu

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.

23D WARD PROPERTY.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. will sell at auction

Wednesday, May 8, 1895,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

By order of Trustees of the Paul Spofford Estate.

Parcel of About 8 Acres.

This property is most desirably situated and ready for immediate improvement. (Fronting as it does on the Southern Boulevard, which is the leading thoroughfare of that portion of the city, it offers exceptional opportunity to investors.) The 23d Ward has had more improvements during the past five years than any other section of the city. Every means of increased rapid transit is at hand. The proposed extension of the Third Ave. L will run through this property and the Union R. R. will run its cars past the property by September, with other lines under contemplation. Size, 324.86x1,162.46 x232.84 feet.

The property will be offered in one parcel.

70 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage for five years at 5 per cent., but the mortgage can be paid off in thousand-dollar payments on thirty days' notice.

Maps and further particulars of T. W. Pearsall, Esq., Trustee, 29 B'way; Everett P. Wheeler, Esq., Trustee, 45 William St., or at Auctioneer's, 149 B'way.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

THURSDAY, May 2, 1895,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty Street,

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

BY ORDER OF

O. E. CROMWELL, H. M. DE RUYTER, } Executors

of the Estate of Charles T. Cromwell, Dec'd,

Northeasterly Corner of Franklin and William Sts.,

CARLETON HOUSE,

Eight-story building, 58.4x82.10x abt. 52x60.2.

Maps and further particulars of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., and Madison Av., cor. 23d St. Telephone 1,442 Cortlandt. (4,759.)

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

THURSDAY, May 2, 1895.

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

RECEIVER'S SALE

BY ORDER OF

John S. Lawrence, Esq., Receiver for the Northern National Bank of Big Rapids, Michigan,

OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY,

Nos. 1,192 and 1,194 Park Av.,

bet. 93d and 94th Streets.

NO. 1,192 PARK AVENUE, five-story brick double flats, 31x70x80.

NO. 1,194 PARK AVENUE—Five-story brick single flats, 19x70x80.

Maps and further particulars of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., and Madison Av., cor. 23d St. Telephone, 1,442 Cortlandt.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1895,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, L't'd, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

PEREMPTORY SALE

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,

BLOCK OF 18⅝ LOTS,

Bounded by Third and Houston Sts., with fine Bulkhead on East River, rights of wharfage, cranage, etc.,

342 ft. 3 in. on Third Street by 116 ft on East River. 340 ft. on Houston St.

Maps and further particulars of Messrs. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 176 Broadway, or the auctioneer, 9 Pine St. or Madison Ave. and 23d St. (4753)

A.—PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

Smyth & Ryan sell at auction Tuesday, April 30, at 12 o'clock, at New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Executors of estate of Anna C. A. Ihlenburg, deceased. Valuable Tenement Investment Property and Coal Yard,

506 East 12th St.
740, 742, and 742 1-2 11th Ave.
573 West 52d St.
331 and 333 East 75th St.
510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520 East 76th St.
148, 150 Freeman St., Greenpoint.

TERMS LIBERAL.

ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney, 229 Broadway. Wheeler & Cortis, Esqs., Attys., 45 William St. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE

AT THE NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 BROADWAY,

MONDAY, APRIL 29,

2 Brownstone Apartment Houses,

FIVE STORIES AND BASEMENT,

Nos. 350 & 352 West 56th St.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

Location between 8th and 9th Avs., near Central Park.

These houses are in first-class repair, and include all modern improvements. Apartments consist of seven rooms and bath.

APPLY FOR ALL PARTICULARS TO
STEINHARDT & GOLDMAN,
11 PINE ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

JOHN N. GOLDING, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1895,

At 12 o'clock M., at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

The extra-well-built dwelling house,

No. 243 CENTRAL PARK WEST,

Bet. 84th and 85th Sts.

This house is in perfect repair throughout. Maps and particulars of auctioneer, 9 Pine St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Vanderbilt Building.

OFFICES TO LET,

Single and en suite; every modern convenience.
Four elevators; electric light.
LIGHT AND SUNNY OFFICES.

Apply to agent on premises, Room 201.

CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE,
4th Av. and 22d St.
TWO STORES TO LET.
Desirable offices for Societies, Architects, Lawyers, Estates, &c.
Studios, with proper light.
Building fire-proof.
Elevators, steam heat, gas and electric light, and janitor service without extra charge.
Apply on the premises.

A FEW CHOICE OFFICES TO RENT, AT prices to suit times, in new office building, Traders' Exchange, 80 and 82 Pine St., close to "L" road and ferries; buildings new and thoroughly modern; steel frame, mosaic halls, marble stairs, hardwood finish, sanitary plumbing, rapid elevator, electric light, steam heat, janitor's service, all included; no extras and no dark rooms. Inquire of Janitor, or of ELMER S. SMITH, Agent, 136 Liberty St., New-York.

For Sale.

ROLL TOP DESKS, from $14.00 to $100.00, in oak, cherry, and mahogany. E. B. ESTES & SONS, 45 John Street, near Nassau.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%

Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 211 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

ONLY TWO LEFT

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 35 AND 37 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.

MONEY TO LOAN.

CHEAP RATES.

HEAVY AMOUNTS, LOW CHARGES.

Van Rensselaer, Martin & Ramsey,

111 BROADWAY, N. Y.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

CHEAP MONEY.

$3,000,000 to loan on New-York property at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. Low charges.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 WALL ST.

73d St., West.

BET. CENTRAL PARK & COLUMBUS AV.

Desirable four-story houses, fully decorated; steam heat and electric light.
CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

25 LAFAYETTE PLACE.

For sale—30 ft. in width x137.6 deep; right to one-half 10-ft. alley adjoining; price reasonable.
HORACE S. ELY & CO., 64 Cedar St.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED TO RENT—On the Sound, with water front, a roomy house; modern improvements; fully furnished; good stabling; grounds not too extensive. Address SUMMER, Box 104, 1,242 Broadway.

New-Jersey Real Estate.

COTTAGES FOR SALE AT FAIRMOUNT,

WHERE WOMEN MAY MEET

New Establishment to be Started in This City.

WILL AID OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS

Somewhat Like a Club, Yet There Are New Ideas That Housekeepers Will Appreciate—Well-Known Women Are Interested.

A new enterprise, in which many prominent women are interested, is to be started in New-York May 1, to be called "The Woman's Headquarters," and it will be a great convenience to New-York women during the Summer months, or at any time during their temporary absence from the city, and to other women living out of town, but frequently visiting the city.

The headquarters will be at 50 West Fifty-fifth Street, and will be in charge of Mrs. Edward A. Johnson.

The enterprise has been a gradual evolution, one idea after another being suggested to Mrs. Johnson by requests that have come to her from different friends and acquaintances.

The house at 50 West Fifty-fifth Street has a large brownstone front. A comfortable drawing room will always be open to subscribers paying $5 a year.

Here they may make appointments with their friends; writing materials, &c., will be always at hand, and board and rooms, one or both, can be obtained for any length of time. Messenger service is in the house, and a public telephone station within a few doors.

A particular convenience will be the mail arrangements. Subscribers can at any time during a temporary absence have their mail sent to the headquarters and forwarded from there to any desired address. Express packages will also be forwarded at the owner's expense for an extra charge of 10 cents a package.

"I think there is a field for something of the kind in New-York," said Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan. "A great many people would like to take advantage of it, and I hope Mrs. Johnson will be very successful."

Mrs. Johnson is a charming woman personally, a lady by birth and breeding, who has found it necessary to engage in some remunerative enterprise.

A number of well-known women have already become subscribers to the headquarters, although no public announcement or notification has yet been sent out.

During the last Winter a number of young girls have been stopping with Mrs. Johnson. They have come to New-York for different purposes—some for instruction in music or art, and some to study in various other branches of learning.

"You would be surprised," said Mrs. Johnson, "to know the number of young girls who, for one reason or another, are away from home engaged in some enterprise of their own.

"Many of them have parents who are careful of them, and they feel the need of placing them with some one upon whom they can depend."

Mrs. Johnson will send out servants for those who may need their services, and she proposes to do marketing for those who may desire it.

"I have always loved housekeeping, and when I had my own house and family only to care for I went out every day to market and saw to the cutting, the selection of dainties, &c., myself. Then, for some time, I had charge of the Shinnecock Inn, and I had a great deal of experience there, and I propose to do the servants' work hardest to look for them. They come to me. I had twenty-five under me at Shinnecock. I have never learned not to be interested in my servants, and I have always kept my eye upon the good ones, and I try to get them out of places."

Another thing among the many which will make Mrs. Johnson's work of value will be that of supplying her patrons with dairy butter by order, or on demand, at the regular price of 30 cents a pound the year round.

A private room for classes, lectures, or society meetings will be open to engagement at the headquarters by the hour or season.

Among the ladies who are interested in "The Woman's Headquarters" are Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. James Scrymser, Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, Mrs. William Shelton, Mrs. Lawrence Kip, Mrs. Samuel B. Schieffelin, Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mrs. Hermon Le Roy Jones, Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. James Lowndes Burden, Mrs. John Erving, Mrs. Ernest Crosby, Mrs. J. Couper Lord, Mrs. W. A. Haines, Sr., Mrs. Russell Stebbins, Mrs. Charles C. Dodge, Miss H. D. Fellowes, Mrs. George Crocker, and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield.

MANAGER STINSON BURIED

Laid Beside His First Wife in the Andover Spring Grove Cemtery.

ANDOVER, Mass., April 22.—After a short burial service, read by the Rev. Frederick Palmer, at Christ Episcopal Church, this afternoon, Frederick Stinson, the theatrical manager, who died in New-York on April 19, was buried in Andover Spring Grove Cemetery, where his first wife is buried.

A number of theatrical people from Boston and New-York came to attend the services. Among those from the latter city were John Frederick Stinson, Jr., son of the deceased; Richard Power, Jr., and wife; Miss Mabel Power, and Miss Agnes Power, Mr. B. J. Falk of New-York, who was Mr. Stinson's partner, had charge of the funeral arrangements. The pall bearers were B. J. Falk, J. M. Francouer, G. A. Gillies, Jr., Daniel Frohman, W. McIntyre, J. J. McNally, J. Mc Bradley, and Isaac B. Rich.

During the services a mixed quartet sang "My Jesus, Thou Wilt," and "Lead, Kindly Light." The floral tributes were beautiful. They were sent principally by Mr. Stinson's theatrical friends.

HE FIRED ON CHILDREN AT THEIR PLAY

An Old Farmer of Elms Shoots a Boy of Five Years.

BUFFALO, April 22.—At Elms, this county, Freddie Becker, the five-year-old son of Adolph Becker, a well-known farmer, was yesterday shot and dangerously wounded by a farmer named Trumbull, between sixty and seventy years of age.

The boy, with some companions, went into Trumbull's yard to play. Their noise so incensed the old farmer that he fired a load of shot at the children, the charge lodging in Freddie's leg. Trumbull fled, and was found this morning hiding in a hay mow with a rope around his neck. He said he had intended to hang himself, but lacked sufficient courage. He asserts that he had no idea of injuring the children, and fired the gun in order to frighten them.

The Becker boy will lose his leg if not his life. Trumbull was taken to East Aurora under arrest.

Did Not Contribute to Quigg's Campaign Fund.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

We notice by the papers that Senator Raines in his statement last Thursday to the Senate said, after speaking of an article which had appeared in one of the morning papers in regard to the Firemen's bill, that "Mr. Quigg said there was also another bill in which he was personally deeply interested, and that was the Judicial Sales bill, and in regard to that he told me that the gentlemen who wanted that bill were friends of his and had contributed the sum of $3,500 toward his election."

As this statement may give the impression that the Real Estate Exchange contributed money to Mr. Quigg or to his campaign fund, we deem it proper to state that this Exchange has not paid the sum of $3,500 mentioned, or any sum whatever, either to Mr. Quigg personally or to any one for him for campaign purposes nor for any other purpose whatsoever, directly or indirectly.

GEO. DE FOREST,
President Real Estate Exchange.
CORNELIUS W. LUYSTER,
H. H. CAMMANN,
E. A. CRULKSHANK,
Finance Committee Real Estate Exchange.
New-York, April 20, 1895.

FORTUNE INHERITED BY A CONVICT

A Forger in the Massachusetts Reformatory Said to Have Been Bequeathed Fifteen Millions of Dollars in Nevada.

BOSTON, Mass., April 22.—Frank Howard Poor, formerly of Haverhill and now an inmate of the Masachusetts Reformatory at Concord, it is said has recently been left an estate worth $15,000,000.

Some months ago Poor committed a forgery of which he was convicted at the January term of the Superior Court and was sentenced to the reformatory at Concord for one year. The fortune that he has inherited comes to him, according to this same information, through the will of a man named Howard of Nevada, the young man having been named after that gentleman. Other parties in Sacramento and Oakland, Cal., and Carson City, Nev., are said to be benefited by the will.

The fortune is well invested in gold mines, real estate mortgages, &c., yielding a large yearly revenue. Poor will not be released from the reformatory until January, 1896, unless his friends are successful in securing a pardon for him.

Frank Howard Poor is the only son of Alonzo Poor, who formerly belonged in Lawrence, and who lived and died in that city. Young Poor has several wealthy relatives, among them George Poor of Providence, R. I. His widowed mother died in the almshouse, about four years ago, and Frank, with his sister Kitty, until a year ago lived with relatives in Haverhill.

Young Poor was a reckless sort of a youth, and during the past two years figured in several escapades. The note he forged last Fall had the signature of Caleb Saunders, an ex-Mayor of Lawrence. The forged check was discovered at the Merchants' Bank in Lawrence and Poor was arrested a week after the check had been passed.

The death of Howard, as near as can be learned, occurred a few months ago, and the estate is being settled by two law firms. The Haverhil relatives received word from these firms, and the whereabouts of young Poor, who is said to be the principal heir to the Howard millions, was made known to the lawyers.

Not much is known by the relatives of Poor regarding Howard. The report came as a surprise to the relatives, but they believe the romantic story is substantiated by a letter which was received by one of them, as it contained the names of all persons to whom amounts were bequeathed, and also their residences.

PICTURES BY POLISH PAINTERS

Exhibition of Work from Columbian Fair to be Sold at Auction.

Pictures by the Society of Polish Artists shown at the World's Columbian Fair are now on exhibition at 1,292 Broadway, near Thirty-fourth Street, where a large room has been improvised as a gallery.

Here may be seen a considerable number of ambitious canvases of enormous proportions, many of them containing numerous life-size figures, some well drawn and painted with no little dexterity, others unqualifiedly bad, and most of them bright in color and showy in technique. They are very uneven, but, hung against a background of handsome rugs, they make somewhat of a striking display.

Baron de Sosnowski, Polish Commissioner to the fair, who has the work in charge, will put them all up at auction and on Thursday and Friday they will be sold at public sale by the auctioneer, James P. Silo.

Prominent among the artists whose names are more or less unfamiliar to the New-York public is that of E. Zmurko, announced in the catalogue as having received gold medals at Warsaw, Berlin, Paris, Cracow, Vienna, and San Francisco. He shows three attractive compositions of nude or partially-draped figures of beautiful women, painted with much unction and richness of color scheme. "The Feudal Law" (No. 75) is a rather daring arrangement in subject and execution, and "Evening Song" (No. 76) is perhaps the most successful of the pictures in the gallery. Much in the same direction is the "Milda," by Casimir Alchimowicz, which represents the Goddess of Love with her fisherman lover, who has been struck dead by lightning, by the god Perkuw, (Thunder.) Here there are considerable dramatic force, fine drawing and painting. By the same man, "Giulskin Prison," though low in key is full of sentiment and unusually attractive in clever painting.

"The Baptism of Lithuania" is a huge canvas in monochrome, wherein are many figures, grouped with great skill and telling a powerful story, but "King Sigmund's Vision" is extremely theatrical and commonplace in color and composition. Two large decorative panels, full of Cupids, are by W. Gerson. These are graceful in idea and bright in color. Very serious and distressing in its realism is the picture by J. Malczewski, "An Exiled Polish Woman's Death in Siberia." The unfortunate woman is surrounded by priests, doctors, and evidently her husband, and the wretchedness of despair is well suggested.

An upright panel by J. Styka is entitled "Queen of Poland, Pray for Us," and by the artists Kossok and Tandos there are two dozen or more water colors. These will be sold together as a collection. The sale will take place each day in the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

THE BROOKLYN TIMBER DRY DOCK

Only Responsible Builders Will Secure the Contract to Complete It.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Some of the regular dry dock builders of the country are finding fault with the Navy Department for the liberal way in which it has sought bids for the completion of the timber dry dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The contract for this work with James Gillies, a Brooklyn man, was annulled on account of the failure of the contractor to perform his work within the time specified. The Gillies contract was made on a call for proposals, which limited the bidding to "dock builders." The firms engaged in dry dock construction say that the term "dock builders" means, in New-York, anybody who can build a wharf or pier, so that the apparent limitation of the bidding did not amount to so much after all.

The present call for bids is made very general, and there is no mention of even limiting building to dock builders, much less to dry dock builders, which those who make a specialty of dry dock building feel is due them.

Dry dock builders complain that when bidding on Government work such as that at Brooklyn, inexperienced men, who do not realize the responsibility and expense of a project, are able to underbid those who make a specialty of this class of construction. The officials of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, under which branch of the department the present bids are solicited, say that it is more important to secure bids generally and then ascertain which of the acceptable bidders are capable of carrying out a contract. After the experience with Mr. Gillies, it is likely the Navy Department will exercise more care in making the next contract. It is recalled now that the Gillies contract was made against the advice of experts, the attractive feature of Mr. Gillies's bid being its low figure, which was much less than the civil engineers estimated, and is now seen to have been entirely inadequate for the work.

A BALTIMORE WOMAN CHARGED WITH ARSON

She Is Accused of Imperiling Eight Lives to Secure Revenge.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—Annie Lewis, a good-looking woman about thirty-five years old, is imprisoned at the Central Station, charged with setting fire to the house of Henry Warthen, 507 Colvin Street.

The Lewis woman quarreled with Mrs. Warthen yesterday, and was seen in front of the Warthen residence about 3 o'clock this morning with an oil can in her hand. Half an hour later Officer Ryan saw flames darting from the cellar windows. After vainly trying to arouse the Warthen household by shouts and tugs at the door bell, the officer burst in the front door. He found Mrs. Warthen in the hallway, overcome by the stifling smoke. He carried the woman into the air, and again groped his way through the smoke and flames to the second story, where Mr. Warthen and six children were shrieking for help. Window sashes were kicked out, and the family was rescued.

The Lewis woman was found in her home fully dressed, and arrested on suspicion of having poured coal oil into the cellar and ignited it.

AN ANCIENT TREE TRUNK PUT IN EVIDENCE

Surveyors' Marks of the Olden Time Carried into Court.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 22.—Among the evidence presented before Vice Chancellor Pitney in the Camden Chancery Chambers this morning was part of the trunk of a tree said to be over 200 years old and two wills 200 years old.

The suit in which this evidence was produced was the case of Ruhannah W. Creesse and others against the Security Trust Company, in foreclosure proceedings, on a mortgage for $60,000 on valuable ocean-front property at Five Mile Beach.

In the wood of the tree, several inches beneath the bark, marks were found which, it was claimed, were surveyor's marks, defining one of the boundaries of the property in dispute. This was admitted in evidence. The case was not concluded.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 27 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw; at 1 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for London, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Turkey, British India, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Russia, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Lahn";) at 3 PM for Barbados direct, and for North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Fluminense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Fluminense";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown; at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton, (letters must be directed "per Berlin";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at 2 PM for Belgium direct, per steamship Rhynland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Rhynland";) at *3 PM for Belize, per steamship Alert, from Mobile.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Etruria,"); at 6:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Fulda, via Southampton and Bremen; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (including Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago when specially addressed for this steamer;) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Alvena, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alvena";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpan, and Tampico, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamship from Halifax.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April *26 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with mails from Australia,) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May *6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Australia,) close here daily after April 26 and up to May *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 8:30 PM, forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mails close at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., April 19, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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At our two New-York offices, **up town** at 1,225 Broadway, and **down town** at 261 Broadway, we have every facility for European and American travel. Independent ocean and rail tickets to all points, and excursions, under personal escort, to all parts. Illustrated programmes and all information free on application. Round the World Parties, under personal escort, leave San Francisco Aug. 24, Oct. 1, and Vancouver Nov. 11. Illustrated programmes free.

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Official Ticket Agents for all Trunk Lines. Boston, 332 Washington Street; Philadelphia, 828 Chestnut St.

CUNARD LINE.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, } TO QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Apr. 27, 5 A. M. | Lucania, May 18, M.
Campania, May 4, M. | Etruria, May 25, 3 P. M.
Umbria, May 11, 8 A. M. | Campania, Je. 1, 11 A.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Majestic, Apr. 24, 7 AM. | *Majestic, May 22, 3 PM.
*Adriatic, May 1, 10 AM. | Germanic, May 29, 10 AM.
*Teutonic, May 8, 3 PM. | *Britannic, June 5, 3 PM.
Britannic, May 15, 10 AM. | Majestic, June 12, 10 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $35, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 606 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, April 27, 1895, 1 P. M.
S. S. Maasdam ..... Saturday, May 4, 1895, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $30; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Jeune, April 27,5 AM.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf ..... Sat., May 4, M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot ..... Sat., May 11, 5 A. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON. Mississippi, April 27.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 37 N. R., foot West 27th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO ..... May 4, 3 P. M.
GAELIC ..... May 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu ..... May 25, 3 P. M.
CHINA ..... June 3, 3 P. M.
BELGIC ..... June 15, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 548 Broadway, or 5 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver.
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, April 22; June 24; Aug. 26.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, May 18; July 16; Sept. 16.
Exhibition—Kyoto—Japan, April, '95.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
WARRIMOO, April 16. MIOWERA, May 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and further rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P.M.
SEMINOLE ..... Wednesday, April 24
IROQUOIS ..... Friday, April 26
CHEROKEE ..... Tuesday, April 30
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
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W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Kaiser W. II. .May 4, 2 P. M. ..... Genoa
Werra ..... May 18, 10 A. M. ..... Genoa
Ems ..... June 1, 11 A. M. ..... Genoa
Werra ..... June 22, 10 A. M. ..... Genoa
Kaiser W. II. .July 13, 10 A. M. ..... Genoa
Werra ..... July 27, 10 A. M. ..... Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
WINTER RATES UNTIL APRIL 30.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P.M. | Saale, Tu., May 14, 9 AM.
Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 AM | Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 PM.
Trave, Tu., Ap. 30, 9 A.M. | Fulda, Sa., May 25, 11 AM
Ems, Sat., May 4, M. | Trave, Tu., May 28, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., May 7, 9 AM. | Kaiser W. II., Je. 4, 3 PM

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.

Havel, Thurs., June 6 | Saale, Sat., July 6
Saale, Tues., June 11 | Trave, Tues., July 9
Lahn, Tues., June 18 | Lahn, Thurs., July 16
Fulda, Sat., June 22 | Fulda, Sat., July 20
Spree, Tues., June 25 | Spree, Tues., July 23
Ems, Sat., June 29 | Ems, Sat., July 27
Havel, Tues., July 2 | Havel, Tues., July 30

NOTICE.
Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.
HELM BROS. & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

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New-York-Southampton-(London Paris)-Hamburg
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.
Normannia, Apr. 25, 11 AM | F. Bism'ck, May. 30, 11 AM
Columbia, May 9, 11 AM | Columbia, Je. 6, 11 AM
A. Victoria, May. 16, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 AM
Normannia, May 23, 11 AM | Normannia, Je. 20, 11 AM
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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)
Berlin..April 24, 11 AM | New-York, May 22, 11 AM
New-York, My. 1, 11 AM | Paris ..... May 29, 11 AM
Paris ..... May 8, 11 AM | St. Louis, June 5, 11 AM
Berlin ..... May 15, 11 AM | New-York, June 12, 11 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.
Rhynland..Ap. 24, 4 PM | Friesland ..... May 22, noon
Westernland..May 4, M | Rhynland..May 29, noon
Noordland..May 8, noon | Westernland, Je 5, noon
Waesland..May 15, noon | Noordland, June 12, noon
International Navigation Company.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

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J. D. HASHAGEN, E. A. SPENCER, Traffic Manager.
W. H. RHET, Gen. Agt. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N. Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.

Station in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS. PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, TROY, FRANCIS, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, TUNKHANNOCK, TOWANDA, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OSWEGO, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago, arriving at 9:20 next morning.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO WESTBUILED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St., and 429 Broadway. Ticket and Ferry Stations 788 and 947 Broadway, 58 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R.R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.
7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:45 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points. Dining Car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
11:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 943 Broadway, 4 Court St., 1,323 Broadway, and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, L. I.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 6 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chamberlin, West 23d St., Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

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PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car.) 1:30, (3:30 P. M. ex. Sun.,) (5:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
All trains run daily except 3:30 P. M.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily, 1:30 P. M. ex. Sun.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 5:00 P. M. daily.
All Trains Illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 81 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N.Y.; 339, 844 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St.; C. R R. of N. J. New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave	By Way of	Due
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	†New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:08 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	7:30 PM.
1:00 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*Willimantic & N.Y. & N.E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:15 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.